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OF THE

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

JAMES FOUST, Dairy and Food Commissioner.

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NOT A RIVAL, BUT A HELPER.

This Bulletin exists primarily to provide for the information of dealers and others, an official record of the doings of the Dairy and Food Division. The statistical part of this information is contained in the pages following the editorial section. Since the first of June some pages have been devoted to original and selected matter of an educational character. It is believed that dealers, manufacturers, consumers should all work harmoniously together for the enforcement of just laws, for the repeal or modification of any that may be inequitable, for the creation of new ones that may seem necessary, for the more efficient promotion of the general good. It has been the aim of the Bulletin under its present management to persuade every interest in the Commonwealth that the good of one means the good of all.

In the pursuit of the Bulletin's purpose it has been deemed wise to broaden its scope a little. The figures given each month are not without value and are of interest to many. Their publication is required by law. They possess some educative value, too. Still, even the most attractive array of figures becomes somewhat dull and monotonous if not emphasized by other reading matter. The articles that have appeared in recent numbers of the Bulletin have been chiefly original, although some selections have been printed. They have all been written or selected with a view to their value in promoting the work of the Dairy and Food Division. If we can persuade all manufacturers that the honest way is the cheapest as well as the best way; if all retailers can be induced to take the precautions set forth by the pure food act passed by the last legislature and the rules formulated in accordance therewith; if the consuming public can be brought to comprehend that the best and purest food is cheapest in the end; if clerks can be taught to do their level best; if all the people, including the makers, the sellers and the consumers of food products, can be convinced that implicit obedience to law is the duty of every citizen of a republic, much will have been accomplished that needs to be done.

But the Bulletin is in no sense a rival or competitor of any of the admirable and instructive trade papers which are published in this country. On the other hand, it believes the course it has adopted will stimulate the interest of dealers and even of private citizens in these publications, so that their circulation will be largely increased. Once you interest a citizen in the food he consumes, in processes of manufacture, in the various preservatives

MUTILATED PAGE

concerning which there has been so much controversy recently, he will not be content with a monthly official publication; he will desire to have something new and fresh by way of literature concerning the food question on his desk or his library table every week. We are the helper of our brethren of the trade journals, not a supplanter, and we would that they might realize the sincerity and the singleness of our purpose.

A LETTER ABOUT VINEGAR.

The following anonymous letter was recently received at this office and we publish it with the hope that it may be a timely warning to those engaged in the manufacture and shipping of vinegar; as during the past eight months a great number of prosecutions have been brought and terminated, with many more to bring.

Dear Sir: In a spirit of fairness to manufacturer, jobber and retailer we believe that your attention should be called to the unfair methods of certain firms * * * engaged in the manufacture of Vinegar * * * * * . Firms are doing a very large Vinegar business and at prices much below what legitimate Vinegar can be manufactured for. It is a question for your chemists to decide whether this Vinegar is in compliance with the laws, or not.

We desire to especially call your attention to their scheme of over-gauging each barrel from 2 to 5 gallons, and we venture to say that no car load shipment made by them is not over-gauged less than 300 gallons or more, which at the prevailing market prices would realize them not less than $35.00 to $45.00 to each 100 barrels.

This we consider an injustice to competitive manufacturers who are gauging correctly, and we believe that this matter should have your attention, also be called to the attention of the buyers.

A considerable portion of this Vinegar is sold under buyer's name, and delivered to many jobbers in Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania.

There may be other manufacturers who are doing this and should be called to account for what we believe to be an unfair deal, a scheme for robbing, you might call it, and having in view a spirit of fairness to all we trust that you will give this illegitimate practice proper attention.

Respectfully,

"A Competitor."

PROMPT ACTION ON PART OF BREAKFAST FOOD MANUFACTURERS.

The recent breakfact food investigation discloses the fact that of all the brands analyzed none were found to be adulterated, but all were made from the materials they were purported to be made from.

While some suits were brought on the allegation that there were misrepresentations on some of the labels, the manufacturers were quick to act on the suggestions of Dr. William Frear, State Chemist, who made the analyses, and have made the necessary changes to meet the criticisms. Inasmuch as the manufacturers were prompt to comply with the suggestions and criticisms of Dr. Frear the whole matter has been cleared up to the satisfaction of all. This indicates a spirit of fairness.

It applies to the following cereals:

Ralston Health Food.
Pillsbury's Best Cereal.
Dr. Price's Wheat Flake Celery Food.
Apitezo.
Malt—Wheat Biscuit.
Wheatena.
Voight's Cream Flakes.
Pillsbury's Vitos Wheat Food.

THE ATTACK ON THE PURE FOOD LAW.

The national and state pure food laws were enacted for the reason that human selfishness and greed were shortening the lives of the people. The latter were not wholly guiltless. Their demand for the cheapest possible goods incited unscrupulous manufacturers to expedients which reduced the cost of manufacture and to adulterations which made it possible to satisfy the rage for cheap things, although it was at the expense of the consumer's health. The situation finally became so bad that action was demanded. Many of the states placed pure food legislation on their statute books. After a protracted and bitter fight the national congress enacted a similar measure which received the approval of the president and is now the law of the land.

Very conservative efforts have been made to enforce this act. Its administration and enforcement is placed in charge of Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture. Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department, has been the executive officer. With him are associated two other gentlemen. Every decision of the food inspection bureau must be approved by the secretary before it is issued. Even then it is of the nature of advice. It has no legal standing until reviewed by the courts, as the Secretary has recently taken pains to explain, but it is the Department's view of the legal side of the particular question to which it refers and manufacturers and others who conform to its requirements are in no danger of prosecution.

Dr. Wiley, as the chief chemist, has borne the brunt of the interested attacks made upon the decisions and the methods of the Department. A determined effort has been made to tie his hands in such a manner as to make the pure food act a nullity. This attack has been led by powerful combinations of manufacturers who are reluctant to change the methods which they have found satisfactory and cheap. Recent decisions have infuriated these people. They want to continue to use dangerous and injurious preserving or curing processes. They do not wish to abandon the use of benzoate of soda, salicylic acid, sulphurous acid. They do not wish to call glucose by its proper name. They insist that "corn syrup" is more euphonious and more attractive to the public ear. They are determined to make the law of no effect if they can. Having failed in their determined efforts to prevent its passage, they are now resolved to exert all their influence to destroy the decisions and rulings made for the purpose of enforcing it.

In another part of this number of the Bulletin is reprinted an article from the pen of the Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle. It contains some interesting suggestions. The Bulletin knows that many manufacturers are not only willing but anxious to comply with the law. They are reasonable men and they realize that the salvation of our country depends upon the loyalty of the people to law.

THE RETAILER AND HIS CUSTOMER.

There has been a very decided improvement in the quality of the food products offered for sale by the retailers of Pennsylvania during recent years. Not so very long ago about 70 per cent. of the articles maufactured for sale in this state were adulterated to a greater or less extent. The condition of affairs became so serious that something had to be done. The pure food legislation of the Commonwealth was the result. The Dairy and Food Division of the Agricultural Department was created to frame rules and regulations in harmony with the several acts of assembly bearing on the food of the people. Progress has been made every year. Some prosecutions have been brought. Many thousands of dollars have been collected in the way of fines and turned into the State treasury. Warnings have been issued. Appeals have been made to the sense of right and justice. Obedience to law has been inculcated by the spoken and the written word. Results have been achieved. The purchaser is getting more for his money than ever before, in the way of good food. His health is likely

to be better and his life somewhat longer than it would have been if greed and the clamor for cheap things had been permitted to have their way. The progress made during the last few years is exceedingly gratifying to those who have been charged by the state with the administration of the pure food laws. The growing desire of the consumer for the genuine thing, of the retailer to sell nothing without truthfully representing it, and of the manufacturer to accommodate himself to the new order of things, all these are as they should be.

It is to be regretted that there should be any manufacturers left who have not come up to the advanced position now occupied by the majority of their colleagues. Yet it must be admitted that eternal vigilance is still the cost of pure and wholesome food products. The State laws and the national food and drugs act have done much to promote the public health, but there is still room for considerable improvement. Nothing will bring about the best possible conditions in the food market but the determination of the honest retailer to do his utmost to protect his trusting patrons. Nothing will pay him better. He will have the rich reward of an approving conscience. He will be able to look his fellows in the eye with the consciousness that he has not knowingly done them wrong. He has misrepresented nothing. He has made no over-charges. He has rejected suspicious or adulterated products. We are sure every conscientious grocer will carefully scrutinize the labels on all goods purchased from the jobber or the manufacturer. He is beginning to do that more and more. The national act is of great assistance in this respect. He has begun to look carefully at the labels in the interest of his patrons who are also his neighbors and his friends. He has resolved hereafter to deal upon the square and to make no misrepresentations.

Nor is the consumer forgetting his privilege in this respect. He also is examining the labels. He knows that the pure food regulations of his own state prohibit misbranding and that the national law requires the label to precisely state the exact nature of the article it is supposed to describe. So he likewise is beginning to acquire the habit of examining the label. He was a bit indifferent at first. He did not realize that the pure food laws were passed in his interest; that they were intended to better the quality of the food he was consuming, to prevent the use of poisonous preservatives and thus to improve his health and lengthen his life. But he is slowly beginning to understand and to approve. He has eaten good food for some years now and he is rather fond of it. He likes the way it has treated him. He seems to be recovering from that chronic dyspepsia which used to harass him almost every

moment. He comprehends that his improved condition is the result of the better food laws under which he has been living and he is feeling that it is his duty to reject inferior or adulterated brands. He wants the genuine article, not the counterfeit. He is like the young fellow who was content to read fifth rate novels until one day somebody left in his hand the work of a master. After that his appetite for cheap and sentimental literature vanished. That is exactly what has happened to a majority of the people. They are beginning to look with marked distaste upon adulterated or cheap imitations of food products.

Now it occurs to the Bulletin that it will be greatly to the advantage of the retail merchant if he will also use his eyes diligently when making purchases for his home customers. It will not injure him in the least if he adopt the habit of catering to the very best trade in his community. We do not mean that he shall reject the trade of those who insist upon being served with cheap imitations of the genuine article. But under the new regulations the label must now exactly describe the contents of any package. Jellies made out of strawberries may be so labeled while those which were formerly so labeled, but which contained no strawberries, must now be so labeled as to deceive nobody. It is the part of wisdom to tell the customer the exact truth. "Here, madam, is the genuine article, so described by its label. Here is another, also described by its label. The one of best quality costs a little more than the other. Take your choice." A dealer of that sort will soon obtain a great reputation. His patronage will continually increase. For nothing enchances the reputation of a business man more rapidly than a deserved reputation for the absolutely honest transaction of business. Some business men in this country have achieved a world-wide fame by pursuing such a course as we have outlined.

SOME MISBRANDED BREAKFAST FOODS.

Those who recall the synopsis of Dr. Frear's report on the result of his analysis of various breakfast foods, published in the January number of the Bulletin, will remember that the manufacturers of those preparations were exonerated from the charge that they were using sawdust and other adulterants in the manufacture of these products. It was said that no trace of harmful adulteration was found in any of the various brands of food examined. The conclusion of the chemist was that they are not injurious to health: that if used as condiments they are not objectionable, while as regular articles of diet they are a bit costly.

Why, then, have dealers been prosecuted for selling certain of these foods? For a reason which will likewise be found in Dr. Frear's report. We have a law in Pennsylvania which makes misbranding an offense. The lawmakers believed the consumer has a right to know the precise nature of the article he is buying. For that reason the act of assembly distinctly provides that it shall be unlawful to place on the label of any product offered for sale misleading or untruthful statements. There was a great deal of misinformation in many of the labels prior to the passage of pure food statutes. That was one argument for such laws.

As will be recalled, Dr. Frear's report found that several manufacturers of breakfast foods made claims for their products which were not borne out by the facts. While the foods would do no harm, they would not produce the results claimed on the labels. What are the limitations of newspaper advertising, a theme suggested by one of the most valuable of the trade journals coming to this office, the Grocery World, is not the question at issue here. The law clearly defines misbranding and forbids it. A food containing nothing injurious comes under the ban of the law when it claims to be a brain tonic or makes other extravagant assertions intended to attract custom, but totally devoid of truth. If the article is purchased because of the claims on the label it is essential, in the interest of the people, for whose protection the state exists, that the law forbidding misleading statements be enforced.

Yet it is only just to say of the manufacturers of the misbranded breakfast foods that they evidently take pains to put nothing that will harm the consumer in their goods. As an article of food the breakfast foods are wholly harmless and as nutritious as similar articles of diet. They are not medicines. They are not tonics. They do not renew wasted vigor in the sense the labels claim. They possess no magic power to restore youth or roll away the burdens from the shoulder of age. It is simply because the claims made for them are not justified by the facts that the sale of the misbranded articles in Pennsylvania is unlawful. They will harm no one, but they will not cure sickness.

CONCERNING "THE ETERNAL CONFLICT."

Attention is directed to the article from the American Grocer which appears in another part of this number of the Bulletin under the title "The Eternal Conflict." This article is worthy of particu-

lar attention by all classes of citizens, manufacturers, retailers and consumers, because it is the deliberate judgment of a reputable trade publication. It is clear to the Bulletin that the attitude of the American Grocer is absolutely correct and that it expresses the convictions not only of the purchasing public but also of a large number of manufacturers, men who put their hearts into their business and their consciences also.

The attacks upon Dr. Wiley which have been made by certain interests are unfair and unjust. The effort to discredit him and to hold him responsible for decisions which are the result of joint consultation with other chemists and careful inspection and testing, are apparently intended to serve the interests of selfishness and are directly opposed to the welfare of the people. Having exhausted every effort to prevent the enactment of the law, the manufacturers whose unscrupulous conduct made that law an imperative necesssity are now working just as earnestly to discredit its agents and to delay or prevent its enforcement. They are not serving themselves by such short-sighted conduct.

The advice given the recalcitrant manufacturers by the American Grocer is excellent. It points out the only safe ground. Obedience to law is the duty of every citizen. That is what the president of the United States has been preaching with great earnestness during his present term of office for the benefit of certain rich men and big corporations. It seems to be a very popular doctrine with the rank and file of the people. But should it not be equally applicable to those who have been adulterating the food of the people in a dangerous manner? Should not the same emphasis be laid upon the enforcement of the national food and drugs act as upon other laws?

Perhaps it is not entirely improper to appoint a board of expert chemists to consider the effect of various preservatives upon the human system. But it is in some sort a reflection upon the agents of the national Agricultural Department and produces a condition of affairs that must be distinctly disheartening to a faithful public officer whose sole aim is to enforce the law and protect the health of the consumer. And in any event the license hitherto granted these protesting manufacturers to continue the use of preservatives that have been condemned by competent and disinterested authority should be withdrawn, pending the result of this additional and apparently superfluous analysis and report. It is better to err on the safe side. Besides, it is dangerous to suspend the operations of law. For it sets a bad example to many who do not love law at any time very ardently and who are continually seeking excuses for defying it.

EFFECTS OF CERTAIN PRESERVATIVES.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry of the national Department of Agriculture, recently reported to the House Committee on Agriculture the results of certain experiments conducted by the Department to determine the poisonous effect upon the human system of certain drugs, such as borax, benzoic acid, benzoate of soda, sulphate of copper, sulphur dioxide, formaldehyde and salicylic acid when contained in food. From a report in the newspapers of the period we quote:

"Dr. Wiley said that the expulsion of those and kindred drugs from the body is performed almost entirely by the kidneys, and that he is satisfied the term of American life would be lengthened if the use of such drugs in foods were wholly discontinued. He said that he was convinced that kidney disease, so prevalent among Americans, is partly the result of constant introduction into the system of such preservative substances as benzoate of soda, carried in foods.

"Discussing sulphur dioxide and its injurious effects, Dr. Wiley told the committee of a discovery just made by him that salt solution is a perfect substitute for sulphur in the whitening and drying of fruit. He exhibited samples of apples dried experimentally by the bureau. The sulphured fruit was not so white or tender as the salt-cured."

Why should not Dr. Wiley be a wholly unprejudiced witness? He is a reputable citizen. He is known to be a chemist of approved ability. His conclusions concerning the effects of preservations are in accordance with those of other distinguished chemists. He cannot have any sinister motives. Like every other public officer he would probably be glad to discharge the duties of his office in such a way as to win unanimous approval and provoke no censure. He says that some of these preservatives are dangerous to human health and that benzoate of soda and kindred substances predispose to kidney disease. It was because the American people had gradually formed in their minds more than a suspicion that the preservatives so freely used by certain manufacturers of food products were injurious to health that state and federal pure food acts have become laws. In view of the developments that have resulted from impartial chemical analysis and careful experiments with volunteer subjects the attitude of those manufacturers who have wholly discontinued the use of questionable preservatives is wise and proper.

The country will await with interest some further development of assertion that common salt is a better agent for preserving fruit than sulphur. Salt is plenty, it is cheap, it is harmless. If it be true that fruit preserved by its use is whiter and tenderer than fruit cured by the use of sulphur that should settle one vexed problem

to the satisfaction of all parties interested. The preservers of fruit have hitherto claimed the use of sulphur as an absolute necessity. It is probable that they will gladly substitute salt if Dr. Wiley be right, as we suppose he is.

GLUCOSE OR CORN SYRUP?

According to the New York correspondent of the Grocery World, Mr. L. J. Callanan, a leading grocer of that city, is heartily in favor of calling things by their right names. He believes that the time has now arrived when the wise manufacturer or grocer will make his labels correspond as exactly as possible to the contents of the package. In accordance with this theory he believes that the article which manufacturers desire to call "corn syrup" is really "glucose" and should be so styled on the label. He has also written the secretary of agriculture a letter expressing the hope that he will not modify or change his ruling on this subject. He believes if glucose is healthy a syrup composed of 85 parts of it should be called glucose syrup. He does not believe it should be sold at all if it is unhealthy. The very effort to disguise it by giving it a false name was a mistake for it was calculated to arouse suspicions which may have no foundation.

As quoted by the Grocery World's correspondent Mr. Callanan adds the following observations which are so just and true and so completely in line with the policy and convictions of this Bulletin that we venture to reproduce and endorse them:

"I have never known an article to meet with success which has been put on the market under false pretences. Look at oleomargarine. To-day after years of fighting, is is still under the ban. If it had been introduced as oleomargarine, sold as oleomargarine, without being colored, it would be a staple article in this country to-day. But, no, the people who introduced it claimed that it would not sell unless it was colored to imitate butter. This is where the mistake was made. It is conceded by every man who has looked into it carefully that oleomargarine, properly made, is as good as any butter and will keep better than butter. What is its position as a mercantile article to-day? It could not be sold unless it was sold as butter —a fraud being committed on the party to whom it was sold. This I contend would not have been the case had it not been colored.

"It is idle to say that if an article has merit it will not sell under its own name. If its merits are properly placed before the people it will sell, but the minute a doubt is cast upon an article and its name changed in order to hide the name of the material from which it is made, its doom is sealed. It may run for a short time; expensive and lying advertising may cause a good temporary demand

for it, but it will be a continual fight, with the result that in the end it will be forced out of the market. If the fight is now made on its healthfulness and its purity, it will become a standard article, and will be used by the people of this country with pleasure in quantities which will tax the capacity of the Corn Products people to produce."

THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Miss Alice Lakey, Chairman of the Food Committee of the National Consumers' League, has an interesting and exhaustive explanation of the chief provisions of the national food and drugs act in a recent number of The Outlook. She explains the provisions of the law, shows what changes have been produced in labels, giving several samples, and showing what revolutions have been accomplished. She also notes the significant fact that between June 30, 1906 and July, 1907, new general food laws or sweeping amendments to old laws were passed in 32 States.

Miss Lakey sent out to various food officials the following question: "What has been the effect of the food and drugs act in your state?" From the replies received she quotes the views of almost a score of officials. Almost without exception they declare the effect has been good. In concluding her article Miss Lakey says:

"The majority of the food officials also agree in denying that the new law is responsible for the increase in the price of foods, which is in line with the advanced cost of labor, of rent, of clothing. 'The one exception,' says an authority, 'is in the articles formerly sold in competition with those that were adulterated or misbranded. These bring their normal prices, while the adulterated ones bring less.' Neither is the food law responsible for the increase in the price of milk, which is caused by the agitation for clean milk, milk produced under sanitary conditions and from non-tuberculous cows. This agitation preceded the passage of the food law. One distributer of food products explained the effect of the law in a sentence. 'Two years ago,' he said dramatically, waving his hand towards a row of tin cans, 'those shelves were filled with corn that nature never made, for they were packed with old dried corn, soaked, then bleached with sulphites, thickened up with starch and sent here. To-day there is not a can of such rubbish in the house.'

"Such, in brief, is the outline of what the Food and Drugs Act has accomplished, and all this without one test case before the courts, but merely through the silent force of a National law. As an able attorney has expressed it, 'The real enforcement of the law lies with the dealers in food products. The great majority welcomed the law and were solicitous to acquaint themselves with the provisions and to comply therewith.' It is yet too early to decide as to amending the law. That it should be made stronger and will be made stronger no one can deny.

"The guarantee clause should be remodeled, so that no one can be misled into believing that the Government has actually examined an article of food and said, 'This is pure.' It is the manufacturer who says it, not the Government. If the bleaching of nuts, of fruits, and of sugar-cane can be ruled on, why not the bleaching of flour? It is not the question of the harmfulness of the bleaching process, but the opportunity that the process gives the miller who is disposed to be dishonest. He can bleach an inferior low-grade product until it has the appearance of the best. And it is this ethical question that has been the fundamental inspiration of the pure food movement, as Dr. Wiley has so clearly demonstrated.

"Again, the question of food standards should be strongly defined, and the Secretary of Agriculture be urged to secure the enforcement of food standards already adopted or that may hereafter be adopted by the Joint Committees on Standards of the Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments and the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. Then, too, there should be co-operation between Federal and State food officials and a harmonizing as far as possible of National and State laws, so that the great food-producing industries of the country may not be hampered as they are to-day by the lack of uniformity in the food laws of the various States.

"One of the most important results of the Pure Food Law is the awakening of many consumers to their responsibilities as buyers of food products. They are studying labels and buying foods accordingly. With an intelligent consuming public to purchase goods, the Pure Food Law will accomplish its full purpose. Perhaps no better phrase will then be found to describe it than the recent utterance of the manager of one of the most important food firms in the country. 'The pure Food Law,' he said, 'passed by this Government, is the most important law ever passed by any government.' "

NEW OLEOMARGARINE BILL.

In accordance with the desire of the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, as well as of the dairy interests generally, Senator Penrose recently introduced a bill in the Senate the purpose of which is to cure several radical defects in existing laws relating to oleomargarine. At present no violator of the oleomargarine laws can be punished unless it can be shown his offense was committed "knowingly." Whenever that word "knowingly" forms part of an act of congress or of a state legislature, it furnishes a large loophole of escape for the cunning dealer in prohibited goods. Anybody who has had any experience in the prosecution of violations of law knows how difficult it is to convict under such circumstances. Senator Penrose proposes to simplify matters by eliminating the obnoxious word. His bill is as follows:

"That butter, with or without coloring matter, shall not be used in the manufacture of oleomargarine.

"That any violation of the oleomargarine laws, whether knowingly or otherwise, shall be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of from $100 to $500 for each offense, or imprisonment not exceeding one year.

"That manufacturers shall designate the location of their places of business under penalty of from $100 to $500, or imprisonment not exceeding one year.

"That prosecutions begun for failing to pay the special tax imposed on the manufacturers of oleomargarine shall not be compromised or adjusted by any officer of the Internal Revenue Department but shall be brought into court having jurisdiction in such cases and there disposed of.

"That oleomargarine shall be packed in paper packages of 1, 3, and 5 pounds, they in turn in cases of 10, 20, 30 and 50 pounds, such cases to be properly marked and stamped.

"That manufacturers in sending out stock shall enter records thereof by serial numbers of stamps on each package."

The Bulletin is sure that the foregoing measure will receive the hearty support of Senator Knox, as well as of its author.. But if Pennsylvanians and others who are interested in its passage wish it to become a law at the present session they must get to work. It is the habitual disposition of congress to pass as few laws as possible at the session immediately preceding a presidential election. The lawmakers spend a great deal of time in doing nothing. There is every reason to believe that the present congress means to follow in the footsteps of its predecessors. Already we hear that little is to be done and that the session is to close as early as possible.

Farmers and dairymen in all sections of the country must go to work at once and make their senators and representatives understand that they are in earnest about the passage of the Penrose bill, if they really want to see it enacted into law. They may be sure that little will be done unless they act. The Pennsylvania senators, no matter how admirable their intentions, can accomplish very little at this session unless they can receive the help of the constituents of their colleagues.

REPORT ON SOFT DRINKS.

By H. C. Stiefel, Ph. D.

I have the honor to report analyses made of fruit syrups sent to me for this purpose by your department.

The analyses reveal a deplorable state of affairs, so far as these syrups are concerned.

The base of all the samples tested was a pure cane syrup varying in strength from 1½ pounds sugar per gallon, to 8 pounds per gallon.

Some of the syrups contain appreciable quantities of fruit juice, a larger number contain just enough fruit juice to entitle them to the name "fruit syrup." The greater number, however, contain no fruit juice at all, the odor of the designated fruit being imparted to the syrup by an artificial ether.

In a very few samples the color is that imparted by a boiled fruit juice; in a larger number of samples the color is brightened up a little with an aniline dye; in the most of the samples, however, a brilliant, attractive color is produced by the liberal use of aniline dyes, or the syrup is converted into a veritable "bug juice" by the lavish use of cochineal.

The brilliant coloring and the strong, almost rank, odors would not deceive an adult, but, unfortunately, these beverages are consumed principally by children, to whose eyes and palate these pronounced colors and odors are certain proof of great strength in the designated fruit.

But we find a third deception, a hidden one, one not perceptible to eye or palate, hence of greater danger, and that is the use of preservatives.

Some of the samples tested contained no preservatives whatever, a few contained slight quantities of benzoate of soda, while others are liberally fortified against fermentation—and also against digestion—by the use of large quantities of benzoate of soda and salicylic acid

The chocolate and sarsaparilla syrups tested were all pure, the sarcastic observer would say that this is so simply because no cheap substitute has been found, as yet, for cocoa or sarsaparilla.

Of the four "Pop" samples tested three were found to consist of carbonated water, sweetened with saccharine and colored a pleasing pink or red with an aniline dye.

The dealers in these concoctions know full well what they are selling; those knowing, or believing, their wares to be pure unhesitatingly sold them as "Strawberry, Raspberry, etc., etc., flavored fruit syrups," others called them "Strawberry, Raspberry, etc., flavored syrups," others again, were even more cautious, they called their wares "Strawberry, Raspberry, etc., syrups."

There is some slight consolation in the fact that not each and every one of the samples was dyed, flavored and preserved; that a few, at least, were pure and true to name.

PURE FOOD, THE BUSINESS MAN'S HELPMEET.

From the Philadelphia Evening Item.

The Dairy and Food Division of the Department of Agriculture, James Foust, Commissioner, of this State, is a far more important institution than people generally give it credit for. Because it deals directly with enforcing purity upon concealed things we put into our stomachs.

The last Monthly Bulletin issued is of unusual interest and instruction.

It calls attention to the praiseworthy work done by the State's veterinarian, Dr. Leonard Pierson, and his capable assistant, L. A. Klien, which the Item is glad to make public in that they have done large and effective work in protecting the people against unfit or unhealthy meat or meat products.

In such labors the public will probably never know just what they have been guarded against. Peculiar dangers lurk in diseased meat, dangers which can only be safely guarded against by careful and intelligent inspection by vigilant and competent officers.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Chemistry, a remarkably efficient officer in requiring all food and drink products to be labeled in accordance with what they contain, is said by the Bulletin to be the object of some remarkable attacks. It is charged by those he enforces the law against that he is the cause of the late panic, "and the disappearance of currency from the market and the other inconveniences and perils which momentarily threatened the country and its people."

This must make President Roosevelt smile.

But through it all Dr. Wiley maintains a cheerful optimism, and believes that the future will justify his works.

In answer he said: "I have no desire to injure anyone's business, nor have I any objection to foods and drinks being sold under their proper names; but I do object to manufacturers deceiving the public.

"I have no objection to my old friend glucose, but I do object to his being called 'honey'—or 'strawberry jam,' when mixed with hayseed and coal tar dye.

"Legitimate food business cannot be ruined; it is only the manufacturers who deceive the public that are hurt by the pure food laws."

The Bulletin makes a strong point in what The Item has frequently asserted, namely, the wife of the business man deserves a good deal of attention at the hands of the trade or business press.

In the present case the grocer's wife is especially mentioned, as that trade more particularly applies to our subject. But the principle with equal force belongs to all trades.

She it is who exercises the greatest influence over the grocer's life and its course.

The wife of the grocer may be a tower of strength or a source of weakness, depending upon her personality and will.

The grocer's wife who helps does not clerk in the store, for he does not need her there. His business prospers, but not through her personal presence behind the counter. But she is a lady of ability or charm. She has made friends of the entire community. They know her and her willingness to help in anything which pertains to community life and prosperity.

While her assistance is not of the direct kind, nevertheless, it is far from small.

She lifts the reputation of her husband above that of a mere purveyor of groceries into the dignity of a merchant having the welfare of all at heart.

She has not done this without his aid, but without her influence he would never have thought of half the things he does and which help to establish him, not only as a man, but a business man.

She gives tone to his store, which is something worth doing.

The unmarried grocer should straightway begin to look about him, putting all his business tact and energy to work in the effort to secure a wife, one who will be a real help-meet in his business adventures, well says this Bulletin.

Many a man has been made by a wise and resolute wife, and no man who has been fortunate enough to win the affections of a good woman but realizes that almost every success that has come to him has been the result of her gracious counsel and loving sympathy.

The Oregon Tradesman well says: "There is nothing in this world the equal of a really good woman. That is the experience of all men who have lived with her."

THE ETERNAL CONFLICT.

From the American Grocer.

The fight between good and evil, right and wrong, purity and impurity will never cease until the dawn of the millennium. And it seems as if there is bound to be a never ending clash of interests for and against food legislation for which there is no necessity,

if common sense is put into play and the main purpose of Pure Food laws be kept in view.

There are ten thousand interpretations of Divine law, but there is one great overruling command, in four letters—OBEY. And that applies to State and National food laws—obey. If the law or any part of it is unjust and burdensome the quickest way to have it repealed is to have it enforced. From the beginning of the movement for a National Pure Food law in 1880, until it became United States law of 1906 there was a fight over its provisions. And as soon as plans began for its enforcement the conflict was renewed and seems as vigorous as ever.

Just now a fresh attack, without rhyme or reason, is being made on Dr. H. W. Wiley, as if he was responsible for the law and everything connected therewith. The time of Congressional Committees is taken to hear arguments against standards, which are not law; were not made by the Department of Agriculture; nor by Dr. Wiley, who happens to be a member of the board of official chemists charged with their making. There are manufacturers who find some of the standards so far below their idea of what they should be that they advertise "Better than United States standard." Those who object only make themselves ridiculous by abusing the head of the bureau of chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, because they are not suited. The act of Congress appointing the committee on standards, approved March 3, 1903, authorizes them "to establish standards of purity for food products and to determine what are regarded as adulteration therein, for the guidance of the officials of the various States and of the courts of justice." This committee held hearings in different cities, gave ample opportunity for those interested to be heard, before reporting the adopted standards for approval and promulgation as official guides. Dr. Wiley was one of a number to fix these standards and is no more responsible than Chairman William Frear or Messrs. Jenkins, Scovell or Weber.

It may be good policy for food manufacturers to proclaim to 84,000,000 people that their products are not pure, but mixtures, compounds or imitation, the wholesomeness of which is brought into question largely through their activity in criticising the law and the rulings. We doubt it, because they give publicity and bring into prominence matters that needlessly discredit their products, besides fostering activity on the part of competitors—makers of absolutely pure food. They play against their own interests by pushing a campaign of publicity as to methods, and create—often unjustly—suspicion in the minds of consumers as to the integrity of goods bearing their labels.

It is time to quit fighting, give the authorities a chance to put the law into force and let their action be tested in the courts. The first suit of that kind has been filed by the maker of a fake headache cure which was declared to be misbranded and also because it contained dangerous drugs. A few suits on points disputed and others to test the constitutionality of the law will soon settle the questions in dispute and reduce friction between the Government and the food manufacturers.

BREAKING DOWN THE NATIONAL LAW.

Washington Correspondent Brooklyn Eagle.

The makers of pickles and catsup have scored a notable triumph in the campaign to break down the new pure food and drug act, They have induced the President to agree to appoint a board of expert chemists to review certain important rulings of the board of government authorities who fix the standards with which manufactured foods must comply in order to come within the scope of the pure food law.

The manufacturers who use benzoate of soda, salicylic acid and other preservatives in foods are making the same desperate fight against the pure food law that they carried on against the movement for its enactment in Congress. They have constantly harassed the board of chemists that is administering the law, attacking its rulings, charging unfairness and bias. They have carried their assaults to the White House and have pressed them so vigorously that the President has consented to review certain of the board's rulings.

Letters have been sent from the White House asking the heads of certain universities and colleges to suggest the names of chemists whose services might be obtained for the new board. As soon as the President has heard from these advisers, he will appoint the board. This concession on the part of the President has greatly elated the food manufacturers, and has correspondingly depressed those who worked for the passage of the pure food act. It is regarded as something of a reflection on the members of the government board, composed of W. H. Wiley, chief chemist, Solicitor McCabe and Mr. Dunlop.

It is asserted by persons outside the department who are anxious to see nothing done that will tend to break down the pure food law that the action of the President was a distinct surrender to several large interests that have been fighting the law ever since it went into operation. The story is that after the interests found it would

be fruitless for them to depend on Congress to enact any legislation giving indorsement to preservation of any kind they changed their tactics and sought the appointment of this new board of chemists to pass upon the rulings of the department.

Surprise that the President has gone over the heads of his officials is the greater for the reason that he has been regarded all along as the mainstay of the pure food legislation. While this board that is to be created will have a large number of rulings to pass on, three important questions are specially involved. These are, shall benzoate of soda be used to preserve catsups; shall sulphur be used in the preserving of fruits, and whether the corn syrup company shall continue to sell its product as corn syrup, when according to the board of inspection, the product is not made from corn. The interests represented in these three controversies are very large, and no doubt it is this fact which has led the President to do what he has done.

The uses of benzoate soda were prayerfully considered by the Board of Food and Drug Inspection, and its adverse decision was ratified by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The objection to it was so strenuous that it was taken up a second time by the Secretary of Agriculture and referred once more to the board of inspection. The board declined to set aside its former ruling, and then it was that the President decided to call his board of new experts suggested by the heads of educational institutions.

The question involving the use of sulphur has gone through about the same routine and the corn syrup controversy has traveled the same course. The Board of Food and Drug Inspection has sent to the Department of Justice a large number of cases involving violations of the law, but so far the Department has not shown any disposition to press these suits. So it happens that certain officials in the Department of Agriculture are wondering how far the President wants the law inforced.

It is a noteworthy fact that none of the interests seeking modifications of rulings (after having discovered that they could not persuade Congress to modify the law) shows any anxiety to go into court for an interpretation of the law. It has been nearly a year since the controversy over what constitutes whiskey became acute, but it is still outside the courts. This question was first taken up by the Department of Agriculture, was then discussed at a cabinet meeting and left with the President, who finally passed it up to the Attorney General.

After the Attorney General's decision it was sent back to the Department of Agriculture, and has lately been through the Internal Revenue Bureau and the Attorney General's office once more. Under

all the circumstance the point is naturally being raised here why the Board of Food and Drug Inspection is not superseded if it can not be trusted to say what is pure food and what is impure food.

It is now accepted as a foregone conclusion by the best informed persons that provision will certainly be made for removing from the labels recognized by the government the words "Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act." The Mann bill, which provides for the removal of these words, was discussed at a hearing to-day. The Mann bill proposes to allow the use of the words "United States Standard" or some other legend of the sort, but it is questionable whether this will be allowed. If the Mann bill should be held up in any way it is probable that the Department of Agriculture will act independently in the matter, inasmuch as there is a general feeling that serious error was committed in providing for the use of these words originally.

WHAT MAY THE COUNTRY EXPECT?

Here are some pertinent suggestions and interesting surmises from Eli Grocer and General Merchant, another trade journal which gives manufacturers good advice:

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture has before him one of the most complicated pure food situations that have yet developed in the history of the law. It will be necessary for him, within the next two months practically, to decide what is going to be the outcome regarding pure food in the United States and whether the law will be virtually nugatory in some important aspects or not. He has before him for prompt settlement the question of the use of sulphur in dried fruits and molasses, the problem how far benzoate of soda may be used in catsups and preserved articles and the question of labeling "corn syrup" or glucose. In addition, the whiskey situation has developed in a way that presents unusually trying problems. Unless each one of these matters is decided according to correct principles there will be most injurious results.

The interests which are adverse to the food law and its strict administration have been unexpectedly successful in deferring its time of going into effect. First they got Congress to omit any appropriations for administering the law. Then civil service technicalities caused several months of additional delay. Next certain classes of interests maintained that they were entitled to a suspension because "this was so sudden," and the immediate application of severe regulations would injure their business. Then politics was resorted to and pressure was brought to bear on the Administration. This was done notably by the whiskey people, but also to a marked degree by other interests. Now the time has come when further equivocation seems to be nearly impossible and the question is being flatly raised as to what the Department of Agriculture is going to do. If it stands out for the rigid enforcement of the law the interests involved will have to go to the courts if they do not like the situation.

But there is the very greatest reluctance to having the interior working of food factories aired in courts, or to dragging out the peculiarities of labeling patent medicines and whiskeys into the light of day. The interests affected do not mind very seriously a private hearing before the Board of Food and Drug Inspection with "reporters" excluded. Even when the hearings are public they are too technical to arouse very much general interest. All that would be changed if trials were to be instituted and popular attention were to be concentrated on unwholesome or unlawful processes and products. The interests affected will do almost anything to avoid such a result. Over and over again they have protested to the administrative authorities that they will do whatever they are requested provided only they can steer clear of judicial investigation. The trouble is that in most cases this is merely lip-service, for when the time comes they are not willing to do what they are ordered, but they either violate the law and regulations directly or else they pull every wire in order to get the time of application postponed. Meanwhile the old schemes whereby it is sought to discredit the authorities who have charge of the law are again being put into operation.

WINNING BETTER FRIENDS.

The American Grocer has a wise correspondent whom it refers to as the leading grocer of the village in which he resides and who is "a fellow of literary tendency" and a great reader of "solid literature." Taking for his text a sentence from Emerson the grocer writes an interesting letter to the editor of the American Grocer from which the Bulletin makes a few extracts illustrating a truth which it has frequently commended to public attention. Here is the text: "A man's growth is seen in the successive choirs of his friends. For every friend whom he loses for truth he gains a better." And here are the extracts:

"Take that to heart, Mr. Editor, and you will find it contains the secret of success in selling food. 'A man's business is measured in the successive choirs of his patrons.' Do I enjoy the confidence

of the best people in this village, or is my store frequented by the coarser element in the community, a class that pays little attention to a superior service, is indifferent to style, whether it relates to display or the way in which a bundle is tied?

"The industrious, thrifty element in our village, those who forge ahead enjoying the comforts of life, eager to own a home, have a repugnance to rubbing elbows with the live from hand-to-mouth sort of people, coarse in manners, given to a diet based on cost and not on quality—the sort who fail to appreciate fine flavor, whether connected with coffee or cheese, jams or butter, and are satisfied with any sort of tea so long as the beverage is hot.

"This store will have whichever class it caters to and I have chosen a policy based on telling the truth. For every buyer whom I lose for truth, I gain a better. There are some customers who always pretend to want the best without being willing to pay for it and they get huffy and make a fuss if after using a coffee which suits their palate, costing 25 cents the pound, they discover that one of finer flavor and body is in stock at 35 or 40 cents. There is Mrs. Queerly who for months bought jams at 12 cents the tumbler and seemed suited. She had been reading about the Pure Food law and happened to see the report of the State Food Commissioner, which reported some jams as illegal because artificially colored and containing glucose without the fact being stated on the label.

"The woman asked one day if the jam she used contained glucose, and of course I told the truth and also informed her that an absolutely pure jam could be had for 20 cents the jar and that it was of exquisite flavor. She let her temper rage and declared she would no longer trade with a grocer who deceived her, and going off as if offended. Her tongue wagged and her neighbors heard of an experience, which led several to call and say they were pleased to learn that there was one store in the village that had pure preserves and as good as any that might be made at home. So you see the Concord philosopher is right, for by telling the truth, I gained better traders than the one lost."

CONCERNING COLD STORAGE EGGS.

From the Milk Reporter.

James Foust, Dairy and Food Commissioner of Pennsylvania, says: This state needs a law regulating the sale of cold storage eggs and another providing a separate penalty for the sale of watered milk. The ordinary customer now finds it a very difficult matter to procure eggs unless he goes to the trouble of raising chickens. We are hearing every day something about the tremendous increase of cold storage business. There ought to be a rigid act of assembly regulating and supervising the sale of this important article of food. Some people are of the opinion that cold storage eggs are no healthier than embalmed beef. And they believe the state should do something to discourage this particular industry. By the way we think the cold storage people would rise in their might, if the pure food people should attempt to have enacted a law regulating the sale of such an article of food as cold storage eggs at a season of the year when fresh eggs cannot be had for love or money and the held kind can be bought for 25 cents per dozen. What would the cheap restaurants do for their ham and eggs for their 15 cents or 20 cents breakfast patrons if such a condition should prevail. It makes us tremble to think of it.

BENZOATE IN CATSUP.

From a Harrisburg Telegram.

As the result of an inquiry into the catsup being sold through the state, Dairy and Food Commissioner Foust has ordered the arrest of all dealers found selling catsup adulterated or misbranded and containing sodium benzoate in excess of amount allowed by state and national laws.

The inquiry showed that there was extensive use of catsup decidedly different from what the law calls for by merchants. In Philadelphia, of 30 brands analyzed 20 were found to have been excessively treated with sodium benzoate. In Clearfield, Warren, Venango and Blair counties similar conditions were discovered, and suits have been started.

The chemists found about one-half of the different brands of tomato catsup sold in Pennsylvania to contain from two-tenths to three-tenths of 1 per cent. of sodium benzoate, while under the rules and regulations of the national food and drug act, as well as under the rules and regulations of the Pennsylvania food law, they are only allowed to use one-tenth of one per cent., which must be stated on the label, so that many brands of catsup are under the ban, and proceedings will be started.

On December 4 the dairy and food commissioner notified James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, of the conditions existing in Pennsylvania, according to the analyses of the chemists. The secretary of agriculture turned the matter over to Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the department, who at once started the chief inspector on the investigation.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

From the Pittsburg "Dispatch," Jan. 24th.

President Roosevelt May Like Saccharine Pills, but Medical Opinion Doesn't Sustain Him.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

I send you the enclosed extract from the Journal of the American Medical Association, as it tends to sustain Dr. Wiley as against the All-Wise Teddy, whom I certainly admire, but don't think he should jump to conclusions to the embarrassment and injury of an equally well meaning and certainly better informed person in this particular.

M. D.

Pittsburg, January 21.

Following is the enclosed extract from the Journal of the American Medical Asssociation:

IS SACCHARINE HARMFUL?

Evanston, Ill., Dec. 7, 1907.

To the Editor:

In the Physicians' Manual of the Pharmacopeia and National Formulary (Hallberg & Salisbury), at the bottom of page 20, under head "Benzosulphinidum" I read: "Caution. Since it is a powerful antiseptic, arresting the digestive process, it is not recommended, and should be used if at all with care." In the last edition of the United States Dispensatory under the same head is the statement: "It is a very feeble antiseptic, but appears to have no action on gastric digestion." Such diametrically different statements need explanation.

HENRY B. HEMENWAY.

Answer.—Experiments on artificial digestion, undertaken by A. Stutzer and A. Stift for the agricultural and sugar industries in Germany during 1885-1889, reported in "Die Menchlichen Nahrungs und Genussmitten" by Dr. J. Koenig (1893), show that the presence of benzosulphinidum (saccharine) markedly interfered with the action of all the three classes of digestive ferments, especially the amylolytic, viz: Ptyalin and diastase, and the fat splitting ferment of the pancreas. Stift confirmed these results by experimenting on dogs and rabbits. Plugge's report that three parts in 10,000 of

saccharine (about two grains in one pint) would inhibit the action of the ptyalin, having been contradicted by Petschek and Zerner (1889), Salkowski showed that when saccharine was neutralized with ammonia or other alkali it did not impair the action of the salivary ferment.

The following quotations are submitted:

Dujardin-Beaumetz, in Progress Medical:

"The use of saccharine in aliments presents danger to the public health. Saccharine is not an aliment but a medicament." The committee of the Seine Council of Hygiene, Messrs. Polegot, Gautier, Jungfleisch, Proust and Riche, expressed the same opinion at the same time.

Sollman, Text-Book of Pharamcology (1905) states: "Saccharine has the properties of the coal-tar group and is therefore antiseptic and irritant. It is sometimes given in fermentative dyspepsia (0.1 to 0.3 gms.). Large doses cause headache, depression, stupor, convulsions and nephritis. It is promptly and completely excreted unchanged.—Matthews and McGuigan." ("Influence of Saccharine on the Digestive Enzymes," Journal A. M. A., September 16, 1905, page 844.)

Based on the first-named investigations, for the purpose of controlling or prohibiting the use of saccharine in alimentary substances, France, Italy and Portugal interdicted its importation, the academies of medicine of Madrid and Rio de Janeiro declared its addition an adulteration and its importation in Belgium became subject to a heavy duty.

That this coal-tar derivative should ever have been used as a sweetening agent in food for diabetic patients is incomprehensible, since its derivation is sufficient to characterize it. Since the monopoly ceased with the expiration of the patent a number of years ago competition has greatly reduced the price, as is customary with these chemicals "made in Germany," and but little effort is now made to exploit it as a "sweetener" in food products. Since dishes and menus sweetened with saccharine are yet offered diabetics, however, the fact that saccharine is harmful should be more widely recognized.

The statement in the Physicians' Manual that "saccharine should be used if at all with care" is therefore, believed to be correct, and under the circumstances conservative.

TREASURY DECISIONS.
(T. D. 1276.)

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., November 26, 1907.

Sir: I have just been able to take up for consideration your letter of November 7, in which you complain that internal-revenue officers and agents are accompanied in their visits to taxpayers by food inspectors who are acting under the authority of the Department of Agriculture.

Replying to your request for an opinion, I have to say that, in my judgment, revenue officers have no authority to divulge to any person other than their superior officer information obtained by them while visiting taxpayers in an official capacity. If they allow other persons to visit the premises of taxpayers with them and thus allow the information obtained to become known to such other persons, this of course, would, in my opinion, be a violation of Section 3167, Revised Statutes.

If officers of the Department of Agriculture desire certain information which they can not obtain, but which is in the possession of the Treasury Department, it lies in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury to give the information desired to the Secretary of Agriculture, who may then give it to his subordinate officials.

This conclusion is in line with an opinion rendered to the Commissioner by the Solicitor of Internal Revenue May 10, 1906, which opinion was duly approved by the Commissioner, holding expressly that all information secured by Government officers or agents under the operation of law is the property generally of the Government of the United States, but particularly the head of the Department whose officers obtained the same, to be used by him in accordance with the provisions of section 3167, Revised Statutes.

This position is strengthened by a consideration of the fact that the power to inspect the premises of taxpayers was stricken from the bill by the committee of Congress having it in charge.

Respectfully,

JOHN G. CAPERS,
Commissioner.

HOW DR. WILEY WOULD MAKE SULPHUR UNNECESSARY IN FRUITS.

Representative Needham the other day had a talk with Dr. H. W. Wiley regarding Decision 76, relating to the sulphuring of fruits. "Are we to have more sulphur in our fruits?" asked Needham.

"Not if I can help it," replied Wiley. "You don't need it. You ought not to have any sulphur. We will show you pretty soon how to dry fruits without sulphur. We are with you. Be patient and don't kick and your industry will be bigger than ever."

Dr. Wiley showed Mr. Needham samples of apples dried by steam heat. He said he was at work on a process that would enable California to advertise to the world that no sulphur is used in drying its fruits. The fruit is placed in a room with steam coils and given a steam bath, but is not cooked, and oxidization is prevented.

Dr. Wiley says his process is nearing perfection. He declares that the California fruit drying system is all wrong, because it promotes decomposition and the breeding of insect life, thus making the use of sulphur necessary. His process, he says, prevents decomposition and destroys animal life. Further tests will be made before the process is made public.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Obedience to law, cheerful and willing obedience, should be the aim of every conscientious manufacturer or dealer in food products.

Let it be clearly understood that there is no charge brought against the purity or the nourishing qualities of the various breakfast foods recently analyzed by Dr. Frear, chemist for the Dairy and Food Division. The charge is that some have been misbranded because their labels make claims that are not borne out by the anaylsis.

The agents of the Dairy and Food Division are under instructions to be courteous and polite toward all with whom they come in contact in the prosecution of their important work. They are the servants of the people and if they are the sort of officers they ought to be it will be their chief ambition to be of the greatest possible service to their masters.

There is not the slightest disposition upon the part of this Bulletin to misrepresent any individual, any institution, any public officer or any article of food now on the market. It aims to tell the truth as it sees truth and is particularly careful to avoid statements based upon insufficient or prejudiced information. And yet,

we suppose some readers each month will see where they could have done much better. Such are the limitations of this our human life that the best intentions do not always accomplish perfect results.

Nothing is gained in the long run by undertaking to evade the law in the hope of ultimate gain. It nearly always happens as it did to the two adventurers in a western city who appropriated 400 pounds of coal belonging to a neighbor and thought they had achieved a fine bargain. But when they were detected, arrested and confronted by the possibility of imprisonment they gladly paid $25 for the quarter ton of coal. Why should any sensible business man, milkman or grocer, manufacturer or jobber, run such risks and be a bad citizen besides?

The demand of the consuming public for proper safeguards around the milk supply, which is so essential to the health and comfort of millions of little people in our land, not to mention the big ones, is becoming more insistent every week. Some dairymen complain that the people are getting entirely too particular. But they're not; they are simply beginning to comprehend how sensitive milk is to infection and how deadly a poison it may become under certain conditions. And they are insisting that there shall hereafter be as little risk of that sort as possible. That's all there is about that.

It is a great pity that the forces which for years were able to delay the passage of the food and drugs act by the federal congress should now seem to be pursuing the same tactics to prevent the enforcement of the act. The powerful interests which have combined to discredit Dr. Wiley and to secure needless interference with his work profess to be moved by proper motives, but many who remember their relentless hostility to the enactment of the law and who now observe their pleas for the appointment of a commission to go over the question of the effect of the preservatives used by them and put under the ban by the department of agriculture, and for a suspension of the ruling in the meantime, will have their own suspicions.

The people who buy food products should do their part toward improving the quality. The foes of the pure food laws have already raised two demagogic cries—one is that the conduct of Dr. Wiley, head of the bureau of chemistry of the national Department of Agriculture, has largely helped to produce the existing financial depression; the other is to the effect that the pure food acts have raised prices. Neither of these charges is true. But if it were

true that pure and wholesome food cost a little more than an inferior and adulterated article, should those whose health is promoted, whose lives are prolonged, object to so reasonable a thing?

The Bulletin means to repeat at frequent intervals the declaration that Pennsylvania is in urgent need of a pure drink act. Much evidence has been accumulated and published in these columns to show that many manufacturers of so-called soft drinks use villainous and injurious decoctions in the production of their wares. As for the alcoholic beverages, they are reported no better. It is expected the next legislature will supply a remedy since it is as important that the drink of a people be pure and wholesome as that their food be free from adulteration or injurious ingredients.

Popular co-operation in the work of making it easy to obey the food laws of our state would hasten the coming of the time when an arrest for violating these laws will be an exceptional event. If men make impure foods they are animated by mixed motives. They desire to make the largest possible profit, it may be. And then they are anxious to meet the popular clamor for cheap things. It is well to be economical. And some of us are compelled to turn away from the best the markets afford because of the numerous mouths to feed and the high cost of provisions. But to the extent of our ability we should strive to encourage the dealer to keep the best stock on hand by preferring the best when we make our purchases. A friendly attitude toward pure food helps much.

The lengthening of human life which has occurred during the last fifteen years is due to a variety of causes. And there is coming about a still greater increase in the period of human activity by reason of the elimination of impure and poisoned foods from the market. Every public official, every manufacturer, every retail dealer, every consumer, should resolve to do everything possible to hasten the day when nothing that will injure the health of the consumer, either in the way of food or drink, will be found on the market. That ideal day may be far off in the future; still, we can all work toward its realization.

The food commission of Illinois announces that hereafter that food product hitherto called "grape sugar" must be labelled "corn sugar" when shipped into Illinois.

Under the new pure food and drug act of California, which went into effect January 1, the state board of health it made the agent

of the people in the work of securing pure food and drink. Professor M. E. Jaffa has been made director of the laboratory, which is to be located at the State University, at Berkeley.

Under the California food and drug law the sheriff of each county is made the agent of the state board of health for the collection of samples of food sold within his bailiwick. When a properly verified complaint is lodged with him he is required to make purchases and send them to the chemist for examination.

The National Grocer pays the new Pennsylvania meat inspection service a high compliment, saying that it is doing excellent work and co-operating with the federal authorities in every way. In addition it is endeavoring to have the cities and towns of the state take up the subject of local municipal sanitation. At Lock Haven a member of the state inspection service has influenced the city council to frame a local meat inspection bill to cover slaughter houses, markets, shops and country meat peddlers. The National Grocer believes this effort deserves encouragement.

In another reference to the work of the Pennsylvania meat inspection service the National Grocer speaks of the plan of the service to clean up the small meat establishments all over the state which do not come under the federal inspection, and the retail meat shops as well, getting them in line with government inspected establishments. Excellent work is being done. A re-examination of the slaughter houses and meat markets at Allentown showed a great improvement in sanitary conditions. Almost all the defects noticed on the first inspection had disappeared. This is a good sign, showing a disposition upon the part of butchers and meat vendors to co-operate with the agents of the state.

The Rochester Union and Advertiser speaks a word in season when it advises the consumer that the way to get pure food is to ask for it and insist upon getting it. The consumer should scrutinize the label very carefully. His inquiry should be for a pure article. Whenever he can possibly afford it he should insist upon having the best. Nine times out of ten the cheapest article in stock proves the most costly in the end. This has been shown by the experience of the past and will be shown again in the future.

A dispatch from Kansas City, Mo., says that Dr. W. P. Cutter, pure food inspector of that city, has mailed circulars to all wholesale grocers directing them to label corn syrups sent there with the word "glucose." He claims that the sixty days in which the grocers had agreed to furnish such labels or get a decision from the national pure food commission as to their necessity, have expired and he now expects them to keep their part of the agreement.

In his annual message to the legislature of New York Governor Hughes recommends that the laws relating to adulterations and impurities in food should be codified and presented in a single comprehensive statute. He says: "I recommend the passage of a pure food law which will prevent the sale of adulterated or improperly branded foods. The law upon this subject passsed at the last session I was unable to approve, as it contained provisions which in effect would have made its restrictions inoperative. It is important that such a law should be clear and precise and make evasion difficult if not impossible."

H. R. Wright, Dairy and Food Commissioner of Iowa, has entered suit against a certain manufacturer of a substitute for a staple article of food, the purpose being to discover what the rights of the state are in such cases. It is a mixture of cotton seed oil and oleo stearine and does not contain an ounce of hog fat although it is sold as a substitute for lard. The test is not to be made upon the labels only, but upon the sale of a substitute for pure food without clearly discriminating between the real article and the substitute. This case has been agreed upon as a representative one, although any other of the rather numerous substitutes for foods might have been selected.

A dispatch from Washington relates the particulars of the government's action in confiscating a cargo of coffee which had been shipped from New Orleans to Nashville. The confiscation was the first under the pure food law and the action was taken on the alleged grounds of adulteration by "polishing." The polishing, it is claimed enables the shipper to make an inferior article look like a better one.

The ruling of Nebraska's food commissioner that food in cans or other containers or packages must be so labeled as to show not only the kind but also the quantity, that is the weight of the contents, has been sustained in an opinion recently made public by the deputy attorney general of that state.

After you have become confirmed in the wise habit of scrutinizing every label on articles of food purchased for consumption in your home, become a missionary to your less scrupulous neigh-

bor. In few other ways can you render more efficient service to the cause of pure food.

Dr. Wiley is a capable and an honest servant of all the people. He not only means well, but he knows what he is talking about He is influenced by no other motive than the desire to preserve the health and lengthen the lives of the American people. What a pity that he cannot be permitted to have his own way! What a misfortune it would be if for any reason the work of the national pure food commission should be hindered or halted!

The Bulletin would be pleased to hear from its readers concerning food questions in which they are interested. It exists for their benefit and will be all the better for their helpful criticism or advice.

There is a decided difference between a glowing advertisement on a circular or handbill or in a newspaper and the statements on a label. When the householder reads an advertisement she may make allowance for heated rhetoric or exuberant imagination. When she examines a label she expects to find nothing but the exact truth. That is one reason it would be dangerous to permit the riotous fancy which indites so many of the advertisements to likewise get in its work on official labels.

We have a right to feel proud of the rapid advance made by pure food methods in our state during the last few years. And our aim for the future should embrace the persistent continuance of the excellent work already accomplished. The champions of healthful and nutritious food products should never tire.

The daily newspapers and the weeklies are giving increasing attention to food problems. Some of them are mistaken in their attitude but presently the light of truth will illuminate the darkened understandings of the mistaken, the misinformed or the prejudiced and we will be like the colored man and his master, arguing on the same side. That day's bound to come because truth is invincible and omnipotent. "The eternal years of God are hers." And she gets stronger every day. Opposition simply develops her resources.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 7, 1907.

RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

AS TO FOODS AND CONDIMENTS.

Rule 1. The use of coal tar dye or other foreign coloring matter in catsup or other condiments is regarded with disfavor, and catsup found to contain such coloring matter in connection with benzoate of soda will be regarded as adulterated and treated accordingly.

Rule 2. The use of boric acid, salicylic acid or sulphites in meats or other articles of food will be regarded as an adulteration and treated accordingly. Any poisonous or deleterious preservative or coloring matter applied externally which has been permitted to permeate or penetrate the meat or other food product, or any portion thereof, will be regarded as an adulteration.

Rule 3. Until otherwise ordered articles of food imported from countries which have been found to be in compliance with the federal food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, will not be regarded as sold in violation of the laws of Pennsylvania.

Rule 4. Pepper and all other spices containing any added or foreign substances whatsoever will be regarded as adulterated.

Rule 5. Milk will be regarded as adulterated when any portion of the butter fat has been removed therefrom or when water has been added thereto.

Cream containing less than 16 per cent. of butter fat will be regarded as adulterated.

Ice cream must be true to name, and must not contain less than 12 per cent. butter fat, together with sugar and pure fruit flavor. Eggs and a small amount of gelatin may be used.

AS TO CONFECTIONERY.

Rule 6. Mineral substances of all kinds are especially forbidden in confectionery, whether poisonous or not. Only harmless colors or flavors should be added to confectionery.

The term "narcotic drugs" includes all drugs mentioned in section 8 of the federal food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, relating to foods, their derivatives and preparation, and all other drugs of a narcotic nature.

AS TO MISBRANDING.

Rule 7. The provisions of the act of June 1, 1907, as to the misbranding of food, will be strictly observed and rigidly enforced.

The principal label on articles of food shall be in English, with type not smaller than 8-point (brevier) caps: Provided, That in case the size of the package will not permit the use of 8-point cap type the size of the type may be reduced proportionately.

Descriptive matter upon the label shall be free from any statement, design, or device regarding the article or the ingredients or substances contained therein, or quality thereof, or place of origin, which is false or misleading in any particular.

Jellies, fruit butters, fruit jams, or other like products shall not be labeled with the name of any distinctive fruit unless such fruit alone has been used in its preparation. Articles intended as substitutes for pure food jellies, butters, jams and other like products, shall be plainly marked as compounds, and the several ingredients shall be plainly stated thereon, and the name of no distinctive fruit shall be used upon the label thereof to indicate its flavor.

Prepared mustard shall bear upon the label thereof a distinct statement of all the ingredients and the percentage of mustard contained therein.

Flavoring extracts must be true to name. Imitation flavoring extracts shall not be designated by terms which indicate in any way by similarity of name that they were prepared from a natural fruit or from a standard flavor.

Flavoring extracts in the preparation of which any substances are employed for natural fruits or standard flavors shall not be labeled as if prepared from standard flavors or from the fruits themselves.

GUARANTEE.

The guarantee referred to in the new Pennsylvania food law, approved June 1, 1907, should in all cases be a written or printed invoice guarantee upon each bill of goods purchased, signed by the vendor, and substantially in the following language, to wit:

I (or we) the vendor of the articles mentioned in the foregoing invoice hereby guarantee and warrant the same to be in full conformity with the federal act of June 30, 1906, popularly known as the "Food and Drugs Act," and also further hereby guarantee and warrant the same to be in full conformity with the act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, popularly known as "the new Pennsylvania Food Law," approved June 1, 1907, in that the said articles are not adulterated within the meaning of the aforesaid act of Congress or the aforesaid act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and

that the said articles are not misbranded within the meaning of either of the said acts.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO RETAIL DEALERS.

The new Pennsylvania food law, approved June 1, 1907, is intended to protect retail dealers in food products. In order to avail themselves of this protection it is important that every retail dealer shall secure from the manufacturer, wholesaler or jobber from whom he makes purchases, a signed guarantee of each invoice of goods. In order that the goods may be subsequently identified, it is important that the date of purchase be marked upon the goods secured under each invoice. Where the goods are contained in separate packages, this identification can readily be secured by the use of a rubber stamp giving the date of purchase. Unless the retail dealer is able to identify with absolute certainty the vendor from whom his goods were procured, the act will not protect him. This will require the greatest care, not only in marking the date of purchase, but in keeping the articles purchased from different manufacturers, wholesalers or jobbers bearing the same brand, entirely apart from each other, so that at any time the identification of the vendor of each article can be clearly established. It is equally important that the retail dealer shall keep the articles purchased in precisely the same condition as when they are received. A failure to distinctly identify the vendor, or to clearly prove that articles purchased have been kept in the exact condition as to quality as when purchased, will deprive the retail dealer of any protection.

When an agent of the Dairy and Food Division calls upon a retail dealer, it is requested and confidently expected that courtesy will be exercised both by the dealer and the agent.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Approved:
N. B. CRITCHFIELD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Rules No. 8, 9 and 10. (Issued July 1, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE 8, LARD. RULE 9, FRUIT OR NUT ICE CREAM. RULE 10, MEATS AND FISH.

Rule 8. Lard must contain no ingredient but the pure fat of swine. Any foreign substance will constitute an adulteration and will be treated accordingly.

Rule 9. Fruit or nut ice cream must be true to name and must not contain less than 10 per cent. butter fat together with sugar, eggs and a small amount of gelatin, not exceeding three (3) ounces to ten gallons of cream.

The foregoing rule applies where fruit (fresh or canned) or nuts are used for flavoring.

Rule 10. Meats and fish must at all times be kept in a pure, clean and healthful condition.

In the summer season they must be covered or protected from flies and insects by screens or other device, and must be kept at such temperature as will absolutely prevent any decomposition.

Refrigerators and ice boxes for the storage of meats and fish must be kept well iced and clean.

Stores, market houses and all rooms used for the storage or sale of meats and fish must be clean, properly ventilated and kept in a sanitary condition.

Any meat or fish not so cared for will be considered in violation and treated accordingly.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Rule No. 11. (Issued September 25, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 2 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE NO. 11. EVAPORATED FRUITS.

Rule 11. It should be understood by the trade and the public that Rule 2, specifically referring to meat and other articles of food, covers evaporated fruits, and that if said fruits contain any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health, such as sulphurous acid, the sale thereof will be treated as a violation of the law.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner

Rules Nos. 12 and 13. (Issued October 25, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 3 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE 12, LABELS. RULE 13, SODIUM BENZOATE AND BENZOIC ACID.

Rule 12. Numerous requests are referred to this Division for the approval of labels to be used in connection with food products under the Pennsylvania Pure Food Act of June 1, 1907. This act does not authorize the Dairy and Food Commissioner, nor any Agent of the Division, to approve labels. The Division, therefore, will not give its approval to any label. Any printed matter upon the label implying that this Division has approved it will be without warrant. It is believed that with the law and regulations before the manufacturers they will have no difficulty in arranging labels in conformity with the requirements set forth.

Rule 13. No prosecutions will be based upon the manufacture, sale or having in possession with intent to sell, foods and food products manufactured or packed during the season of 1907 which contains sodium benzoate in quantities not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per cent., or benzoic acid equivalent thereto, provided sodium benzoate or benzoic acid has hitherto been generally used in such foods and food products; and provided further that sodium benzoate or benzoic acid is not used in connection with coal-tar dyes or any foreign coloring matter.

The label of each package of food or food products containing sodium zenzoate or benzoic acid shall bear a statement that the food contains one-tenth of 1 per cent. of sodium benzoate, or benzoic acid equivalent thereto, as the case may be.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 1, 1907.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE AND GOVERNMENT OF PERSONS PROPOSING TO ENGAGE IN THE MANUFACTURE, SALE OR USE OF OLEOMARGARINE OR RENOVATED BUTTER, AS AUTHORIZED UNDER THE ACTS OF ASSEMBLY APPROVED THE 29TH OF MAY, 1901, AND JULY 10TH, 1901, AS PRESCRIBED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, THROUGH ITS AGENT, THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER.

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1. No license will be granted to a non-resident of the State of Pennsylvania.

2. No license will be transferred from any person, firm or corporation convicted of any violation of the Acts of Assembly under which such license is issued, nor while proceedings are pending for violation of said acts against such person, firm or corporation.

3. Remittance (either bank draft, cashier's cheque or certificate of deposit, preferred) for license fees must accompany the application for license. Individual cheques must be certified by the bank on which same are issued or drawn. Checks and drafts must be made payable to the order of the State Treasurer, and upon receipt thereof by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, if the application is approved, a license certificate will be promptly issued.

4. The attention of intending applicants for license and of all licensees, is especially directed to that portion of Section 7 of the Act of 29th of May, 1901, which provides: "That upon conviction of any subsequent offense, the person so offending shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than six months nor more than twelve months."

The express direction of said act is imprisonment in addition to the minimum fine therein specified.

In addition to the fine and imprisonment imposed for second offenses, injunction proceedings will be instituted, and no license will be transferred from any person against whom such proceedings are pending.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Approved:
N. B. CRITCHFIELD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

The contents of the February issue of the *Monthly Bulletin*, briefly summarized are as follows:

REPORTS OF ANALYSIS.

Butter Samples, 45.

Colored oleomargarine,	2
Oleomargarine, no license,	1
Pure,	42
Total,	45

Cheese Samples, 19.

Complying with law,	19
Total,	19

Milk Samples, 8.

Pure,	8
Total,	8

Pure Food Samples, 100.

Adulterated,	2
Complying with law,	40
Misbranded,	3
Preserved,	2
Preserved and colored,	3
Pop, sarsaparilla, etc.,	50
Total,	100

Vinegar Samples, 4.

Not adulterated,	4
Total,	4

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS.

Oleomargarine Cases, 5.

Terminated,	5
Total,	5

Pure Food Cases, 12.

Terminated,	12
Total,	12

*Number of suits ordered during the month of January, 1908, but not terminated and consequently withheld from this issue of the Bulletin 54.

LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1, TO FEBRUARY 15, 1908.

Oleomargarine Licenses, 254.

Boarding House,	3
Restaurant,	1
Retail,	243
Wholesale,	7
Total,	254

Renovated Butter Licenses, 9.

Retail,	8
Wholesale,	1
Total,	9

Total amount of money received from said licenses for 1908, is $29,055.02, and this sum has, in accordance with law, been deposited in the State Treasury.

Part I.

LIST OF LICENSES

FOR THE

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF OLEOMARGARINE AND RENOVATED BUTTER,

GRANTED BY THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FROM

JANUARY 1, TO FEBRUARY 15, 1908.

LIST OF OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 15, 1908.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.		
Jacob L. Ackerman, 1909 Center Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Cornelius W. Antony, 203 Allegheny Market, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
A. Appel & Co. (Adam and Benj. Appel), Stalls, 41 and 43 S. S. Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William L. Barron, 1814 Beaver Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
S. C. Bartlett & Co., Sylvanus C. Bartlett and Cecil C. Spencer, 201 Main St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Fogal B. Bishoff, Mgr., 315 W. Braddock Ave., Rankin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel C. Black, 309 Corbet St., Tarentum, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jesse M. Bowers, 405 Arlington St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Anna Braun, C. H. Braun, Mgr., Stands 193 and 194 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Miss Stella Brittain, 5231 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Mary Broderick, Prop., John J. Cavanaugh, Mgr., 4808 Second Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Stephen Broderick, 207 Fourth Ave., Carnegie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Teddie E. Burden, 538 Chartiers Ave., McKees Rocks, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Daniel W. Campbell, 3625 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry Cauley, Mgr., Stands 34 and 36 S. S. Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mike J. Cavanaugh, Prop., John J. Cavanaugh, Mgr., 223 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, 214 and 216 Grant St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Patrick M. Corrigan, 123 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Rutherford B. Cowher, Mgr. and Owner, Plum St., First National Bank Building, Elizabeth, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Cunningham & Co., Claude C. Cunningham, Mgr., 228 Brushton Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James H. Daly, 720 Fourth St., North Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William T. Daniels, 816 Main St., Sharpsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John A. Donahoe, 6276-78 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Elizabeth Donahoe, Prop., Stand 25 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Donovan, Prop., 329 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Dunlevy & Bro., Jeremiah Dunlevy, Jr., and Paul Dunlevy, 2554 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward J. Dunn, 852 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John H. Ehrhardt, Stands 64 & 66 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry J. Evans, Prop., 2013 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry Finkel, 2108 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Mary Fuher, Stand 22 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Edward Gibson, Stands 197, 198, 206 Allegheny Market, N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Hugh Given, Prop., 564 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Eugene A. Goggins, 814 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank M. Goldbach, Mgr., 51 Twelfth St., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Agnes Hall, 4909 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
French A. Hanley, 516 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Geo. P. Hanny, 135 & 136 Allegheny Market, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John V. Heineman, Stand 80 East Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Henning, Prop., 4525 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Marcella C. Heyl, 4514 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Hill, 307 Fifth Ave., Tarentum, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jas. T. Hill, Prop., 6510 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Anthony Hoban, Fish Block, Mercer Ave., Sharpsville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Houston, Stand 178 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jacob H. Imhoff, 6321 Broad St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Louis J. Junker, 122 W. Grant St., Duquesne, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph F. Kasper, 216 Chartiers Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George Keely, Prop., 2136 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Hunter Keib, 1419 Western Ave., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa., transferred February 13, 1908, to 1617 Beaver Ave.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William H. Kelley, 102 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Frank M. Kernan, 5205 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel J. Kerr, Sec'y., 109 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Kregar & Co., Edward R. and William S. Kregar, 902 Wood St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry F. Levi, 621 Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry F. Levi, 1620 Beaver Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Christian Limburg, 870 E. Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
McCann & Co., Owen McCann, Pres., Jas. M. Cheswright, Treas., 413-415 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Dennis McIntyre, 4417 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jno. R. Martin, Stands 200, 201 & 202 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Emma Maxwell, Prop., Stands 2 and 4 Diamond Market, McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Henry C. Meyer, 630 Second St., N. Side, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Miller, Mgr., 4 Freeport St., Etna, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Continued.		
William J. Montgomery, 829 Linden Ave., East Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Moxley, Inc., Eugene S. Mapp, Mgr., 120-122 First Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Nelson Morris & Co., Wm. C. Roeper, Mgr., 301-305 Anderson St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Moschel, 1800 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
O'Donnell & Thompson, 638 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. Arthur Ohl, 105 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Alfred C. Paulisch, Prop., 5145 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Fittsburg Grocery Co., Mathew Collins, Mgr., 1205 Carson St., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Preach, 5921 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jno. H. Preach, Prop., 4124 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George A. Preach, Prop., 1127 Lang Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Preston Supply Co., Louis Amshel, Mgr., 154 Ohio St., Shoenville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Purity Creamery Co. (F. J. Harrington, C. Price, O. McKee), 105 Washington Ave., S. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Owen Quinn, 845 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Owen Quinn, 432 Broadway, Pitcairn, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. E. Reeder, Prop., 208 Brownsville Road, Mt. Oliver, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry G. Reel, 128 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Miss Katie Rein, Stands 30 and 32 South Side Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Reliable Provision Co., John A. Donahoe, Prop., 106, 107, 108, 109 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jemima Richard, 96 Penn Ave., Turtle Creek, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George Ritter, 511 Main St., Sharpsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jos. Rooney, 93 and 94 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Geo. W. Ruppert, 919 East St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jesse W. Sarver, Stands 143 & 145 Market House, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Henry C. Schwartz, 407, 409, 411 Grant Ave., Millvale, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Sheraden Fish & Poultry Co., Geo. A. Schauer, 93 Harwood St., Sheraden, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Catherine E. Shipley, 506 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Shipley, Jr., 423 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Shipley, Jr., 507 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Oden H. Shoemaker, 432 & 434 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Geo. F. Sloan, 115 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
Alvah G. Smith, 503 Mill St., Coraopolis, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William H. Speaker, 15 Wabash Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Walter L. Steele and Geo. W. Hampson, Props., 609 Walnut St., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Swift & Co., Jos. F. Taylor, Mgr., 309-311 Anderson St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Chas. Riefer, Mgr., 1613 Beaver Ave., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea. Co., William I. Saffle, Mgr., 429 Main St., Pittsburg, W. E., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Owen Jones, Mgr., 433 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Harry E. Scott, Mgr., 909 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Julius G. Gordos, Mgr., 1210 Carson St., Pittsburg, S. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Nelson M. Edwards, Mgr., 5811 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Lachlan F. Blair, Mgr., 734 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Mahlon R. Fluke, Mgr., 630 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Robert J. McKee, Mgr., 337 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Arthur S. Gill, Mgr., 324 Grant Ave., Duquesne, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., John C. Muldouney, Mgr., 550 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Andrew J. Gill, Mgr., 226 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Edward M. Lanigan, Mgr., 508 Federal St., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Harry J. Ohler, Mgr., 6247 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Robert H. Brown, Mgr., 4321 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Fred Volkwein, 760 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry Watson, 196 S. Main St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John E. Willis, 541 and 533 W. Lacock St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James H. Yeagley, Pittsburg St., Springdale, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
ARMSTRONG COUNTY.		
Apollo Produce Co., Jonathan M. Grim, Mgr., North Side North Fourth St., Apollo, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas J. Baldrige, Prop., 223 First St., Apollo, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Milton S. Jack, 128 Market St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Ambrose M. Mateer, Third Ave., between Sixth and Seventh Sts., Ford City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
BEAVER COUNTY.		
Oliver E. Aber, Canal St., Industry, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Earl J. Bolland (Basement), 344 Buffalo St., Beaver, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Boyle & Patterson, W. M. Boyle and C. A. Patterson, 1126 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Carl S. Gassmann, 1418 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Robert J. Jamison, Third and Sixth Avenues, Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jos. McFerron Co., 1102 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles H. Niehaus, 380 Vermont St., Rochester, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John and Thomas Moore, 336 Merchant St., Ambridge, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Omega Wolfe, 1106 Eleventh St., New Brighton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
BERKS COUNTY.		
Reading Meat and Provision Co., Louis Powdermaker, Prop., 839 Penn St., Reading, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
BLAIR COUNTY.		
Jesse M. Cook, 1100 Eleventh St., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William G. Morgan and John H. Luckett, 1703 Eleventh Ave., between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Sts., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
BUTLER COUNTY.		
R. J. Ferguson, 400 Locust St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. A. Fisher, 257 S. Main St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Graham Bros., William S. & Andrew S. Graham, 317 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Herbert & Alwilda Harper, 351 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph C. Hoch, 305 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Aaron A. Marshall, 109 East Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
G. Wilson Miller, 116 E. Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Paisley & Whiteside, J. P. Whiteside and G. M. Paisley, 215 New Castle St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
CAMBRIA COUNTY.		
Chas. Davis, Mgr., Washington St., Lilly, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John L. Kingston, 230 Franklin St., Johnstown, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Geo. B. Nowag, Mgr., 241 Franklin St., Johnstown, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Nicholson Russell, 100 Philadelphia Ave., Barnesboro, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
CENTRE COUNTY.		
Thomas B. Budinger, Moshannon Ave., Snow Shoe, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
CLEARFIELD COUNTY.		
John F. McCartan, 517 and 519 Nichols St., Clearfield, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Amelia Miller, 137 West Long Ave., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel J. Schrecengost, 215 West Long Ave., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Kingsley A. Smith, Main St., between 4th & 5th Sts., Burnside, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph Wilkinson, Mgr., Milward Building, Curtin St., Osceola Mills, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
CRAWFORD COUNTY.		
J. R. Hannah & Co., 986 Water St., Meadville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Hilliker & Jones, Fred Hilliker and V. T. Jones, 30 Diamond St., Titusville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Lewis H. Lenheim, 31 and 33 Mead Ave., Meadville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Michell Bros., Chas. J. and E. A. Michell, 933 Market St., Meadville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
ELK COUNTY.		
C. H. Smith Co., Ltd., Chas. H. Smith, Chairman, Central, Pa. Lbr. Co.'s Building, Main St., Loleta, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Smith Brothers' Co., F. C. Smith, Pres., L. S. Hinkle, Sec'y, Main and Broad Sts., Ridgway, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
ERIE COUNTY.		
Mary Andrews, 114 Central Market, Erie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Casey, 1315 State St., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Andrew J. Hoffman, 1133 State St., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George M. Ream, 111 First Avenue, Corry, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Susan E. Smith, 15 Seventh St., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George A. Wilkinson, Stall 119 Parade St. Market, Cor. 10th and Parade Sts., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
FAYETTE COUNTY.		
Charles H. Gorley, 64 W. Main St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Restaurant	Jan. 1.
John L. Houseman, S. E. Cor. Speer and Grant Sts., North Belle Vernon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Oden H. Shoemaker, 210 N. Pittsburg St., Connellsville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
H. L. Slayman, Prop., 48 Church St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
H. P. Smith's Sons, H. L. and W. C. Smith, Smith & Fether Bldg., Railroad St., Dunbar, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Robert L. Weller, Main St., near Second St., Belle Vernon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
INDIANA COUNTY.		
Jacob B. Younkins, 635 Philadelphia St., Indiana, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James J. Fiscus, 1102 Philadelphia St., Indiana, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
JEFFERSON COUNTY.		
W. H. Moore, West Main St., between 4th and 5th Sts., Reynoldsville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John F. Watson, 323 Oakland Ave., Punxsutawney, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
LACKAWANNA COUNTY.		
Harry P. Mellet, 241 Wyoming Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 864 Capouse Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 1427 Pittston Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 103 N. Main St., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 303 E. Drinker St., Dunmore, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 324 Cedar Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Hilan B. Sweet, 106 Penn Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
LAWRENCE COUNTY.		
Harry L. Allen, 13 and 15 Neshannock Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jere Blucher, 648 S. Jefferson St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
David Cartwright, 619 Lawrence Ave., Ellwood City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James C. Houston, 109 East Long Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Robert McKee, 114 East Long Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Agnes M. Magill, 223 Grant St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank P. Major, Cor. Main & Railroad Sts., Wampum, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Howard Munnell, 59 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Reese & Spencer, J. A. Reese and J. W. Spencer, 30 West Washington St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
B. C. Rhodes & Son, 125 and 127 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Star Grocery Co., John P. Allen, Mgr., 24 N. Mercer St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
C. Ellsworth Thomas, 24 and 26 So. Mill St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Robert H. Wyrie, Mgr., 100 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
LUZERNE COUNTY.		
Warner W. Clements, 317 East Northampton St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., transferred February 5, 1908, to 301 East Market St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Warner W. Clements, 6 East Ross St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Cut Rate Meat Co., L. H. Jefkins, Mgr., 46 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Davis Bros., E. W. and J. W. Davis, 43 East Market St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
East India Tea Co., Joseph F. Gillis, Prop., 55, 57, 59 So. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry E. Eroh, Prop., 300 West Broad St., Hazleton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas Greenwood, 13 S. Main St., Pittston, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Elbert S. Noble, 40 S. Main St., Pittston, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Davis Bros. Co., Edward Travis, Mgr., 107 W. Main St., Plymouth, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Tremayne, 55 Main St., Ashley, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Russell Uhl, Prop., 24 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
McKEAN COUNTY.		
Daniel T. Drew, 20 Congress St., Bradford, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Andrew J. Hoffman, 22 Congress St., Bradford, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
MERCER COUNTY.		
Henry Baldwin, Mgr., 100 N. Water St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Christ S. Deibel, Phil. Carouthers, Mgr., 230 W. State St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William P. Fornof, 430 E. State St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward Jackson, 28 Spring St., Greenville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Ketler, 301 Broad St., Grove City, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
Edwin A. Sieg, 205 Broadway, S. Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John M. Wilkinson, 12 N. Water St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.		
Emma Graham, 419 East Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Archie McNeill, 3120 G. St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. Otis Paul & Co., 219 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Frank J. Smith, 2522 W. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William Talbot, 1232 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
POTTER COUNTY.		
Mrs. Maud Cargill, Cook's Camp, Genesee, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
VENANGO COUNTY.		
Adams & Co., Harry E. Adams, Mgr., 62 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
A. P. Dale & Co., Amos P. Dale, Prop., 306 E. Second St., Oil City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Flynn Bros., Thos. and Michael Flynn, Water St., Emlenton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Franklin Grocery Co., George P. Gaiser and Wilbur F. Myers, 91 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
F. A. Hoffman & Co., John C. Gault, 211 Center St., Oil City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John F. Kuhn, 249 Seneca St., Oil City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Augustus Leach, 111 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Turner & Son, Don E. and Marcus E. Turner, Cor. Main and Railroad Sts., Rouseville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
WARREN COUNTY.		
Andrew J. Hoffman, 303 Hickory St., Warren, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
C. H. Smith Co., Ltd., Chas. H. Smith, Chairman, C. H. Smith Co.'s Building, Center St., Sheffield Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.		
James H. Boyer, 107 Fourth St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Central Meat Market, John J. McNerney & Patrick Moroney, W. Lincoln Ave., McDonald, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas R. Hallam, 112 W. Chestnut St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James S. Hughes, Allman Hotel Building, Bentleyville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank B. Kramer, Mgr., Third St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. Ray Nease, 98 N. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jacob F. Nease, 116 So. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles B. McAlister, 38 W. Chestnut St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Michael M. McDermott, 428 Fallowfield Ave., Charleroi, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Pittsburg Grocery Co., Jas. McCollins, Mgr., 20 East Pike St., Canonsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Robert E. Shannon and Sherman M. Mason, 201 McKean Ave., Charleroi, Pa. Transferred Jan. 10, 1908, to 327 Fallowfield Ave., Charleroi, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Yohe, 225 Main St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.		
Arnold Traffic Co., Chas. Flynn, Pres., I. M. Keating, Sec'y, Fifth Ave. and Seventeenth St., Arnold, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thos. H. Bell, 170 Columbia Ave., Vandergrift, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank L. Baer, 209 W. Otterman St., Greensburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Curtis B. Clawson and Edwin C. Hunter, 106 Main St., Greensburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Ihrig, Prop., 957 Fourth Ave., New Kensington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. -.
Jeannette Tea & Coffee Co., Harry L. Hopper, Prop., 624 Clay Ave., Jeannette, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward McCann, 119 N. Fifth St., Jeannette, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Lewis W. McCurdy, 705 Ligonier St., Latrobe, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward F. Seubert, 1102 Ligonier St., Latrobe, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
David A. Spencer, 404 Ninth St., New Kensington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Allen Conner Co., Ltd., E. T. Conner, Gen. Mgr., 529, 533, 537 & 541 Ninth St., New Kensington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel N. Womer, 449 Schoonmaker Ave., Monessen, Pa., transferred February 7, 1908, to Edward Winwood,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

LIST OF RENOVATED BUTTER LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 15, 1908.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.		
Conelius W. Antony, 203 Allegheny Mkt., Pittsburg, N. S.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Anna. Braun, Charles Braun, Mgr., 193 & 194 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John H. Ehrhardt, Stands 64-66 Allegheny Mkt., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Geo. R. Hanny, Stands 135 & 136 Allegheny Mkt., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John R. Martin, stands 200, 201, 202 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jesse W. Sarver, Stands 143-145 Market House, Federal St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William H. Speaker, 15 Wabash Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thos. S. Williams, 600 Preble Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.		
Nice & Schreiber Co., C. N. Weston, Sec'y and Treas., W. S. Nice, Gen. Mgr., 11 S. Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.

Part II.

GIVING A LIST OF THE ANALYSES OF

SAMPLES OF BUTTER AND OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS

MADE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER,

WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TO FEBRUARY 1, 1908.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Butter Case,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
M. 4407, ...	M. 4407, ...	Martha Russell, ...	207 Orchard Ave., Canonsburg,..

Butter Case,

McG. 2505, ...	McG. 2505, ..	S. N. Woomer, ...	449 Schoonmaker Ave. Monessen,

Oleomargarine Case,

H. L. B. 2774,.	H. L. B. 2774,	T. B. Budinger, ...	Snow Shoe, ...

Pure Food Case,

H. P. C. 2322,.	2747,.....	John H. Geltz, ...	8601 Germantown Ave., Phila.,..

Pure Food Cases,

H. P. C. 2323,.	2748,.....	Antonio Di Napoli, ...	747 So. 7th St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 2368,.	2803,.....	Frank Salitore, ...	930 So. 11th St., Phila., ...

Pure Food Cases,

G. M. P. 1988,.	G. M. P. 1988,	Warren Grocery Co., ...	Warren, Pa., ...
McG. 1033, ...	McG. 1033, ..	C. Peters, ...	Clarion, ...
McG. 1037, ...	McG. 1037, ..	J. C. Miller, ...	Hawthorn, ...
H. L. B. 2613,.	H. L. B. 2613,	Northy and Tyson, ...	DuBois, ...

Pure Food Cases,

A. B. 292½, ..	A. B. 292½, .	John Call, ...	Meadville, ...
A. B. 294, ...	A. B. 294, ...	D. Veith & Sons, ...	Meadville, ...

Pure Food Case,

H. L. B. 2720,.	H. L. B. 2720,	McCrorey's, ...	Altoona, ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1908.

November, 1907.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Butter, ...	Nov. 9, 1907, ...	Oleomargarine colored with a coal tar dye.

December, 1907.

Butter, ...	Dec. 17, 1907, ...	Oleomargarine colored with a coal tar dye.

December, 1907.

Oleomargarine, ...	Dec. 17, 1907, ...	Uncolored oleomargarine, no license.

March, 1906.

Shredded Codfish, ...	March 31, 1906, ...	Preserved with boric acid.

April, 1906.

Olive Oil, ...	April 2, 1906, ...	Contains cottonseed oil.
Olive Oil, ...	April 12, 1906, ...	Contains cottonseed oil.

August, 1907.

Tomato Catsup, ...	Waldorf Tomato Catsup, ...	Misbranded.
Ketchup, ...	Brand: Sunnyside, ...	Preserved and colored.
Catsup, ...	Brand: Diamond, ...	Preserved and colored.
Tomato Catsup, ...	Tomato Catsup, ...	Contains excessive amount of benzoic acid.

September, 1907.

Catsup, ...	Imperial Catsup, ...	Misbranded.
Catsup, ...	Beefsteak Tomato Catsup, ...	Misbranded.

October, 1907.

Mixed Candy, ...	October 25, 1907, ...	Contains sulphurous acid and coal tar dye.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Butter, no cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
H. P. C. 3844,.	4518,.....	Robly's, ...	Lancaster Ave. & Thompson St., Phila.
H. P. C. 3890,.	4524,.....	Wm. Francis, ...	Wagon at 51st & Brown Sts., Phila.
H. P. C. 3891,.	4525,.....	Wm. Francis, ...	Wagon at 51st & Brown Sts., Phila.
H. P. C. 3893,.	4527,.....	Restaurant, ...	1924 N. 3rd St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3894,.	4528,.....	Restaurant, ...	N. W. Cor. Howard & Berks Sts., Phila.
H. P. C. 3901,.	4534,.....	Krause's Restaurant, ...	1304 Columbia Ave., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3902,.	4535,.....	Spencer's Restaurant, ...	1011 Columbia Ave., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3904,.	4537,.....	Mosebach's Restaurant, ...	1820 N. 8th St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3905,.	4538,.....	F. Bauer's, ...	1008 Columbia Ave., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3906,.	4539,.....	Tuttle & McGahey, ...	1110 Columbia Ave., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3908,.	4541,.....	Restaurant, ...	Front St., above Morris, Phila.,
H. P. C. 3912,	4545,.....	Chas. A. Kerter, ...	1206 Spring Garden St., Phila.,..
H. P. C. 3913,.	4547,.....	S. Marks, ...	3427 Woodland Ave., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3916,.	4550,.....	Restaurant, ...	Front St., above Allegheny Ave., Phila.
H. P. C. 3917,.	4552,.....	Ehrhorn, ...	1703 Germantown Ave., Phila.,..
H. P. C. 3919,.	4553,.....	Horn & Horn, ...	1225 Market St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3920,.	4554,.....	Reading Terminal Restaurant,	12th & Market Sts., Phila.
H. P. C. 3921,.	4555,.....	Watson's Cafe, ...	1131 Columbia Ave., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3922,.	4558,.....	Frankford and Columbia Aves.,	Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3925,.	4559,.....	Charles Harris, ...	Marlborough & Belgrade Sts., Phila.
H. P. C. 3926,.	4560,.....	Frankford Butter & Egg Co.,	2478 Frankford Ave., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3927,.	4561,.....	Smith, ...	3152 Richmond St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3929,.	4563,.....	Restaurant, ...	Point Breeze & Morris Sts., Phila.
H. P. C. 3930,.	4564,.....	Hohn's Restaurant, ...	Rush & Cambria Sts., Phila.,..
H. P. C. 3931,.	4565,.....	Wolf's Restaurant, ...	603 E. Girard Ave., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3932,.	4566,.....	443 E. Girard Ave., ...	Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3933,.	4567,.....	Smith's Restaurant, ...	13th & Diamond Sts., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3934,.	4568,.....	Childs Restaurant, ...	1031 Market St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3935,.	4569,.....	F. Schroeder, ...	2616 Kensington Ave., Phila., ..
H. P. C. 3936,.	4570,.....	Frankford Butter & Egg Co.,	2478 Frankford Ave., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3937,.	4571,.....	Frankford Butter & Egg Co.,	2478 Frankford Ave., Phila., ...
S. M. R. 6382,.	S. M. R. 6382.	Beppert's Restaurant, ...	1340 Columbia Ave., Phila., ...
S. M. R. 6413,	82,382,.....	Chabrow Bros., ...	128-130 Second St. Mkt., Phila.,.
S. M. R. 6418,	82,385,.....	M. Passmaus, ...	Front & Green Sts., Phila., ...
A. B. 527, ...	A. B. 527, ...	Stall No. 120, ...	Central Market House, Erie, ...
A. B. 528, ...	A. B. 528, ...	Stall No. 177, ...	Central Market House, Erie, ...
A. B. 529, ...	A. B. 529, ...	Stall No. 149, ...	Central Market House, Erie, ...
G. M. P. 2094,.	G. M. P. 2094,	Pennsylvania Hotel, M. J. Wager, Prop., ...	Warren, ...
G. M. P. 2095,.	G. M. P. 2095,	Samuel Saunders, ...	Warren, ...
G. M. P. 2119,.	G. M. P. 2119,	John O'Connell, ...	Austin, ...
McG. 2556, ...	McG. 2556, ..	Wm. G. Ihrig, ...	New Kensington, ...
McG. 2557, ...	McG. 2557, ..	Harry L. Hopper, ...	Jeannette, ...

CHEESE SAMPLES COMPLYING

C. C. L. 1070,.	72360,.....	J. H. Tripner, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 1075,.	72361,.....	Kreidler & Bro., ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 1076,.	72362,.....	H. B. Walbert, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 1077,.	72363,.....	J. E. Seltzer, Prop., ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 1078,.	72364,.....	O. J. Smith, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 1079,.	72365,.....	C. Studebaker, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 1080,.	1864,.....	N. C. Morrison, ...	Pottsville, ...
C. C. L. 1084,.	1862,.....	I. Mootz, ...	Pottsville, ...
C. C. L. 1093,	1855,.....	H. J. Kech & Co., ...	Pottsville, ...
C. C. L. 1094,.	1888,.....	S. S. Pomeroy, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 1095,.	1889,.....	J. C. Harlacher, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 1096,.	1890,.....	C. Studebaker, ...	Harrisburg, ...
S. M. R. 6391,	72370,.....	Phila. Cash Store, D. L. Fritz, Prop.	Pottstown, ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1908.

January, 1908.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Butter, ...	Jan. 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 6, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 6, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 4, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 4, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 7, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 8, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 8, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 9, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 9, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 9, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 9, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 10, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 10, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 11, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 11, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 11, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 13, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 13, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 13, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 14, 1098, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 14, 1098, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 18, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 4, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 24, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.

WITH LAW, DECEMBER, 1907.

Full Cream Cheese,...	Full Cream Cheese, Factory No. 1—G. Knight Castle Cheese, Whitman Schwartz & Co., Jobbers.	No foreign substance detected.
Cheese, ...	Full Cream Cheese, ...	No foreign substance detected.
Cheese, ...	Yorkshire Factory, Full Cream Cheese, Githins, Repsamer & Co., Phila., Jobbers.	No foreign substance detected.
Full Cream Cheese,...	Dec. 18, 1907, ...	No foreign substance detected.
Cheese, ...	Full Cream Cheese, F. C. Ackley, Westfield, Pa.	No foreign substance detected.
Cheese, ...	Full Cream Cheese, Lowry & Bro.,..	Contains much water.
Neufchatel Cheese, ..	Crescent Brand Neufchatel Cheese, made in New York State.	No foreign substance detected.
Neufchatel Cheese, ..	Cow Brand Neufchatel Cheese, made in New York State.	Percentage of water is high.
Neufchatel Cheese, ..	Ayrshire Brand Neufchatel Cheese, made in Ohio.	No foreign substance detected.
Neufchatel Cheese, ..	Cream Cheese, Neufchatel, Star Brand.	Percentage of water is high.
Neufchatel Cheese, ..	Orange Brand Neufchatel Cheese, made in New York State.	No foreign substance detected.
Neufchatel Cheese, ..	Cow Brand, made in New York State.	No foreign substance detected.
Cheese, ...	Full Cream Cheese, ...	

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

CHEESE SAMPLES COMPLYING WITH

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
S. M. R. 6398,	72371,	Wm. H. Detwiler,	Norristown,
S. M. R. 6399,	72372,	C. S. Schlosser,	Norristown,
S. M. R. 6400,	72373,	F. T. Beam,	Norristown,
S. M. R. 6404,	72374,	Shull Bros.,	Norristown,
S. M. R. 6405,	72375,	John Burke,	Norristown,
S. M. R. 6408,	72376,	C. A. Fagley,	Norristown,

Milk, no cases,

A. M. R. 1,	1880,		Mont Alto,
A. M. R. 2,	1881,		Mont Alto,
A. M. R. 3,	1882,		Mont Alto,
A. M. R. 4,	1883,		Mont Alto,
C. C. L. 1097,	1884,	Mrs. Musgrove,	Sheppley,
C. C. L. 1098,	1886,	Theodore Weaver, Prop.,	Sheppley,
C. C. L. 1099,	1887,	Theodore Weaver, Prop.,	Sheppley,
C. C. L. 1100,	1885,	Peter Barron, Prop.,	Sheppley,

FOOD SAMPLES COMPLYING

McG. 2291,	McG. 2291,	J. A. Buchanan,	Vandergrift,
McG. 2293,	McG. 2293,	J. G. Simpson,	Vandergrift Heights,
F. J. W. 434,	463,	W. M. Hess,	Wylie Ave. & Robert St., Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 435,	466,	W. M. Hess,	Wylie Ave. & Robert St., Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 436,	467,	Meat Market,	Cor. Webster & Washington Sts., Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 438,	465,	C. S. Rogers,	Stand 104 Pittsburg Market, Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 439,	464,	Geo. Hetzel,	Pittsburg Market, Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 444,	475,	Allen McCully,	Stall 33 Mkt. House, Allegheny,
F. J. W. 445,	472,	Gallagher Bros.,	Stall 10 Mkt. House, Allegheny,
F. J. W. 446,	473,	Gallagher Bros.,	Stall 10 Mkt. House, Allegheny,
F. J. W. 447,	474,	Jno. G. Geltz,	Stall 73 Mkt. House, Allegheny,
F. J. W. 448,	471,	Amos Belcher,	Stall 29 Mkt. House, Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 449,	468,	Amos Belcher,	Stall 29 Mkt. House, Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 450,	470,	Eckert & Frey,	Stall 87, Mkt. House, Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 451,	469,	Ph. Dick,	Stall 3 Mkt. House, Pittsburg,
W. A. H. 3919,	1879,	C. W. Rank & Co.,	Milton,
C. C. L. 1081,	1845,	Henry Kochley,	Pottsville,
C. C. L. 1087,	1863,	W. H. Shuman,	Pottsville,
C. C. L. 1088,	1846,	J. B. Ginter,	Pottsville,
C. C. L. 1091,	1866,	Harvey Scott,	Pottsville,
S. M. R. 6389,	1877,	Wm. Focht,	Pottstown,
S. M. R. 6390,	1869,	Phila. Cash Grocery, D. L. Fritz, Prop.,	Pottstown,
S. M. R. 6392,	1861,	Angelo Frank,	Pottstown,
S. M. R. 6397,	1858,	Angelo Frank,	Pottstown,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1908.

LAW, JANUARY, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Cheese,	Full Cream Cheese,	No foreign substance detected.
Cheese,	Dec. 30, 1908,	No foreign substance detected.
Cheese,	Dec. 30, 1908,	No foreign substance detected.
Cheese,	Dec. 30, 1908,	No foreign substance detected.
Cheese,	Dec. 30, 1908,	No foreign substance detected.
Cheese,	Dec. 30, 1908,	No foreign substance detected.

January, 1908.

Milk,	Jan. 21, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	Jan. 21, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	Jan. 21, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	Jan. 21, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	Jan. 14, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	Jan. 14, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	Jan. 14, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	Jan. 14, 1908,	No adulteration detected.

WITH RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Strawberry Preserves,	Brand: Real Home, Weaver-Neeley Co., Allegheny, Pa.	Contains less than one-tenth of one per cent. benzoate of soda.
Apple & Orange Jelly.	Brand: Purity. The E. G. Dailey Co., Detroit, Mich.	Contains small amount of glucose.
Hamburg Steak,	Jan. 11, 1908,	No foreign substance detected.
Fresh Pork Sausage,	Jan. 11, 1908,	No foreign substance detected.
Fresh Pork Sausage,	Jan. 11, 1908,	No foreign substance detected.
Hamburg Steak,	Jan. 11, 1908,	No foreign substance detected.
Hamburg Steak,	Jan. 11, 1908,	No foreign substance detected.
Hamburg Steak,	Jan. 18 1908.	No foreign substance detected.
Hamburg Steak,	Jan. 18, 1908,	No foreign substance detected.
Corned Beef,	Jan. 18, 1908,	No foreign substance detected.
Hamburg Steak,	Jan. 18, 1908,	No foreign substance detected.
Fresh Sausage Meat,	Jan. 18, 1908,	No foreign substance detected.
Fresh Sausage Meat,	Jan. 18, 1908,	No foreign substance detected.
Hamburg Steak,	Jan. 18, 1908,	No foreign substance detected.
Hamburg Steak,	Jan. 18, 1908,	No foreign substance detected.
Home Made Catsup,	Old Fashioned Home Made Catsup. Preserved with benzoate of soda.	Contains one-tenth of one per cent. of benzoate of soda.
Shredded Codfish,	Beardsley's Shredded Codfish,	No foreign substance detected.
Fresh Fruit Jam,	Curtice Bros., Rochester, N. Y. Preserved with one-tenth of one per cent. of benzoate of soda.	Contains less than 1-10 of one per cent. of benzoate of soda.
Potted Ham,	American Brand Potted Ham. German-American Provision Co., Chicago, U. S. A.	No foreign substance detected.
Barataria Schrimps,	Extra Quality. Packed by Lopez & Dukate, Biloxi, Miss.	No foreign substance detected.
Tomato Catsup,	Tomato Catsup, Ritter Conserve Co. Prepared with one-tenth of one per cent. of benzoate of soda.	Contains less than 1-10 of one per cent. of benzoate of soda.
Raspberry Preserves,	Maple Leaf Brand Red Raspberry Preserves. Williams Bros. Co., Detroit, Mich.	According to label.
Olive Oil,	Pure Olive Oil, Philip Berlo & Co., Lucca, Luscany.	No foreign substance detected.
Apple & Blackberry Jelly.	Old Virginia and Apple Blackberry Jelly. Prepared with one-tenth of one per cent. of benzoate of soda.	Contains less than 1-10 of one per cent. of benzoate of soda.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

FOOD SAMPLES

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
S. M. R. 6410,	82379,.....	D. Kalpo, ...	1004 S. 4th St., Phila., ...
O. D. S. 334.,	4546,.....	M. A. Felin, ...	4421 Main St., Manayunk, ...
H. P. C. 3739,	4374,.....	John H. Geltz, ...	Germantown Ave. & Cumberland St., Phila.
H. P. C. 3745,	4380,.....	Acme Tea Co., ...	Franklin & Spring Garden Sts., Phila.
H. P. C. 3752,	4386,.....	Richard Devine, ...	1539 Chestnut St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3757,	4388,.....	Hanscom's, ...	734 Market St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3834,	4468,.....	Louis Grad, ...	Franklin & Morris Sts., Phila.,
H. P. C. 3847,	4481,.....	P. J. Slevin, ...	4018 Market St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3848,	4482,.....	G. W. Hansell, ...	4025 Market St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3854,	4488,.....	John H. Geetz, ...	Germantown Ave. & Cumberland St., Phila.
H. P. C. 3857,	4491,.....	Merrill & Hopper, ...	12 N. 12th St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3858,	4492,.....	John Wolf, ...	211 S. 10th St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3859,	4493,.....	Keystone Tea & Coffee House,	11th & McKean Sts., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3861,	4495,.....	C. A. & G. Boyce, ...	822 N. 2nd. St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3864,	4498,.....	Kerr Bros., ...	17th & Atlantic Sts., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3882,	4516,.....	Anthony Gore, ...	811 Perkiomen St., Phila., ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1908.

—CONTINUED.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Fresh Hamburg Steak.	Jan. 2, 1908, ...	No foreign substance detected.
Hamburg Steak, ...	Jan. 9, 1908, ...	No foreign substance detected.
Ketchup, ...	"Sunnyside." Prepared with one-tenth of one per cent. of benzoate of soda.	Contains less than 1-10 of one per cent. of benzoate of soda.
Ketchup, ...	Acme Brand. Guaranteed absolutely pure.	No foreign substance detected.
Catsup, ...	Hazard's Shrewsbury, ...	No foreign substance detected.
Catsup, ...	Heinz, ...	No foreign substance detected.
Catsup, ...	Old Fashioned Home Made Catsup. Prepared with benzoate of soda. Philadelphia Pickling Co., Phila., Pa.	Contains less than 1-10 of one per cent. of benzoate of soda.
Catsup, ...	Snider's Home Made Catsup. Prepared with one-tenth of one per cent. of benzoate of soda. The T. A. Snider Preserve Co., Cincinnati, U. S. A.	Contains less than 1-10 of one per cent. of benzoate of soda.
Chili Sauce, ...	Old Virginia Chili Sauce. Prepared with one-tenth of one per cent. of benzoate of soda. McMeechen Preserving Co., Wheeling, W. Va.	Contains less than 1-10 of one per cent. of benzoate of soda.
Tomato Ketchup, ...	Sunnyside Tomato Ketchup. Prepared with one-tenth of one per cent. of benzoate of soda. Manufactured for the Jersey Packing Co., Cincinnati, U. S. A.	Contains less than 1-10 of one per cent. of benzoate of soda.
Tomato Ketchup, ...	Reliance Tomato Ketchup. Prepared with one-tenth of one per cent. of benzoate of soda. Packed for Reeves, Parvin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Contains less than 1-10 of one per cent. of benzoate of soda.
Catsup, ...	Columbia Brand. Prepared with one-tenth of one per cent. of benzoate of soda. The Columbia Conserve Co., successors to Mullen Blockledge Co., Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.	Contains less than 1-10 of one per cent. of benzoate of soda.
Ketchup, ...	"Newport Ketchup." Prepared with one-tenth of one per cent. of benzoate of soda. The Tip Top Ketchup Co., Cincinnati, U. S. A.	Contains less than 1-10 of one per cent. of benzoate of soda.
Catsup, ...	Oldroyd's Gilt Edge Catsup. Prepared with one-tenth of one per cent. of benzoate of soda. H. T. Oldroyd, F. & Tioga Sts.	Contains less than 1-10 of one per cent. of benzoate of soda.
Ketchup, ...	"Royal Brand Tomato Ketchup." Prepared with one-tenth of one per cent. of benzoate of soda. Carter & Williams, Distributors, Philadelphia, Pa.	According to label.
Alaska Pink Salmon..	Jan. 2, 1908, ...	Sample is Dog Salmon and is not misbranded.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

POP, SARSAPARILLA, ETC. NO LAW COV-

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
F. J. W. 225,.	310,.....	Wiesenthals, ...	1820 Center Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 226,.	313,.....	Wiesenthals, ...	1820 Center Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 227,.	309,.....	J. Joseph, ...	1800 Center Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 228,.	315,.....	J. Joseph, ...	1717 Center Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 229,.	314,.....	J. Feingold, ...	1717 Center Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 230,.	308,.....	J. Feingold, ...	1714 Center Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 231,.	316,.....	N. Ludin, ...	1714 Center Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 233,.	317,.....	N. Ludin, ...	1700 Center Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 234,.	312,.....	S. Barinker, ...	1513 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 235,.	320,.....	M. Kerber, ...	1513 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 236,	323,.....	M. Kerber, ...	1838 Center Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 237,.	319,.....	A. Moitzer, ...	1801 Webster Ave., Pittsburg, ..
F. J. W. 238,.	322,.....	P. Diener, ...	2161 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 240,.	318,.....	J. Smith, ...	2161 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 241,.	324,.....	J. Smith, ...	2161 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 242,.	325,.....	J. Smith, ...	507 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 243,.	340,.....	Serafini & Gindotti, ...	507 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 244,.	328,.....	Serafini & Gindotti, ...	2163 Bedford Ave., Pittsburg, ..
F. J. W. 245,.	342,.....	D. Rosenbum, ...	2163 Bedford Ave., Pittsburg, ..
F. J. W. 246,.	329,.....	D. Rosenbum, ...	2340 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 247,.	327,.....	H. Schleifer, ...	2340 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 248,.	326,.....	H. Schleifer, ...	29 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 249,.	347,.....	D. Discina & Co., ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 250,.	354, ...	S. Derino, ...	425 Third Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 251,.	348,.....	H. Shapiro, ...	425 Third Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 252,.	349,.....	H. Shapiro, ...	442 Third Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 253,.	350,.....	N. Brassos, ...	531 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 254,.	345,.....	Barsotti Bros., ...	531 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 255,.	353,.....	Barsotti Bros., ...	607 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 256,.	343,.....	J. A. Snigo, ...	607 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 257,.	344,.....	J. A. Snigo, ...	801 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 258,.	346,.....	Baldinger & Reisser, ...	801 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 259,.	352,.....	Baldinger & Reisser, ...	924 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 260,.	331,.....	F. Bonini, ...	924 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 261,.	355,.....	F. Bonini, ...	1626 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 263,.	356,.....	N. Nixon, ...	3713 Butler St., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 264,.	359,.....	M. Morrison, ...	1318 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 265,.	363,.....	L. Stefanini, ...	706 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 266,.	357,.....	Haddad Bros., ...	1626 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 267,.	364,.....	N. Nixon, ...	4711 Butler St., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 267a,	361,.....	E. J. Rice, ...	4211 Butler St., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 268,.	365,.....	Harry Andromalos, ...	4211 Butler St., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 269,.	366,.....	Harry Andromalos, ...	3713 Butler St., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 270,.	358,.....	M. Morrison, ...	3713 Butler St., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 271,.	362,.....	M. Morrison, ...	3214 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 272,.	360,.....	.....	.....
A. B. 290, ...	A. B. 290, ..	J. H. Frick, ...	Meadville, ...
A. B. 292, ...	A. B. 292, ..	J. H. Frick, ...	Meadville, ...
H. P. C. 3789,.	4423,.....	W. Madroy, ...	816 S. 2nd St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3790,.	4424,.....	S. Polis, ...	803 S. 2nd St., Phila., ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1908.

ERING SOFT DRINKS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Orange flavor, ...	Dec. 3, 1907, ...	Colored with an aniline dye and contains compound ether.
Chocolate flavor, ...	Dec. 3, 1907, ...	Not adulterated.
Strawberry flavor, ...	Dec. 3, 1907, ...	Colored with an aniline dye and contains compound ether.
Pineapple flavor, ...	Dec. 3, 1907, ...	Not a fruit syrup and contains compound ether.
Vanilla flavor, ...	Dec. 3, 1907, ...	Not adulterated.
Strawberry flavor, ...	Dec. 3, 1907, ...	Cane sugar syrup, artificially colored and flavored with a compound ether.
Lemon flavor, ...	Dec. 3, 1907, ...	Not adulterated.
Pineapple flavor, ...	Dec. 3, 1907, ...	Not a fruit syrup and contains compound ether.
Cherry flavor, ...	Dec. 3, 1907, ...	Not adulterated.
Strawberry flavor, ...	Dec. 4, 1907, ...	Cane sugar syrup, artificially colored and flavored with compound ether.
Pineapple flavor, ...	Dec. 4, 1907, ...	Not a fruit syrup; contains compound ethers.
Strawberry flavor, ...	Dec. 4, 1907, ...	Colored with cochineal.
Chocolate, ...	Dec. 4, 1907, ...	Not adulterated.
Raspberry flavor, ...	Dec. 4, 1907, ...	Contains saccharin and compound ethers; colored with an aniline dye.
Red Pop, ...	Dec. 4, 1907, ...	Carbonated water, sweetened with sugar and colored deeply with aniline red.
Sarsaparilla Pop, ...	Dec. 4, 1907, ...	Not adulterated.
Pineapple flavor, ...	Dec. 5, 1907, ...	Not adulterated.
Strawberry flavor, ...	Dec. 5, 1907, ...	Contains an aniline dye and compound ether.
Concentrated Pineapple flavor.	Dec. 5, 1907, ...	Not adulterated.
Concentrated Strawberry flavor.	Dec. 5, 1907, ...	Colored with cochineal.
Orange flavor, ...	Dec. 5, 1907, ...	Colored with an aniline dye and contains compound ethers.
Strawberry flavor, ...	Dec. 5, 1907, ...	Colored with an aniline dye and contains compound ethers.
Claret flavor, ...	Dec. 6, 1907, ...	Not adulterated.
Chocolate flavor, ...	Dec. 6, 1907, ...	Not adulterated.
Raspberry flavor, ...	Dec. 6, 1907, ...	Contains excessive amount of benzoate of soda.
Strawberry flavor, ...	Dec. 6, 1907, ...	Colored with cochineal and contains compound ethers.
Pink Pop, ...	Dec. 6, 1907, ...	Carbonated water, sweetened with saccharin and colored with an aniline dye.
Orange flavor, ...	Dec. 6, 1907, ...	Not adulterated.
Strawberry flavor, ...	Dec. 6, 1907, ...	Not adulterated.
Strawberry flavor, ...	Dec. 6, 1907, ...	Colored with an aniline dye and contains compound ethers.
Raspberry flavor, ...	Dec. 6, 1907, ...	Colored with an aniline dye and contains compound ethers.
Strawberry flavor, ...	Dec. 6, 1907, ...	Preserved with salicylic acid.
Raspberry flavor, ...	Dec. 6, 1908, ...	Not adulterated.
Orange flavor, ...	Dec. 6, 1908, ...	Preserved with benzoate of soda.
Lemon flavor, ...	Dec. 6, 1908, ...	Not adulterated.
Vanilla flavor, ...	Dec. 7, 1908, ...	Not adulterated.
Strawberry flavor, ...	Dec. 7, 1908, ...	Not adulterated.
Orange flavor, ...	Dec. 7, 1908, ...	Preserved with benzoate of soda.
Orange flavor, ...	Dec. 7, 1908, ...	Colored with cochineal.
Orange flavor, ...	Dec. 7, 1908, ...	Not adulterated.
Sarsaparilla flavor, ..	Dec. 7, 1908, ...	Not adulterated.
Claret flavor, ...	Dec. 7, 1908, ...	Not adulterated.
Raspberry flavor, ...	Dec. 7, 1908, ...	Preserved with salicylic acid.
Strawberry flavor, ...	Dec. 7, 1908, ...	Not adulterated.
Raspberry flavor, ...	Dec. 7, 1908, ...	Carbonated water, sweetened with saccharin and colored with aniline dye.
Red Pop, ...	Dec. 7, 1908, ...	Colored with coal tar dye.
Cherry flavor, ...	Sept. 19, 1907, ...	Preserved with salicylic acid.
Vanilla flavor, ...	Sept. 19, 1907, ...	Sweetened with saccharin.
Raspberry flavor, ...	Nov. 6, 1907, ...	Sweetened with saccharin.
Strawberry flavor, ...	Nov. 6, 1907, ...	

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Vinegar, no cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
C. C. L. 1083,.	1871,.....	E. F. Schlaseman, ...	Pottsville, ...
C. C. L. 1103,.	1891,.....	M. V. Harlan, ...	Steelton, ...
McG. 2533, ...	McG. 2533, ..	Moser & Bros., ...	Uniontown, ...
McG. 2534, ...	McG. 2534, ..	Case & Miles, ...	Uniontown, ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1908.

January, 1908.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Cider vinegar, ...	Williams Bros. Co., Cider Vinegar,..	No foreign substance detected.
Cider vinegar, ...	Pure Apple XXXX Vinegar, Herdmann Sons.	No foreign substance detected.
Vinegar, ...	Harloier, Toledo, Ohio, ...	No foreign substance detected.
Vinegar, ...	Arbuckle & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., ...	No foreign substance detected.

Part III.

TABULATED STATEMENT OF

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS

TERMINATED BY THE

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

Secretary of Agriculture

DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1908.

ARRANGED BY COUNTIES.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Oleomargarine Case,

Sample. Agent's Number and Mark.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Suit. Begun.	Date of Hearing.	Charge.
H. L. B. 2774,	T. B. Budinger, Snow Shoe.	Dec. 27, 1907,	Jan. 3, 1908,	Selling oleomargarine without a license.

Oleomargarine Case,

H. L. B. 1919, 1927.	The Coyne Hotel, P. H. Durkin, Prop., Scranton.	April 17, 1907,	April 26, 1907,	Selling oleomargarine without a license and colored.

Oleomargarine Cases,

W. J. B. 285,	John Simpkins, 1902 Moore St., Phila.	Dec. 27, 1904,	Dec. 30, 1904,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
W. J. B. 286,	John Simpkins, 1902 Moore St., Phila.	Dec. 27, 1904,	Dec. 30, 1904,	Selling colored oleomargarine.

Oleomargarine Case,

M. 4407, ...	Martha Russell, 207 Orchard St., Canons-	Dec. 12, 1907,	Jan. 7, 1908,	Selling colored oleomargarine.

Oleomargarine Case,

McG. 2505, ..	S. N. Woomer, Monessen.	Jan. 4, 1908,	Jan. 10, 1908,	Selling colored oleomargarine.

Pure Food Case,

H. L. B. 2720,	McCrorey's Five and Ten Cent. Store, W. H. Bartle, Mgr., Altoona.	Nov. 29, 1907,	Dec. 5, 1907,	Selling adulterated candy.

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS FOR JANUARY, 1908.

Centre County, 1908.

Form of Action.	Name and Address of Magistrate.	Disposition of the Case. By Magistrate or by the Court.	Final.
Criminal,	J. M. Keichline, Bellefonte,	December 3, 1907, defendant waived hearing and paid fine of $100.	Jan. 1, 1908, Agent H. L. Banzhoff paid same to James Foust, Dairy & Food Commissioner.

Lackawanna County, 1908.

Criminal,	Jno. T. Howe, Scranton, ...	Sept. 9, 1907, true bill. Oct. 11, 1907, jury rendered verdict of not guilty and county to pay the costs, amounting to $53.00.	Jan. 22, 1908, Agent H. L. Banzhoff paid same to James Foust, Dairy & Food Commissioner.

Philadelphia County, 1908.

Criminal,	John M. O'Brien, Phila., ..	Magistrate held defendant in $125 bail for court. True bill. Defendant sentenced to pay fine of $100.	Jan. 18, 1908, James Foust received check for same from the Estate of Thad. L. Vanderslice.
Criminal,	John M. O'Brien, Phila., ..	Magistrate held defendant in $125 bail for court. True bill. Defendant sentenced to pay a fine of $100.	Jan. 18, 1908, James Foust received check for same from the Estate of Thad. L. Vanderslice.

Washington County, 1908.

Criminal,	E. N. Dunlap, Washington,	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $100.	Jan. 31, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust, Dairy & Food Commissioner.

Westmoreland County, 1908.

Criminal,	J. Frank Beatty, Greensburg.	Defendant held for court and in default of bail was sent to jail Jan. 15, 1908. Defendant paid a fine of $100 and costs of $4.84.	Jan. 16, 1908, Agent Jas. McGregor paid same to James Foust, Dairy & Food Commissioner.

Blair County, 1908.

Civil,.....	J. J. Irvin, Altoona, ...	Gave judgment in favor of plaintiff for $60. Case held upon motion of appeal. Jan. 7, 1908, defendant paid penalty of $60.	Jan. 8, 1908, Agent H. L. Banzhoff paid same to James Foust, Dairy & Food Commissioner.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Pure Food Cases,

Sample. Agent's Number and Mark.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Suit. Begun.	Date of Hearing.	Charge.
McG. 1033, ..	C. Peters & F. L. Keefer, Clarion.	Sept. 27, 1905,	Oct. 18, 1905,	Selling adulterated catsup.
McG. 1037, ..	J. Clyde Miller, Hawthorn.	Sept. 27, 1905,	Oct. 18, 1905,	Selling adulterated catsup.

Pure Food Case,

H. L. B. 2613,	J. T. Northey & A. E. Tyson, Du Bois.	Nov. 29, 1907,	Dec. 6, 1907,	Selling adulterated tomato catsup.

Pure Food Cases,

A. B. 292½,..	John Call, Meadville, ..	Jan. 13, 1908,	Jan. 13, 1908,	Selling adulterated catsup.
A. B. 294, ...	D. Veith & Son, Meadville.	Jan. 13, 1908,	Jan. 13, 1908,	Selling adulterated catsup.

Pure Food Cases,

H. E. S. 491,	Dan'l I. Nash, Phila.,..	.....	.....	Selling adulterated cream.
H. P. C. 495,	James J. Everett, 5643 Bloyd St., Phila., ...	July 7, 1904,	July 12, 1904,	Selling adulterated cream.
H. P. C. 2322,	Jno. H. Geltz, 8601 Germantown, Phila., ...	May 2, 1906,	May 9, 1906,	Selling shredded codfish, preserved.
H. P. C. 2323,	Antonio Di Napoli, 747 So. Seventh St., Phila.	Apr. 23, 1906,	Apr. 27, 1906,	Selling adulterated olive oil.
H. P. C. 2368,	Frank Salitoria, 930 So. 11th St., Phila.,..	Apr. 23, 1906,	Apr. 27, 1906,	Selling adulterated olive oil.

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS FOR JANUARY, 1908.

Clarion County, 1908.

Form of Action.	Name and Address of Magistrate.	Disposition of the Case. By Magistrate or by the Court.	Final.
Criminal,	A. R. Cyphert, Clarion, ...	Continued. Nov. 28, 1905, true bill. Jury rendered verdict of guilty. Case held upon pending decision as to the constitutionality of the office of Dairy and Food Commissioner; also arguments on motion. Nov. 6, 1907, defendants sentenced to pay fine of $50.	Jan. 18, 1908, Agent Jas. McGregor paid same to James Foust, Dairy & Food Commissioner.
Criminal,	A. R. Cyphert, Clarion, ...	Continued. Nov. 28, 1905, true bill. Jury rendered verdict of guilty. Case held pending result of McG. 1033. Nov. 6, 1907, defendant sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs of $2.70.	Jan. 18, 1908, Agent Jas. McGregor paid same to James Foust, Dairy & Food Commissioner.

Clearfield County, 1908.

Civil,.....	F. G. Chorpenning, Clearfield.	Defendant gave judgment in favor of Commonwealth for penalty of $60 and costs of $12.60.	Jan. 31, 1908, Agent H. L. Banzhoff paid same to James Foust, Dairy & Food Commissioner.

Crawford County, 1908.

Civil,.....	E. D. Pytcher, Meadville,..	Defendant appeared, confessed judgment and paid penalty of $60.	Jan. 24, 1908, Agent Archie Billings paid same to James Foust, Dairy and Food Commissioner.
Civil,.....	E. D. Pytcher, Meadville,..	Defendants appeared, confessed judgment and paid penalty of $60.	Jan. 24, 1908, Agent Archie Billings paid same to James Foust, Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Philadelphia County, 1908.

Criminal,	.....	Defendant held for court, true bill. Court sentenced defendant to pay fine of $25.	Jan. 18, 1908, James Foust, Dairy & Food Commissioner received check for same from Estate of T. L. Vanderslice.
Criminal,	T. W. Cunningham, Phila.,	Magistrate held defendant in $500 bail for court, true bill. Court sentenced defendant to pay fine of $25.	Jan. 18, 1908, James Foust, Dairy & Food Commissioner received check for same from Estate of T. L. Vanderslice.
Criminal,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Magistrate held defendant in $300 bail for court. Dec. 31, 1907, defendant plead guilty and paid fine of $50.	Jan. 16, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to James Foust, Dairy & Food Commissioner.
Criminal,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Held for court, true bill. Dec. 11, 1907, defendant plead guilty; court remitted fine and imposed costs of $6.	Jan. 16, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to James Foust, Dairy & Food Commissioner.
Criminal,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Held for court, true bill. Nov. 15, 1907, defendant plead guilty; court remitted fine and imposed costs of $12.	Jan. 16, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to James Foust, Dairy & Food Commissioner.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

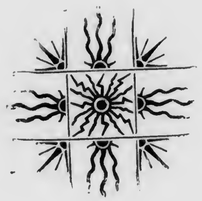
Pure Food Case,

Sample.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Suit.		
Agent's Number and Mark.		Begun.	Date of Hearing.	Charge.
G. M. P. 1988,	Warren Grocery Co., C. E. Snyder, Mgr., Warren.	Dec. 10, 1907,	Dec. 16, 1907,	Selling adulterated and misbranded catsup.

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS FOR JANUARY, 1908.

Warren County, 1908.

Form of Action.	Name and Address of Magistrate.	Disposition of the Case.	
		By Magistrate or by the Court.	Final.
Civil,.....	Plumer Mead, Youngsville,	Defendant gave judgment in favor of Commonwealth for $60 and costs of prosecution. Jan. 7, 1908, case adjusted by defendant paying penalty and costs amounting to $84.18.	Jan. 7, 1908, Agent G. M. Pelton paid same to James Foust, Dairy & Food Commissioner.



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MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

JAMES FOUST, Dairy and Food Commissioner.

VOL. 6, No. 2.

MARCH 16, 1908.

Published by Direction of HON. N. B. CRITCHFIELD, Secretary of Agriculture.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—W. H. SCHWARTZ.

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1908.

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A LITTLE MORE HASTE NECESSARY.

The existing food law of Pennsylvania contains several defective provisions calling for legislative attention and amendment. One of the worst of these is Section 9, providing for legal proceedings against violators of the act. Under this section suit is brought against offenders in the court of common pleas and the fines assessed must be collected by civil process. Such a plan does not frighten anybody, does not put anybody to serious inconvenience and permits of proceedings almost as interminable as those of the famous case of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce.

Now, it is the conviction of most persons who have given the matter any attention that every police regulation should provide for swift proceedings. Violation of the pure food laws of the Commonwealth ought to be regarded everywhere as a misdemeanor. And trials should in every case be conducted in the court of quarter sessions in accordance with the forms of criminal law. A civil suit may be postponed time after time upon the most trivial excuse so that it may drag its slow length through the courts for many years. And if it ever does terminate the chances are that the penalty will never be collected.

The person who deliberately administers virulent poison to his neighbor is not tried in the court of common pleas. His offense rises to the grade of a felony and his trial is held in the court of oyer and terminer. We do not contend that the vender or the manufacturer of impure food stuffs should be compared with the slayer of his kind, but we do believe that he who deliberately injures the health of his fellows by the manufacture or the wilful sale of adulterated food is guilty of an offense which certainly rises to the grade of a misdemeanor. His trial should take place in the court of quarter sessions and a verdict of guilty should be swiftly followed by fine, or imprisonment, or both.

The dishonest manufacturer or vender of adulterated or impure food does not see any new light so long as his offense is without the jurisdiction of the criminal courts. An ordinary civil prosecution does not greatly worry him. He knows very well that he can keep it from a jury for two or three years. In any event a verdict will be found against him and the debt to the Commonwealth will be put on precisely the same basis as other debts. If any goods can be found the Commonwealth may eventually get the fine and costs,

but the defendant has not been harassed, has not lost any of his social or business standing, because he has been guilty of no offense, while nothing has been done to make food adulteration disreputable.

Under all the circumstances it is the impression of those who have looked into the matter that Section 9 should be so amended as to provide for criminal proceedings against those who adulterate or poison the food of the people, as well as against those who sell such products.

AN APPEAL FOR OLEOMARGARINE.

Under the foregoing title a recent number of the Ohio Magazine contains an ingeniously worded contribution from the pen of Henry C. Pirrung, whose portrait accompanies the article. He is described as General Manager of the Capital City Dairy Company, of Columbus, Ohio, and has been a producer of butterine for the last twenty years. Under such circumstances one is justified in looking for a strenuous defense of that imitation of butter. The article has a great appearance of fairness and if all the statements upon which its "plea" is based were true it might be conceded that Mr. Pirrung makes out a very favorable case for the product which he manufactures.

The article begins with a description of pure butter and a tribute to its properties as a food, coupled with the regret that no process has yet been discovered whereby butter may be preserved for any long period from becoming rancid. He goes on to describe the steps which led to the manufacture of oleomargarine upon a large scale and claims for it practically the same qualities that belong to butter, while possessing the admirable quality of never becoming rancid. Thus if a dealer were to undertake to sell you a quantity of ancient butter your nose and your palate would enable you to detect the fraud, but he might give you a package of oleomargarine manufactured in the year 1 of its discovery and you would be unable to ascertain the fact.

The author admits that soon after the discovery of the new food product "manufacturing pirates and unscrupulous dealers debased" it "and sold it for butter" to such an extent that Congress enacted a law regulating its sale and directing the Internal Revenue Department to execute the provisions of the act. State Legislatures also took up the matter with a view to protecting dairymen and the consuming public. He goes on to say: "This enactment immediately drove the unscrupulous manufacturer and dealer out of business and placed prominent and responsible men in control of industries for the manufacture of the 'new butter.'" As a matter of fact, other pages of the present number of the Bulletin contain abundant evidence to prove that irresponsible men are still engaged in making the "new butter" and that they are selling it in Pittsburg and Philadelphia, as well as in some other parts of our State, for genuine butter, thus deceiving the consumer, violating both State and Federal law and harassing dealers in real butter by a competition which they cannot meet, any more than the free labor of the country could compete with the products of convict labor.

It is the coloring of oleomargarine and selling it for genuine butter to which dealers and consumers rightly object. And this fraud has been going on with more or less activity from the very beginning. Years ago oleomargarine was shipped in egg crates so as to cheat the government out of the tax. It was called butter by the manufacturers and venders and sold for butter. Then, as now, it was colored by the use of poisonous coal tar dyes and made to closely resemble the pure creamery butter for which it was and still is sold. After the Congress passed the Grout bill, a measure intended to check this practice, taxing the uncolored product at the rate of one-fourth of a cent per pound, while ten cents a pound was exacted for colored oleomargarine, the law continued to be evaded. As is detailed in other parts of this number of the Bulletin, the "moonshiners" now purchase the uncolored oleomargarine and color it themselves, thus cheating the government out of nine and three-fourth cents revenue on each pound. They likewise cheat the consuming public by selling an artificial butter, manufactured in unsanitary places, for the real thing.

The Bulletin agrees with the oleo man far enough to believe that the laws should be much strengthened, but it would oppose any provision allowing the use of coloring matter in the production of "the new butter" at a reduced tax. For if the Dairy and Food officials of the several States are now constantly brought face to face with the activities of unscrupulous men who are actively engaged in coloring and selling oleomargarine in defiance of the national and State laws, what chance would the butter makers of the country have in competition with the venders of the bogus article if the tax on colored oleo were reduced to a nominal figure? Our great dairy interest is certainly entitled to the protection of the government, to say nothing of the consumer, who naturally enough gravitates to the "cheap butter" when he finds it in market and who never imagines that he is purchasing oleomargarine which has been

artificially colored by violaters of law, probably in dirty stables or cellars, without regard to the cleanliness of the article or thought of its probable effect upon the health of the consumer.

It might be added that the consumer has some duties in the premises, too. The woman who is manager of the household finds herself tempted to buy that nice looking "butter" which is so much cheaper than the same article at the grocers. It may be she has a large family and a small income. It may be she is possessed by the spirit of economy. But she should think a little. Is it not her duty to pay a little more per pound for real butter than to run the risks involved in the purchase of this illegally made, artificially colored imitation? Is it not reasonable to suppose that a "butter" which is several cents per pound cheaper than the regular dairy product has something suspicious about it? The housewife should think of these things when she goes to market. She should buy from a regular dealer with an established reputation; she should avoid the stranger who comes to her door with a "butter" wagon from which he can deal out marvelous bargains. The bargains may look cheap; on the other hand they may be alive with the germs of disease and death.

THE LAW AND ITS VIOLATION.

Looked at from the very lowest possible standpoint, violation of the law is very poor policy. There are laws which do not meet with our approval. We may believe they were conceived in fraud and framed in iniquity. We may believe they are unjust, oppressive, partial and at variance with correct principles of government. Nevertheless, there is but one course open to the good citizen. He must obey so long as they are on the statute books. He may agitate for their repeal or modification. But he dare not put his own private notions above the act of the Legislature or the Congress. We must all render obedience to authority. Whatever may be our grievances we must give no encouragement to anarchy by flouting the enactments of the State.

If every citizen could be persuaded to adopt such a rule of life and adhere to it rigidly there would come about an ideal state of affairs. The courts would have little to do. The jails and penitentiaries would gradually become depopulated. Constables and police officers would have sinecures while aldermen and justices of the peace would be compelled to follow some more profitable occupation.

The millenium would certainly be just around the corner under such ideal conditions of living and almost everybody would be happy and contented. The laws would enforce themselves automatically and the State and the several counties would be spared a tremendous outlay each year. It would all be very gratifying to the common people although those who live off the crimes or misfortunes of others would be miserable until they found some more useful employment.

There is reason to fear, however, that the ideal state is still in the dim distance. Men will violate law. No matter how equitably the statutes may be drawn, somebody will be tempted and will yield. It is so of the pure food laws. It is so particularly in reference to the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine. In some localities certain dealers have become chronic offenders. Like the persistent violator of the liquor laws they cannot resist the temptation to try conclusions with the State. They believe they have the wit and the dexterity to win out in the encounter. Notwithstanding the frequency with which they are caught they learn no wisdom. They have become as well known as the habitual criminals that are under the espionage of the police in our big cities. When law is violated the immediate suggestion is that these men are the responsible parties.

This is the reason it finally becomes necessary to resort to drastic measures; to invoke the full power and authority of law; to make the penalty as severe as the statute will permit and to put out of business definitely and for good all who are deaf to temperate appeals and determined to defy law and its representatives. What a pity it all is, after all.

THE SULPHUR PROCESS OF FRUIT BLEACHING.

The readers of the Bulletin will be interested and instructed by the following communication dealing with a very urgent present day problem:

Waynesboro, Pa., March 6, 1908.

Mr. James Foust, Dairy and Food Commissioner, Harrisburg, Pa.:

Dear Sir: I have your letter of March 2nd, and in reply will say that nothing could have pleased me more than to have found the time to have written you a more descriptive letter in relation to the use and abuse of the sulphur process in bleaching fresh fruits preparatory to evaporation. But you are at perfect liberty to quote me as saying that the use of sulphur and all other bleaches, as salt water, benzoate of soda, etc., should be vigorously discouraged, especially the present methods of using sulphur, and the length of time

that the first prepared fruit is subjected to the fumes of the burning sulphur, which is termed sulphurous acid gas which in turn is a corrosive poison. To make a test put one pound each, sulphur bleached dried apples, salt water and evaporated apples unbleached as per sample I sent you, or in other words use three one gallon stone jars or any other convenient receptacle and put into each jar one pound of each kind of fruit to which add two quarts of water, allowing the jars with the fruit and water to stand for 48 hours in a room where the temperature is below that which causes fermentation, then by tasting the juice or cider of each and by sachrameter weigh the juices and determine the specific gravity and the amount of sugar in each, or by chemical analyses you will find surprising results. In the first place in all of the commercial apple evaporating plants, (as the evaporators used for this purpose are wholly unadapted for evaporating any other fruits except the apple), the apples are pared, cored and trimmed. From the trimmers the apples pass into the bleacher, which is provided with a series of five or six boxes, each holding from two to three bushels of fruit, and as these boxes, filled with fruit, follow each other, in consecutive order, through a horizontal flue or bleaching box with a pot of burning sulphur underneath, from which the fumes, sulphurous acid gas, pass upward and into the bleacher, thus saturating the pared and cored apples so thoroughly that all bruised places in the ripe fruit and the very hard green fruit all comes out of the bleacher white and so thoroughly poisoned that flies, gnats and other insects, including the honey bee, will not go near the fruit that is intended to enter into the stomachs of the unsuspecting consumers. While on the other hand, just outside of the evaporator building you will find myriads of bees, flies, gnats and other insects helping themselves to the cores and skins (parings) that have just been removed from the apples in the pile of bleached fruit inside of the building, waiting its turn to go into the so-called evaporator. Even should the bleached fruit lie for several days, no fly or insect will touch it, simply because it is poison, whether apples are evaporated as "whole stock" or cut into ring slices, from the whole fruit after being bleached, from which little, if any, of the sulphur fumes can be dissipated in the process of exaporation, by the present process of cold bleaching and kiln drying. Being familiar with all kinds of farm, orchard, dairy, evaporating, canning and packing house food products, I feel justified in saying that in none of these have the actual food values been so completely changed by adulteration and artificial coloring matter as the commercial evaporated fruit products, more especially the apple, which by the indiscriminate use of sulphur has in many instances been rendered wholly unfit for food. Having personally superintended the construction of quite a number of commercial evaporating plants in different parts of the country, within the past twenty-five years and I might say with equal propriety that I made and sold the highest priced evaporated apples this country ever produced, the net price f. o. b. N. Y. being Nearly $400 per ton, and I believe I have seen in operation nearly all kinds and styles of dryers or evaporators from the old hop kilns of 40 years ago down to Dr. Ryder's color retaining "American Evaporator." The difficulty with all upright kilns or so-called evaporators, is that without the use of sulphur they are not calculated to do good work; even the small upright cook stove driers in which the trays are stacked, i. e., one above the other, the under side of the trays being exposed to the heat moisture being forced to penetrate the fruit on the upper trays, causing the fruit to discolor badly and lose in weight in consequence of the steaming process.

More than twenty-five years ago, Dr. Ryder, whose former nursery business near Chambersburg, Pa., had been prostrated by the Civil War, resulting in his planting extensive apple, pear and peach orchards immediately after the war, and when these orchards came into bearing, Dr. Ryder exhausted all there was to the kiln drier and the upright stack system. With his present appliances, though crude at first, he soon demonstrated the fact that the proper way to evaporate fruit was by exposing all cut surfaces of the fresh prepared fruit to continuous currents of heated air in such a manner as to dry off the cut or exposed surfaces of the fresh fruit and thus form an artificial skin or cuticle, covering the fruit and preventing the escape of the volatile fruit flavor and developing the saccharine or fruit sugar as near as was possible to be accomplished in an evaporator.

Very respectfully,
JACOB F. RYDER.

VIOLATIONS OF THE OLEOMARGARINE LAW.

The intent of the State of Pennsylvania, as well as of the National Government in all the acts that have been passed regulating the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine has been to protect householders from deception. There can be no objection to the use of oleomargarine as a substitute for butter so long as the consumer expressly indicates a preference for it. It is the studied effort to sell it as butter to which both the State and the general governments object. That is the reason the Federal law imposes a tax of but one-fourth of a cent upon uncolored oleomargarine while raising

the tax to ten cents on the colored product. That is the reason the State of Pennsylvania absolutely prohibits the manufacture or sale of colored oleomargarine within its borders. Experience has taught the servants of the law that nothing short of such laws will save the people from imposition.

Recent remonstrances from dealers in pure butter in the counties of Allegheny and Philadelphia led the Dairy and Food Commissioner to set on food investigations which revealed extensive violations of law. In Allegheny county less than one hundred of the dealers got into the habit of purchasing the uncolored oleomargarine and coloring it themselves, thus defrauding the National government out of nine and three-quarter cents revenue on each pound and violating the law of Pennsylvania. This colored product was marketed as genuine creamery butter. but it was sold at a price which practically drove genuine butter out of the market. After careful investigation had revealed something of the situation several arrests were made and prosecutions instituted. It is the firm resolve of those having the matter in charge to push these prosecutions with all possible vigor and to refuse to transfer the licenses of chronic offenders. An extract from the Pittsburg Post will be found on another page more fully describing the condition of affairs in the western part of the State.

The situation in Philadelphia has been much more complex. The dealers in pure butter found themeselves confronted by a competition which was selling "pure creamery butter" at much lower prices that they could afford. Complaint was made to Dairy and Food Commissioner Foust who at once set on foot investigations which revealed the existence of a formidable combination cunningly organized and practicing the same violations of law detected in the Pittsburg cases. The facts which have been developed by the investigation of the agents of the Division are detailed elsewhere, together with the result of some prosecutions brought before Judge Audenried. To that article the reader is respectfully referred. It may be added here that every effort will be made to break up this unlawful combination to deceive the public and injure legitimate trade. The whole power of the State will be invoked and an effort made to secure the infliction of the heaviest penalties authorized by law.

FOOD LAWS AND FOOD OFFICIALS.

At the first annual convention of the National Canners' Association, held in the city of Cincinnati, one of the most interesting addresses of the session was delivered by Hugh S. Orem, of Baltimore. Mr. Orem deplored the multiplicity of food laws, each one of our imperial family of commonwealths having its own laws and regulations. He admitted that nothing ought to be done to change the individuality or lessen the independence of the States but thought that a serious effort should be made to secure comparative uniformity to the end that a legal standard or a definition of misbranding in one State shall be the same thing in all the others. Then he added:

"Personally, I regret that the various States have been so eager to re-enact the Federal law before it had been thoroughly tried out or passed on by the Supreme Court. I hope it was wise law, but when, after two years of constant study, I am unable to read it without discovering each time a new point on which to make more trouble for the manufacturer, I do not believe it was altogether wise to absorb it at once. I would like to have had at least one legal test of it. However, I believe that the fight for uniformity has already been a step forward. Another important factor is the food official, who has come with the new laws. There are in the country to-day, outside the Federal departments, not less than two hundred or three hundred food officials and with the departments considered about one thousand. These officials should be considered. They have their rights just as the manufacturers and consumers have. Yet there is decidedly too much criticism. The speaker frankly declared that if manufacturers and others ever expect to have the food laws amended they will not accomplish it by abuse. Personally I am not disturbed by and have lost no sleep nor missed any meals, but some of my colleagues were thinner skinned and are disposed to sit up and take notice of the attacks on them and it is not likely to be favorable notice of those who assail them. In fact, it retards the end which the critics aim to have accomplished. These officials have come, and have come to stay."

There is some force in the criticism of the National food and drugs act as well as in the suggestion that rules and regulations ought to be as near uniformity in the several States as possible. It is certainly very annoying and positively harassing to the manufacturer to be compelled to adjust his business to so many varying conditions. Nor it is a good thing for the people, especially the people of those States that are behind the times in the matter of pure food legislation. Uniform food laws, like uniform divorce laws, are a pressing necessity, but their accomplishment will be a difficult matter. Perhaps frequent consultations between the Food Commissioners of the several States might hasten the accomplishment of that desirable end. In the meantime agitation is both helpful and necessary.

THE GROCER AND HIS PATRONS.

The pure food law of Pennsylvania takes care of the retail dealer if he complies with its provisions and secures a guaranty from the manufacturer or jobber from whom he makes his purchase. If it be shown that the goods he is selling are impure or misbranded he has a sufficient defense against prosecution in his guaranty. If he neglects this precaution he is liable for violation of law. In some other States the grocer is held for the sale of food which does not comply with the law and in at least one, the State of Ohio, a drastic measure has been introduced in the Legislature providing for the arrest and fine of every retailer handling adulterated or misbranded goods. The author of this act is moved, probably, by the thought that no retailer should purchase from a dealer who is unwilling to supply a guarantee of the purity of the article sold the grocer.

The American Grocer, a trade journal which usually takes fair and judicious views of things, recently published an article on "Preserves, Jams, Jellies, Marmalade," in which it said:

> There are two classes of manufacturers of the above named products, viz., the makers of absolutely pure goods and those using adulterants, the former in the majority. The manufacturers of pure goods have demonstrated that it is not essential to use preservatives or coloring matter, which are essential whenever inferior fruit is used, or methods of preservation are defective. So long as the adulterants are not known to be harmful the makers should have the right to use them provided their presence is indicated on the label. The consumer becomes the deciding factor and is protected by the common law in case of injury from their consumption.

Here is a trade journal emphasizing the views hitherto expressed by this Bulletin. Inferior products may be sold, under certain restrictions, in Pennsylvania, but the label must distinctly state the truth in regard to their composition. If the consumer, in view of the lower price, sees fit to purchase a preparation made of inferior fruit and put up by processes which make adulteration imperative, that is their own business. The one thing the Bulletin has always insisted upon is that the consumer is entitled to exact knowledge concerning the quality and the composition of the jelly, jam, preserves or marmalade which he buys. And it is certainly the duty of the grocer to take an interest in the welfare of his regular customers

and to keep them informed concerning the difference in food stuffs and the exact reason why one brand costs more money than another.

The family grocer, like the old-time family physician, ought to make the interest of his patrons his interest. While he may not be able to overcome the desire of some for the cheapest articles, he can at least justify himself and clear his conscience, while obeying the law of the State, by telling the exact truth about the articles on his shelves. He will not lose trade by such a method: on the contrary he will enlarge his clientage.

PRISON AND FINES FOR ILLEGAL OLEO DEALERS.

Dairy and Food Commissioner Foust Will Institute Proceedings. Robbery of Government. Forty-Eight of 155 Sellers of Stuff in Allegheny County Breaking Law.

From the Pittsburg Post, Feb. 24, 1908.

Dairy and Food Commissioner James Foust is to institute proceedings against dealers in oleomargarine in Allegheny county. There are 155 oleo dealers in the county and about 2,000 grocers or dealers in butter. Of the former not less than 48 are systematically engaged in the unlawful coloring or sale of oleo.

They purchase uncolored oleo and afterward color it, by which means the Federal Government is defrauded out of $9\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound tax, amounting annually to many thousand dollars.

Pure butter is subjected to an unequal and illegal competition as well as the deception practiced on the consuming public, as colored oleo is always sold as and for creamery butter.

Going at it Systematically.

Commissioner Foust has taken the matter up with Secretary Critchfield, of the Department of Agriculture, and also with the Attorney General's office. It has been decided to discontinue allowing defendants to pay their fines to aldermen before whom the informations are made, and to compel all such defendants to go to court. It has likewise been determined that in every case where a second offense has been committed, a second prosecution shall be instituted and vigorously pushed to a conclusion. In such case the

penalty is a fine of not less than $500 or more than $1,000 and imprisonment for not less than six months or more than twelve.

Recently in the local United States court several old offenders were sent to the workhouse or county jail for terms ranging from six to eighteen months. In addition they were sentenced to pay heavy fines.

Up to the Attorney General.

As soon as persistent offenders are brought into court it is the intention to certify all the facts to the Attorney General. Already cases are being prepared against about 50 offenders.

Defendants in these cases are persistent and chronic offenders. They have defied the law for many months. After a dealer has once been convicted his license will not be transferred. That method of escaping the penalty for a second offense will be available no longer.

H. M. McIntosh, attorney for the Dairy and Food Division in Allegheny county, has been notified of the determination to institute a vigorous crusade against chronic offenders.

LOCAL MEAT INSPECTION.

From the National Provisioner.

In an address before a convention of the livestock breeders of Pennsylvania last week at Pittsburg, Dr. Leonard Pearson, state veterinarian, urged his hearers to support the effort to enlarge the meat inspection force of the State of Pennsylvania for the purpose of making the State inspection system more effective. Dr. Pearson is the head of this system under the State law enacted a year ago. He knows the situation. He has seen what splendid results have been achieved by the Federal meat inspection bureau, in co-operation with packers who have applied for Federal inspection, and he is anxious to extend the same sort of thorough supervision to every meat establishment in his State.

Pennsylvania's meat industry is an extensive one, and there is a very large number of individual establishments within her borders. Many of these come under the head of country slaughterers and packers, and have heretofore operated without any supervision whatever. Of course none of their product went outside their immediate localities, but that did not absolve them from the necessity of sanitary supervision. There are dozens of up-to-date meat establishments in Pennsylvania which are glad to co-operate with any official

supervision. Federal, State or local, and they are doing so. It is chiefly the little fellow who does not see the need or value of inspection who is responsible for unsanitary conditions and the marketing of unwholesome meat. The farmer who kills to supply local trade is one of the worst offenders in this respect.

The chief of the Pennsylvania inspection service should not only have the co-operation of the farmers and stockraisers in his efforts to bring about effective inspection where the Federal service does not reach. He should have the sympathy and co-operation of municipal authorities. It is a mistaken economy for city officials to refuse to establish local inspection, as they have in some instances in Pennsylvania and other States. There must be complete co-operation. And the packer or butcher who has his own reputation and success at heart will give all such efforts his hearty support, provided they are intelligently and honestly conducted.

OLEO CONSPIRACY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Food Commissioner Foust Tells of Efforts to Break Up Trade. Business Conducted by Peddlers With Different Drivers and Wagons Each Week.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, March 5.

"Developments in recent trials, and information in possession of the Department lead to the conviction that a gigantic conspiracy has been organized in Philadelphia to defy the oleo laws of Pennsylvania," said Dairy and Food Commissioner James Foust to-day.

"The whole power of the State," continued Mr. Foust, "will be invoked to break up this criminal combination, and to unearth the hidden forces which have conceived and are now conducting this conspiracy against the laws of the State and the security of the consumer.

"The facts developed by the State during the investigation, which has only begun, indicate the existence of a well-organized movement, supported by powerful and influential backers. It is the purpose of the Dairy and Food Division to exhaust every effort to bring the guilty to justice and to expose the conspiracy. It will have the earnest co-operation and support of the Attorney General's Department, the District Attorney of Philadelphia, nine thousand mer-

chants, the Pure Butter Protective Association of Eastern Pennsylvania, Special Revenue Agent, E. A. Alexander, and his Deputy, W. C. Noll.

"Offenders will be prosecuted in the State courts and later on in the Federal courts. A special effort will be made to secure the imprisonment of violators of law."

Commissioner Foust says there are about nine thousand stores in Philadelphia dealing in pure butter. For the past two or three years the sales of these stores have shown a decided falling off by reason of the mysterious competition of a cheap article of "creamery butter," delivered to householders in wagons.

The dealers in the pure article complained to the Dairy and Food Commissioner. That officer at once held a conference with Secretary Critchfield, of the Agricultural Department, and it was determined to investigate the situation, as well as to put the matter in the hands of the Attorney General's department.

The "moonshiners" who are violating the law by purchasing uncolored goods and coloring it themselves pursue the same methods that have been in use in Pittsburg. They buy the uncolored oleomargarine, convey it to stables, cellars and other unsanitary places and there put it through the coloring process. But while the Pittsburg dealers have a local habitation and a name, the Philadelphia dealers have neither.

On a certain day of the week a "butter" wagon stops at the door of a patron of the so-called "new butter." The driver delivers to the householder the quantity of "butter" desired and drives to the next customer. The next week an entirely different wagon, in charge of an entirely different driver, appears and the sale is again effected. The week following another outfit, in charge of a stranger, appears. The householder never knows the name of the person from whom he or she purchases, and seldom deals twice with the same person.

Before Judge Audenried, of Philadelphia, several persons have been convicted recently of violating the oleomargarine laws of Pennsylvania and others are under bail awaiting trial. The laws of the Commonwealth absolutely prohibit the sale of colored oleomargarine.

The following cases have been terminated:

J. A. Graham, selling colored oleomargarine, one case; pleaded guilty and was sentenced to serve sixty days in jail. Mrs. J. A. Graham was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.

James McGettigan, four cases, same charge; pleaded guilty and was sentenced to serve thirty days in jail.

Conrad Adams, two cases, same charge; sentenced to thirty days in jail.

Gelbe & Cramer, peddlers, were fined $300 and dismissed upon a promise to go out of business and stay out.

All of the foregoing cases were heard and disposed of by Judge Audenried. True bills have already been found against the following: Clark, four cases; Dennis, six cases; McNeil, seven cases; Smith, one case; McGuire, one case.

Informations were also made against the following: Shearer, one case; Maxwell, one case, and Volmer, two cases.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Public interest in the enforcement of reasonable food regulations and popular support of inspectors and other officers do much to smooth the way of the servants of the people and to encourage manufacturers and dealers to obey law. Nearly everybody knows it, but there might be large additions to the number of those who practice it.

There really should be no force in the argument that National and State regulations concerning the manufacture and labeling of food products have increased prices. It will have to be admitted that a superior article costs more than an inferior one. The genuine is always worth more than the imitation. But then food that really furnishes sustenance to the body and which neither weakens nor poisons the blood is of far more value than the adulterated or poisoned articles; besides, it is far cheaper in the end, going farther and producing better results.

While many manufacturers continue to kick against the pricks, insisting upon their right to use adulterants which always diminish the food value of their products, and preservatives which injure the digestive organs of the consumer and do other grave harm, many others are both willing and anxious to comply with the provisions of law and the dictates of common honesty. They have demonstrated that poisonous preservatives are not necessary and they pride themselves upon the fact that the goods they turn out are free from adulterants.

There are manufacturers in this country who have established an enviable reputation among consumers of character and prudence.

They have gone to great pains to guard the manufacture of the product bearing their names. Every step is watched with the utmost care. Every ingredient is selected with special pains. The entire process of manufacture is carried on in a thoroughly conscientious and painstaking manner and the result is all that could be desired by the consuming public. Nor do the manufacturers lose anything by putting their consciences into their business. On the contrary they acquire world-wide reputation and win both fame and fortune.

The constantly increasing vigilance with which municipal boards of health and other authorities guard the milk supply furnished their people is highly encouraging to those observers who know just what a potent source of disease and death tainted milk may become. While infected water is frequently the direct cause of an epidemic of typhoid, tainted milk is even more dangerous. Some dairymen complain bitterly about the precautions they are now compelled to take, but the welfare of a community is of far more importance than the convenience of a few individuals, and the Bulletin heartily commends the praiseworthy vigilance of those local authorities who are insisting upon compliance with modern sanitary methods.

Dairy and Food Commissioner Foust has assigned A. H. Woodward, of Clearfield, as special counsel to represent the State at the hearing of the seventy-five oleo cases in the Allegheny county courts. These cases must be heard in court, as Mr. Foust will not permit settlements.

The activity of the agents of the State Dairy and Food Department caused a boom in receipts of that Division of the State government in February. The total was $5,842.52, divided as follows: Oleo licenses, $3,293.37; vinegar licenses, $100; oleo fines, $1,685, and pure food fines, $764.15.

The Dairy and Food Division has received word that Michael McDermott, who defied the State authorities in an oleo case, has received the stiffest penalty imposed on a man for illegal sale of oleo

in the State. McDermott was arrested at Charleroi on November 2 on a charge of sale of colored oleo and was fined $200 on each of two counts. On February 11 he was arrested again and Judge McIlvane afterwards sentenced him to $500 fine and six months. This makes $900 fine in five months. Thomas Mulholland, of Jeannette, another old offender, who promised to leave the country when convicted of illegal sale of oleo last year, has again been arrested in Westmoreland county. It will go hard with him.

The decision of the national food authorities to permit manufacturers and others to use small quantities of benzoate of soda and sulphur dioxide pending the decision of the specialists to whom the matter has been referred of determining whether or not these drugs are unhealthy, accomplishes part of the programme of the remonstrants. They are given another extension of time with the possibility of securing entire deliverance from regulations which put them to a little inconvenience while protecting the health and in some cases the lives of the public.

One can scarcely wonder at the persistence of those selfishly interested in the preparation of food products in the cheapest possible way that will make them look well to the consumer. It is a matter of business with them. They are not bothering about the health of their patrons. That is the lookout of the patrons. They want to produce their goods at the lowest possible rate that they may either undersell competitors or have a big profit. But what puzzles the observer is that in many instances the consumer actually champions the cause of the manufacturer whose products are destroying stomachs by the score. Only the unscrupulous manufacturer acts in this way; the amazing thing about the whole business is that he receives the moral support of many citizens who ought to be standing by the authorities.

The householder will find the labels on food products quite interesting and informing these days. It is now ordained by both the National and the State Governments that the label must exactly state the nature of the contents of the package. Omission to do this is misbranding. That is an offense punishable by fine. Manufacturers are complying with the regulations of the food officials to a very considerable extent. What is now needed to insure the

highest quality of goods is the education of the women of the household, or of the men, if they do the buying, in the habit of reading labels. When they look carefully at every article purchased, accepting or rejecting it according to the testimony of the label, and when they form the habit of rejecting every article that is believed to contain preservatives that injure the digestive organs and shorten the life, there will be a sudden and lasting change of front upon the part of those who persist in doing as little as they can to produce pure articles of food. The moment it ceases to pay to produce an inferior or adulterated article, that moment the manufacturers of such products will drop them and join the constantly increasing army of manufacturers who take an honest pride in standing by the law and in producing foods that will injure nobody. The country contains many such noble business men now; it is going to have many more of them during the coming months.

The quality of the butter sold in this State has improved very much during the last few years. It is a credit to its makers and is rapidly acquiring a reputation that is certain to enlarge their business and increase their receipts. It is a great satisfaction to the consumer to get pure butter. There was a time in the history of our State when it was not as plenty as it is now, although there is still room for more improvement.

The supreme court of Michigan is disposed to frown upon modern "improvements" in the manufacture of sausage. It has recently rendered a decision in which it calls attention to the fact that the sausage of the fathers was composed of chopped meat and seasoning to the taste of the maker. It adds that all departures from that method are not worthy of commendation. In discussing the matter the Grocery World remarks that the tendency on the part of manufacturers to depart from the good old-fashioned ways is much to be deplored. The addition of grain to meat in the manufacture of sausage, a common practice, is particularly deplored. While it is lawful in most States to make such a mixture, the law requires that the presence of the cereal be plainly disclosed by the label. We sympathize with the honorable judges of the supreme court of Michigan. Sausage made of good pork with just sufficient delicious seasoning is good enough for us.

Talking about sausage reminds us that a recent number of the National Provisioner contained some account of a meeting of the

foods standards committee of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, under whose direction Government food standards have hitherto been formulated and established, at which the sausage question was considered. According to the Government definition a sausage is a mixture of minced or chopped meats, with or without spices. If flour or cereal be added the label must so state. The committee now proposes to add to the definition a reference to moisture as follows: "A sausage contains no larger amount of water than the meats from which it is prepared, and if it bears a name descriptive of composition or origin it corresponds to such descriptive name. All animal tissues used as containers, such as casings, stomachs, etc., are clean and sound." And there you are.

Here are the names of the board of college scientists appointed to consider the food decisions recently promulgated under the National food and drugs act: Chairman, Ira Remsen, of Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Russell H. Chittenden, director Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, and professor of physical chemistry, Yale University; Dr. John H. Long, professor of chemistry, medical school, Northwestern University; Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, professor of pathology, University of California; Dr. C. A. Herter, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, food specialist.

Whatever the eminence of the chemists who have been selected by order of the President to review the decisions thus far formulated under the provisions of the food and drugs act of June, 1906, and whatever the outcome of their investigation, it is to be regretted that the President permitted himself to consent to such a movement. The ultimate motive back of the appeal for this action was delay. Manufacturers were reluctant to abandon methods which were cheap and efficient. It was contended by the chemists who had analyzed the preservatives and bleachers mainly used that the effect upon the digestive and other organs of the human body was bad. These gentlement had no sinister motives back of their action. They simply reported facts derived from protracted experiment. The action of the President is accepted by the manufacturers interested as good evidence that the campaign of slander and defamation waged for months against Dr. Wiley, chief chemist of the Agricultural Department, has finally succeeded. In the meantime the public health must suffer because of the selfishness of a few determined men and the weakness of our Government.

The pure food authorities of the Federal Government have modified the regulation in reference to original unbroken packages so that it now reads as follows: "Original unbroken packages 'will be restricted to such a package containing the food and drug product as has been prepared for shipment or transportation and shipped or transported, as an entirety or unit and delivered to the consignee, remaining his property in the identical form and condition in which it was shipped or transported. Such a package will not be regarded as original if after arrival in a State or Territory and delivery to the consignee any part of its contents shall have been removed.'"

As a rule stringent laws come as the result of the misconduct of men who persistently violate much more liberal regulations. Men who do wrong themselves provoke justice to livelier action. This his always been true concerning those dealers who have endeavored to palm off oleomargarine upon unsuspecting persons who supposed they were purchasing butter. The reckless manner in which they defied the moderate laws enacted at the beginning and to prevent unfair competition with genuine butter were persistently violated so that it became absolutely necessary to strengthen the law. It seems likely that the oleo people have learned little wisdom by experience. Recently there have been systematic and wholesale violations of the law in this State. Both the Federal and State laws have been ignored and in consequence many persons who supposed they were purchasing butter have been supplied with oleomargarine. Just as like as not the rigid enforcement of existing laws will be followed by the enactment of new and far more stringent ones.

One hundred oleomargarine cases are now pending in the courts of Allegheny county. Every dealer against whom information has been made will be taken into court. There will be no settlement of cases. The charge against these dealers is selling an alleged creamery butter which is really oleomargarine, colored with a coal dye to resemble yellow butter.

In the courts of Washington county five oleomargarine cases are now pending.

Out in Mercer county former Judge S. H. Miller conducted the prosecution of twelve oleomargarine cases in the courts, winning

every case. Each of the defendants was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 together with the costs of prosecution.

Judge Audenried, of Philadelphia, is showing no mercy to venders of colored oleomargarine sold as creamery butter. Nearly every one of the dealers appearing before him has met with a veritable judgment day. In most instances the defendant has been given a sentence carrying with it a term of service in prison, whether he plead guilty or being convicted by a jury. Imprisonment is the only thing that will break up this illegal business.

The men who are peddling colored oleomargarine in Philadelphia and calling it genuine creamery seem to have some strong backing, but the entire power of the State will be brought to bear and no stone will be left unturned to bring the guilty parties to justice and break up the nefarious practice by means of which the purchasing public are deceived. The court will be asked to impose jail sentences upon all who are apprehended or convicted. The matter has been called to the attention of the Attorney General and that Department of the State Government may at any time take charge of the cases or, at least, direct them.

Some men are naturally crooked. They belong to the underworld. If there is a right way and a wrong way of doing a thing they invariably choose the wrong. They have a chronic antipathy to law. They disregard and disobey it at every opportunity. Sheer perversity moves them sometimes, self-interest sometimes. When it comes to dealing with food products they persuade themselves that the law is wrong or that they "need the money" and proceed to carry out their shady plans. Ordinary uncolored oleomargarine is not an unhealthy product. But put it in the hands of a "moonshiner," let it be dumped on the dirty floor of a cellar or a stable; let it be given a yellow color by the application of coal tar dyes, and let it be carted about in dirty wagons for days, the situation is greatly changed. The vender not only violates the law of the State and the Federal Government, he endangers the health and the lives of his innocent patrons.

The report of Surgeon General Wyman to the Secretary of the Treasury concerning milk conditions in this country has called forth

some statements from Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, State Health Commissioner, in corroboration and confirmation of Dr. Wyman's conclusions. Both gentlemen emphasize the great danger that lurks in infected milk and the extreme necessity for intelligent and constant inspection of the milk, the vessels in which it is sent to market and the surroundings both of the dairy and the milk depot. There is some restlessness among dairymen, but this should not be. As the Milk Reporter says, "Whenever milk is produced under favorable conditions, why should a man object to inspection? Whenever conditions are not what they should be can any sane man hold that it is not the duty of the Board of Health to act in the matter?" The truth is that the dairyman who makes things right and endeavors to market a perfectly pure milk need not fear inspection; he will profit by it.

Congress is still paying some attention to the food question. Representative Lorimer, of Chicago, has introduced a bill in the house providing that it shall be unlawful to ship adulterated goods from one State to another unless the package bears the word "Adulterated" in letters an inch high. Another bill prohibits the shipment from one State to another of goods that are adulterated within the meaning of the law of the latter State. That would be a very fair provision.

Every article of food that contains an adulterant, put in it for the purpose of enabling the manufacturer to make a larger profit or to meet the demand for a cheap product, costs the consumer more in the end than the purer and costlier article. A gentleman who has had some experience in eastern travel tells of a company of adventurers who wandered in a desert country for many days. They fed upon a plant which grew by the way and which satisfied the demands of appetite. But it was destitute of nutriment so that when they again staggered into civilization they were within an ace of starvation. That's the way most adulterated foods act. They satisfy the appetite but they do not nourish the body or feed the blood.

Most of the recognized preservatives used by manufacturers of products act upon the living organism in much the same way the undertaker's embalming fluid acts upon the tissues of the dead body. They harden the arteries, arrest the processes of digestion, set in motion forces that injure the health and shorten the life of the unconscious victim. For that reason the State which prohibits the

use of preservatives does wisely and the consumer who declines to use articles of food containing them takes steps to lengthen his life.

The increase in municipal supervision of the milk supply and of various other matters perfaining to the food of the people is an encouraging sign of the times. The interest manifested by municipal officers is the result of a growing public demand. It is very seldom that the people's servants are ahead of those whom they represent. They usually need a little prodding to keep them going.

A correspondent of one of the trade journals expresses the belief that the consuming public isn't bothering itself about the labels on food products. He adds that he sat at a table in a certain restaurant not long ago and looked around a bit. Two bottles of a certain relish were on the table. They seemed to have been used quite impartially since both contained about the same quantity. One was a high grade article, with the formula given on the label. The other was an inferior product as its truthful label showed. But the diners didn't seem to care the least thing about quality or else they didn't look at the labels. Presently it will not be possible to tell a tale like that. The consumer is opening his eyes to the situation and is taking more and more interest in the story unfolded by the label.

No officer of the State or Federal Government delights in discovering violations of law or in bringing the violator before the courts. Dairy and Food officers rejoice more in the work of one honest, upright manufacturer or vender than they do over the capture and punishment of ninety and nine violators of law. It is the purpose of the State to encourage the manufacture and sale of pure food. It seeks to convince manufacturers that they make a mistake and commit a wrong when they produce any food that is not harmless. It instructs them that he who arrests the process of digestion, renders the blood impure, promotes attacks of liver or heart trouble and in other ways increases the chances of death is not wholly guiltless. It also seeks to impress upon the consumer the folly of thinking it safe to buy the very cheapest articles in the market. When the right sort of education has been properly diffused the situation will be quite different and old age a common disease.

The grocer who wishes to retain his present patronage and to secure more should now begin preparations for the spring and summer campaign. An important requisite is cleanliness both in the store and in the goods and methods of handling them. Patrons are becoming more critical. They have been reading about bacilli and microbes and various other disease creators or distributors and they want their grocer to be up-to-date. No harm will come to him who humors them.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 7, 1907.

RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

AS TO FOODS AND CONDIMENTS.

Rule 1. The use of coal tar dye or other foreign coloring matter in catsup or other condiments is regarded with disfavor, and catsup found to contain such coloring matter in connection with benzoate of soda will be regarded as adulterated and treated accordingly.

Rule 2. The use of boric acid, salicylic acid or sulphites in meats or other articles of food will be regarded as an adulteration and treated accordingly. Any poisonous or deleterious preservative or coloring matter applied externally which has been permitted to permeate or penetrate the meat or other food product, or any portion thereof, will be regarded as an adulteration.

Rule 3. Until otherwise ordered articles of food imported from countries which have been found to be in compliance with the federal food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, will not be regarded as sold in violation of the laws of Pennsylvania.

Rule 4. Pepper and all other spices containing any added or foreign substances whatsoever will be regarded as adulterated.

Rule 5. Milk will be regarded as adulterated when any portion of the butter fat has been removed therefrom or when water has been added thereto.

Cream containing less than 16 per cent. of butter fat will be regarded as adulterated.

Ice cream must be true to name, and must not contain less than 12 per cent. butter fat, together with sugar and pure fruit flavor. Eggs and a small amount of gelatin may be used.

AS TO CONFECTIONERY.

Rule 6. Mineral substances of all kinds are especially forbidden in confectionery, whether poisonous or not. Only harmless colors or flavors should be added to confectionery.

The term "narcotic drugs" includes all drugs mentioned in section 8 of the federal food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, relating to foods, their derivatives and preparation, and all other drugs of a narcotic nature.

AS TO MISBRANDING.

Rule 7. The provisions of the act of June 1, 1907, as to the misbranding of food, will be strictly observed and rigidly enforced.

The principal label on articles of food shall be in English, with type not smaller than 8-point (brevier) caps: Provided, That in case the size of the package will not permit the use of 8-point cap type the size of the type may be reduced proportionately.

Descriptive matter upon the label shall be free from any statement, design, or device regarding the article or the ingredients or substances contained therein, or quality thereof, or place of origin, which is false or misleading in any particular.

Jellies, fruit butters, fruit jams, or other like products shall not be labeled with the name of any distinctive fruit unless such fruit alone has been used in its preparation. Articles intended as substitutes for pure food jellies, butters, jams and other like products, shall be plainly marked as compounds, and the several ingredients shall be plainly stated thereon, and the name of no distinctive fruit shall be used upon the label thereof to indicate its flavor.

Prepared mustard shall bear upon the label thereof a distinct statement of all the ingredients and the percentage of mustard contained therein.

Flavoring extracts must be true to name. Imitation flavoring extracts shall not be designated by terms which indicate in any way by similarity of name that they were prepared from a natural fruit or from a standard flavor.

Flavoring extracts in the preparation of which any substances are employed for natural fruits or standard flavors shall not be labeled as if prepared from standard flavors or from the fruits themselves.

GUARANTEE.

The guarantee referred to in the new Pennsylvania food law, approved June 1, 1907, should in all cases be a written or printed invoice guarantee upon each bill of goods purchased, signed by the vendor, and substantially in the following language, to wit:

I (or we) the vendor of the articles mentioned in the foregoing invoice hereby guarantee and warrant the same to be in full conformity with the federal act of June 30, 1906, popularly known as the "Food and Drugs Act," and also further hereby guarantee and warrant the same to be in full conformity with the act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, popularly known as "the new Pennsylvania Food Law," approved June 1, 1907, in that the said articles are not adulterated within the meaning of the aforesaid act of Congress or the aforesaid act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and

that the said articles are not misbranded within the meaning of either of the said acts.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO RETAIL DEALERS.

The new Pennsylvania food law, approved June 1, 1907, is intended to protect retail dealers in food products. In order to avail themselves of this protection it is important that every retail dealer shall secure from the manufacturer, wholesaler or jobber from whom he makes purchases, a signed guarantee of each invoice of goods. In order that the goods may be subsequently identified, it is important that the date of purchase be marked upon the goods secured under each invoice. Where the goods are contained in separate packages, this identification can readily be secured by the use of a rubber stamp giving the date of purchase. Unless the retail dealer is able to identify with absolute certainty the vendor from whom his goods were procured, the act will not protect him. This will require the greatest care, not only in marking the date of purchase, but in keeping the articles purchased from different manufacturers, wholesalers or jobbers bearing the same brand, entirely apart from each other, so that at any time the identification of the vendor of each article can be clearly established. It is equally important that the retail dealer shall keep the articles purchased in precisely the same condition as when they are received. A failure to distinctly identify the vendor, or to clearly prove that articles purchased have been kept in the exact condition as to quality as when purchased, will deprive the retail dealer of any protection.

When an agent of the Dairy and Food Division calls upon a retail dealer, it is requested and confidently expected that courtesy will be exercised both by the dealer and the agent.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Approved:
N. B. CRITCHFIELD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Rules No. 8, 9 and 10. (Issued July 1, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE 8, LARD. RULE 9, FRUIT OR NUT ICE CREAM. RULE 10, MEATS AND FISH.

Rule 8. Lard must contain no ingredient but the pure fat of swine. Any foreign substance will constitute an adulteration and will be treated accordingly.

Rule 9. Fruit or nut ice cream must be true to name and must not contain less than 10 per cent. butter fat together with sugar, eggs and a small amount of gelatin, not exceeding three (3) ounces to ten gallons of cream.

The foregoing rule applies where fruit (fresh or canned) or nuts are used for flavoring.

Rule 10. Meats and fish must at all times be kept in a pure, clean and healthful condition.

In the summer season they must be covered or protected from flies and insects by screens or other device, and must be kept at such temperature as will absolutely prevent any decomposition.

Refrigerators and ice boxes for the storage of meats and fish must be kept well iced and clean.

Stores, market houses and all rooms used for the storage or sale of meats and fish must be clean, properly ventilated and kept in a sanitary condition.

Any meat or fish not so cared for will be considered in violation and treated accordingly.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Rule No. 11. (Issued September 25, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 2 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE NO. 11. EVAPORATED FRUITS.

Rule 11. It should be understood by the trade and the public that Rule 2, specifically referring to meat and other articles of food, covers evaporated fruits, and that if said fruits contain any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health, such as sulphurous acid, the sale thereof will be treated as a violation of the law.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner

Rules Nos. 12 and 13. (Issued October 25, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 3 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE 12, LABELS. RULE 13, SODIUM BENZOATE AND BENZOIC ACID.

Rule 12. Numerous requests are referred to this Division for the approval of labels to be used in connection with food products under the Pennsylvania Pure Food Act of June 1, 1907. This act does not authorize the Dairy and Food Commissioner, nor any Agent of the Division, to approve labels. The Division, therefore, will not give its approval to any label. Any printed matter upon the label implying that this Division has approved it will be without warrant. It is believed that with the law and regulations before the manufacturers they will have no difficulty in arranging labels in conformity with the requirements set forth.

Rule 13. No prosecutions will be based upon the manufacture, sale or having in possession with intent to sell, foods and food products manufactured or packed during the season of 1907 which contains sodium benzoate in quantities not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per cent., or benzoic acid equivalent thereto, provided sodium benzoate or benzoic acid has hitherto been generally used in such foods and food products; and provided further that sodium benzoate or benzoic acid is not used in connection with coal-tar dyes or any foreign coloring matter.

The label of each package of food or food products containing sodium benzoate or benzoic acid shall bear a statement that the food contains one-tenth of 1 per cent. of sodium benzoate, or benzoic acid equivalent thereto, as the case may be.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 1, 1907.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE AND GOVERNMENT OF PERSONS PROPOSING TO ENGAGE IN THE MANUFACTURE, SALE OR USE OF OLEOMARGARINE OR RENOVATED BUTTER, AS AUTHORIZED UNDER THE ACTS OF ASSEMBLY APPROVED THE 29TH OF MAY, 1901, AND JULY 10TH, 1901, AS PRESCRIBED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, THROUGH ITS AGENT, THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER.

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1. No license will be granted to a non-resident of the State of Pennsylvania.

2. No license will be transferred from any person, firm or corporation convicted of any violation of the Acts of Assembly under which such license is issued, nor while proceedings are pending for violation of said acts against such person, firm or corporation.

3. Remittance (either bank draft, cashier's cheque or certificate of deposit, preferred) for license fees must accompany the application for license. Individual cheques must be certified by the bank on which same are issued or drawn. Checks and drafts must be made payable to the order of the State Treasurer, and upon receipt thereof by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, if the application is approved, a license certificate will be promptly issued.

4. The attention of intending applicants for license and of all licensees, is especially directed to that portion of Section 7 of the Act of 29th of May, 1901, which provides: "That upon conviction of any subsequent offense, the person so offending shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than six months nor more than twelve months."

The express direction of said act is imprisonment in addition to the minimum fine therein specified.

In addition to the fine and imprisonment imposed for second offenses, injunction proceedings will be instituted, and no license will be transferred from any person against whom such proceedings are pending.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Approved:
N. B. CRITCHFIELD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

The contents of the March issue of the MONTHLY BULLETIN, briefly summarized are as follows:

REPORTS OF ANALYSIS.

Butter Samples, 116.

Colored oleomargarine,	16
Oleomargarine, no license,	2
Pure,	98
Total,	116

Lard Samples, 2.

Pure,	2
Total,	2

Milk Samples, 89.

Low in fat,	1
Pure,	83
Skimmed,	5
Total,	89

Pure Food Samples, 15.

Adulterated,	1
Complying with law,	8
Misbranded,	6
Total,	15

Vinegar Samples, 2.

Adulterated,	2
Total,	2

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS.

Oleomargarine Cases, 18.

Terminated,	18
Total,	18

Pure Food Cases, 15.

Terminated,	15
Total,	15

Vinegar Cases, 2.

Terminated,	2
Total,	2

LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1, TO MARCH 15, 1908.

Oleomargarine Licenses, 268.

Boarding House,	4
Restaurant,	2
Retail,	255
Wholesale,	7
Total,	268

Renovated Butter Licenses, 9.

Retail,	8
Wholesale,	1
Total,	9

Total amount of money received from said licenses for 1908, is $30,198.41, and this sum has, in accordance with law, been deposited in the State Treasury.

*Number of suits ordered during the month of February, 1908, but not terminated and consequently withheld from this issue of the Bulletin 59.

Part I.

LIST OF LICENSES

FOR THE

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF OLEOMARGARINE AND RENOVATED BUTTER,

GRANTED BY THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FROM

JANUARY 1, TO MARCH 15, 1908.

LIST OF OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 15, 1908.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.		
Jacob L. Ackerman, 1909 Center Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Cornelius W. Antony, 203 Allegheny Market, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
A. Appel & Co. (Adam and Benj. Appel), Stalls, 41 and 43 S. S. Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William L. Barron, 1814 Beaver Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
S. C. Bartlett & Co., Sylvanus C. Bartlett and Cecil C. Spencer, 201 Main St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Fogal B. Bishoff, Mgr., 315 W. Braddock Ave., Rankin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel C. Black, 309 Corbet St., Tarentum, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jesse M. Bowers, 405 Arlington St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Anna Braun, C. H. Braun, Mgr., Stands 193 and 194 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Miss Stella Brittain, 5231 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Mary Broderick, Prop., John J. Cavanaugh, Mgr., 480S Second Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Stephen Broderick, 207 Fourth Ave., Carnegie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Teddie E. Burden, 538 Chartiers Ave., McKees Rocks, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Daniel W. Campbell, 3625 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry Cauley, Mgr., Stands 34 and 36 S. S. Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mike J. Cavanaugh, Prop., John J. Cavanaugh, Mgr., 223 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, 214 and 216 Grant St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, Hay and Rebecca Sts., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Patrick M. Corrigan, 123 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Rutherford B. Cowher, Mgr. and Owner, Plum St., First National Bank Building, Elizabeth, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Cunningham & Co., Claude C. Cunningham, Mgr., 228 Brushton Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James H. Daly, 720 Fourth St., North Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William T. Daniels, 816 Main St., Sharpsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John A. Donahoe, 6276-78 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Elizabeth Donahoe, Prop., Stand 25 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Donovan, Prop., 329 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Dunlevy & Bro., Jeremiah Dunlevy, Jr., and Paul Dunlevy, 2554 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward J. Dunn, 852 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John H. Ehrhardt, Stands 64 & 66 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Estricher & Mark McAdams, 743 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Restaurant	Jan. 1.
Harry J. Evans, Prop., 2013 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry Finkel, 2108 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Mary Fuher, Stand 22 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Edward Gibson, Stands 197, 198, 206 Allegheny Market, N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Hugh Given, Prop., 564 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Eugene A. Goggins, 814 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank M. Goldbach, Mgr., 51 Twelfth St., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Agnes Hall, 4909 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
French A. Hanley, 516 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Geo. P. Hanny, 135 & 136 Allegheny Market, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John V. Heineman, Stand 80 East Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Henning, Prop., 4525 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Marcella C. Heyl, 4514 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Hill, 307 Fifth Ave., Tarentum, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jas. T. Hill, Prop., 6510 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Anthony Hoban, Fish Block, Mercer Ave., Sharpsville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Houston, Stand 178 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
May Hunter, 923 Wood St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Jacob H. Imhoff, 6321 Broad St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Louis J. Junker, 122 W. Grant St., Duquesne, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph F. Kasper, 216 Chartiers Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George Keely, Prop., 2136 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Hunter Keib, 1419 Western Ave., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa., transferred February 13, 1908, to 1617 Beaver Ave.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William H. Kelley, 102 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Frank M. Kernan, 5205 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel J. Kerr, Sec'y., 109 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Kregar & Co., Edward R. and William S. Kregar, 902 Wood St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Farnham H. Langford, Stand 261 East Liberty Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Harry F. Levi, 621 Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry F. Levi, 1620 Beaver Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Christian Limburg, 870 E. Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
McCann & Co., Owen McCann, Pres., Jas. M. Cheswright, Treas., 413-415 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Dennis McIntyre, 4417 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jno. R. Martin, Stands 200, 201 & 202 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Continued.		
Mrs. Emma Maxwell, Prop., Stands 2 and 4 Diamond Market, McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Henry C. Meyer, 630 Second St., N. Side, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Miller, Mgr., 4 Freeport St., Etna, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Clarence G. Miller & Edward Altenbach, Mgr., 518 Brushton Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
William J. Montgomery, 829 Linden Ave., East Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Moxley, Inc., Eugene S. Mapp, Mgr., 120-122 First Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Nelson Morris & Co., Wm. C. Roeper, Mgr., 301-305 Anderson St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Moschel, 1800 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
O'Donnell & Thompson, 638 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. Arthur Ohl, 105 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Alfred C. Paulisch, Prop., 5145 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Pittsburg Grocery Co., Mathew Collins, Mgr., 1205 Carson St., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James Pogue & Son, 204, 205, 218 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Preach, 5921 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jno. H. Preach, Prop., 4124 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George A. Preach, Prop., 1127 Lang Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Preston Supply Co., Louis Amshel, Mgr., 154 Ohio St., Shoenville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Purity Creamery Co. (F. J. Harrington, C. Price, O. McKee), 105 Washington Ave., S. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Owen Quinn, 845 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Owen Quinn, 432 Broadway, Pitcairn, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. E. Reeder, Prop., 208 Brownsville Road, Mt. Oliver, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry G. Reel, 128 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Miss Katie Rein, Stands 30 and 32 South Side Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Reliable Provision Co., John A. Donahoe, Prop., 106, 107, 108, 109 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jemima Richard, 96 Penn Ave., Turtle Creek, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George Ritter, 511 Main St., Sharpsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jos. Rooney, 93 and 94 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John J. Rungee, 185 Liberty Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Geo. W. Ruppert, 919 East St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jesse W. Sarver, Stands 143 & 145 Market House, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Henry C. Schwartz, 407, 409, 411 Grant Ave., Millvale, Pa. Transferred March 12, 1908, to William Glass,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Sheraden Fish & Poultry Co., Geo. A. Schauer, 93 Harwood St., Sheraden, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Catherine E. Shipley, 506 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Shipley, Jr., 423 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Shipley, Jr., 507 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Oden H. Shoemaker, 432 & 434 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Geo. F. Sloan, 115 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
Alvah G. Smith, 503 Mill St., Coraopolis, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William H. Speaker, 15 Wabash Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Walter L. Steele and Geo. W. Hampson, Props., 669 Walnut St., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Swift & Co., Jos. F. Taylor, Mgr., 309-311 Anderson St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Chas. Riefer, Mgr., 1613 Beaver Ave., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., William I. Saffle, Mgr., 429 Main St., Pittsburg, W. E., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Owen Jones, Mgr., 433 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Harry E. Scott, Mgr., 909 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Julius G. Gordos, Mgr., 1210 Carson St., Pittsburg, S. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Nelson M. Edwards, Mgr., 5811 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Lachlan F. Blair, Mgr., 734 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Mahlon R. Fluke, Mgr., 630 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Robert J. McKee, Mgr., 337 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Arthur S. Gill, Mgr., 324 Grant Ave., Duquesne, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., John C. Muldouney, Mgr., 550 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Andrew J. Gill, Mgr., 226 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Edward M. Lanigan, Mgr., 508 Federal St., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Harry J. Ohler, Mgr., 6247 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Robert H. Brown, Mgr., 4321 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Fred Volkwein, 760 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry Watson, 196 S. Main St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John E. Willis, 541 and 533 W. Lacock St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James H. Yeagley, Pittsburg St., Springdale, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ARMSTRONG COUNTY.		
Apollo Produce Co., Jonathan M. Grim, Mgr., North Side North Fourth St., Apollo, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Thomas J. Baldrige, Prop., 223 First St., Apollo, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Milton S. Jack, 128 Market St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Ambrose M. Mateer, Third Ave., between Sixth and Seventh Sts.. Ford City, Pa.,	Retail,....	Jan 1
William Ellsworth Wyant, 163 So. Jefferson St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Feb. 1.
BEAVER COUNTY.		
Oliver E. Aber, Canal St., Industry, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Earl J. Bolland (Basement), 344 Buffalo St., Beaver, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Boyle & Patterson, W. M. Boyle and C. A. Patterson, 1126 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Carl S. Gassmann, 1418 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Robert J. Jamison, Third and Sixth Avenues, Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Marcus W. McCandless, 2406 Eighth Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Mar. 1.
Jos. McFerron Co., 1102 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John and Thomas Moore, 336 Merchant St., Ambridge, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Charles H. Niehaus, 380 Vermont St., Rochester, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Omega Wolfe, 1106 Eleventh St., New Brighton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
BERKS COUNTY.		
Reading Meat and Provision Co., Louis Powdermaker, Prop., 839 Penn St., Reading, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
BLAIR COUNTY.		
Jesse M. Cook, 1100 Eleventh St., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
William G. Morgan and John H. Luckett, 1703 Eleventh Ave., between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Sts., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Feb. 1.
BUTLER COUNTY.		
R. J. Ferguson, 400 Locust St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Wm. A. Fisher, 257 S. Main St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Graham Bros., William S. & Andrew S. Graham, 317 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
John Herbert & Alwilda Harper, 351 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Joseph C. Hoch, 305 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Aaron A. Marshall, 109 East Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
G. Wilson Miller, 116 E. Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Paisley & Whiteside, J. P. Whiteside and G. M. Paisley, 215 New Castle St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
CAMBRIA COUNTY.		
Chas. Davis, Mgr., Washington St., Lilly, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
John L. Kingston, 230 Franklin St., Johnstown, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Geo. B. Nowag, Mgr., 241 Franklin St., Johnstown, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Nicholson Russell, 100 Philadelphia Ave., Barnesboro, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
CENTRE COUNTY.		
Thomas B. Budinger, Moshannon Ave., Snow Shoe, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
CLEARFIELD COUNTY.		
John F. McCartan, 517 and 519 Nichols St., Clearfield, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Amelia Miller, 137 West Long Ave., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Samuel J. Schrecengost, 215 West Long Ave., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Kingsley A. Smith, Main St., between 4th & 5th Sts., Burnside, Pa..	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Joseph Wilkinson, Mgr., Milward Building, Curtin St., Osceola Mills, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
CRAWFORD COUNTY.		
J. R. Hannah & Co., 986 Water St., Meadville, Pa.,	Retail.....	Jan. 1.
Hilliker & Jones, Fred Hilliker and V. T. Jones, 30 Diamond St., Titusville, Pa.,	Retail.....	Jan. 1.
Lewis H. Lenheim, 31 and 33 Mead Ave., Meadville, Pa.,	Retail.....	Jan. 1.
Michell Bros., Chas. J. and E. A. Michell, 938 Market St., Meadville, Pa.,	Retail.....	Jan. 1.
ELK COUNTY.		
C. H. Smith Co., Ltd., Chas. H. Smith, Chairman, Central, Pa. Lbr. Co.'s Building, Main St., Loleta, Pa.,	Retail,....	Jan. 1.
Smith Brothers' Co., F. C. Smith, Pres., L. S. Hinkle, Sec'y, Main and Broad Sts., Ridgway, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ERIE COUNTY.		
Mary Andrews, 114 Central Market, Erie, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John Casey, 1315 State St., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Andrew J. Hoffman, 1133 State St., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
George M. Ream, 111 First Avenue, Corry, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Susan E. Smith, 15 Seventh St., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
George A. Wilkinson, Stall 119 Parade St. Market, Cor. 10th and Parade Sts., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
FAYETTE COUNTY.		
Charles H. Gorley, 64 W. Main St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Restaurant	Jan. 1.
John L. Houseman, S. E. Cor. Speer and Grant Sts.. North Belle Vernon, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Oden H. Shoemaker, 210 N. Pittsburg St., Connellsville, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
H. L. Slayman, Prop., 48 Church St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
H. P. Smith's Sons, H. L. and W. C. Smith, Smith & Fether Bldg., Railroad St., Dunbar, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Robert L. Weller, Main St., near Second St., Belle Vernon, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
INDIANA COUNTY.		
James J. Fiscus, 1102 Philadelphia St., Indiana, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Jacob B. Younkins, 685 Philadelphia St., Indiana, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
JEFFERSON COUNTY.		
W. H. Moore, West Main St., between 4th and 5th Sts., Reynoldsville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John F. Watson, 323 Oakland Ave., Punxsutawney, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
LACKAWANNA COUNTY.		
Harry P. Mellet, 241 Wyoming Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 864 Capouse Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 1427 Pittston Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 103 N. Main St., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 303 E. Drinker St., Dunmore, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 324 Cedar Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Hilan B. Sweet, 106 Penn Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
LAWRENCE COUNTY.		
Harry L. Allen, 13 and 15 Neshannock Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Jere Blucher, 648 S. Jefferson St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
David Cartwright, 619 Lawrence Ave., Ellwood City, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
James C. Houston, 109 East Long Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Harry R. Huston, 4 E. Long Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Mar. 1.
Robert McKee, 114 East Long Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Agnes M. Magill, 223 Grant St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Frank P. Major, Cor. Main & Railroad Sts., Wampum, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Howard Munnell, 59 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Reese & Spencer, J. A. Reese and J. W. Spencer, 30 West Washington St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
B. C. Rhodes & Son, 125 and 127 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Star Grocery Co., John P. Allen, Mgr., 24 N. Mercer St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
C. Ellsworth Thomas, 24 and 26 So. Mill St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Robert H. Wyrle, Mgr., 100 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
LUZERNE COUNTY.		
Warner W. Clements, 317 East Northampton St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., transferred February 5, 1908, to 301 East Market St.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Warner W. Clements, 6 East Ross St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Cut Rate Meat Co., L. H. Jefkins, Mgr., 46 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Davis Bros., E. W. and J. W. Davis, 43 East Market St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Davis Bros. Co., Edward Travis, Mgr., 107 W. Main St., Plymouth, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
East India Tea Co., Joseph F. Gillis, Prop., 55, 57, 59 So. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry E. Eroh, Prop., 300 West Broad St., Hazleton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Thomas Greenwood, 13 S. Main St., Pittston, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Elbert S. Noble, 40 S. Main St., Pittston, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Chas. Tremayne, 55 Main St., Ashley, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Russell Uhl, Prop., 24 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
McKEAN COUNTY.		
Daniel T. Drew, 20 Congress St., Bradford, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Andrew J. Hoffman, 22 Congress St., Bradford, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
MERCER COUNTY.		
Henry Baldwin, Mgr., 100 N. Water St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Christ S. Deibel, Phil. Carouthers, Mgr., 230 W. State St., Sharon, Pa., Transferred Feb. 20, 1908 to Dell S. Christy,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William P. Fornof, 430 E. State St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward Jackson, 28 Spring St., Greenvlile, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Ketler, 301 Broad St., Grove City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edwin A. Sieg, 205 Broadway, S. Sharon, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
John M. Wilkinson, 12 N. Water St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.		
Emma Graham, 419 East Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Archie McNeill, 3120 G. St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John H. Moriarty, 4913 Aspen St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. Otis Paul & Co., 219 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Frank J. Smith, 2522 W. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William Talbot, 1232 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Lena S. VanWert, 632 E. Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
POTTER COUNTY.		
Mrs. Maud Cargill, Cook's Camp, Genesee, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
VENANGO COUNTY.		
Adams & Co., Harry E. Adams, Mgr., 62 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
A. P. Dale & Co., Amos P. Dale, Prop., 306 E. Second St., Oil City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Flynn Bros., Thos. and Michael Flynn, Water St., Emlenton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Franklin Grocery Co., George P. Gaiser and Wilbur F. Myers, 91 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
F. A. Hoffman & Co., John C. Gault, 211 Center St., Oil City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John F. Kuhn, 249 Seneca St., Oil City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Augustus Leach, 111 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Turner & Son, Don E. and Marcus E. Turner, Cor. Main and Railroad Sts., Rouseville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
WARREN COUNTY.		
Andrew J. Hoffman, 303 Hickory St., Warren, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
C. H. Smith Co., Ltd., Chas. H. Smith, Chairman, C. H. Smith Co.'s Building, Center St., Sheffield Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.		
James H. Boyer, 107 Fourth St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Central Meat Market, John J. McNerney & Patrick Moroney, W. Lincoln Ave., McDonald, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas R. Hallam, 112 W. Chestnut St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James S. Hughes, Allman Hotel Building, Bentleyville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank B. Kramer, Mgr., Third St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles B. McAlister, 38 W. Chestnut St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Michael M. McDermott, 428 Fallowfield Ave., Charlerol, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George E. McQuown, 98 N. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
J. Ray Nease, 98 N. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jacob F. Nease, 116 So. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jacob Nease, 140 So. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Bdg. House	Jan. 1.
Pittsburg Grocery Co., Jas. McCollins, Mgr., 20 East Pike St., Canonsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Robert E. Shannon and Sherman M. Mason, 201 McKean Ave., Charleroi, Pa. Transferred Jan. 10, 1908, to 327 Fallowfield Ave., Charleroi, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Yohe, 225 Main St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.		
Arnold Traffic Co., Chas. Flynn, Pres., I. M. Keating, Sec'y, Fifth Ave. and Seventeenth St., Arnold, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thos. H. Bell, 170 Columbia Ave., Vandergrift, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank L. Baer, 209 W. Otterman St., Greensburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Curtis B. Clawson and Edwin C. Hunter, 106 Main St., Greensburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Ihrig, Prop., 957 Fourth Ave., New Kensington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jeannette Tea & Coffee Co., Harry L. Hopper, Prop., 624 Clay Ave., Jeannette, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward McCann, 119 N. Fifth St., Jeannette, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Lewis W. McCurdy, 705 Ligonier St., Latrobe, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward F. Seubert, 1102 Ligonier St., Latrobe, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
David A. Spencer, 404 Ninth St., New Kensington, Pa. Transferred March 11, 1908, to 949 Fifth Ave.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Allen Conner Co., Ltd., E. T. Conner, Gen. Mgr., 529, 533, 537 & 541 Ninth St., New Kensington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel N. Womer, 449 Schoonmaker Ave., Monessen, Pa., transferred February 7, 1908, to Edward Winwood,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

LIST OF RENOVATED BUTTER LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 15, 1908.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.		
Conelius W. Antony, 203 Allegheny Mkt., Pittsburg, N. S.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Anna. Braun, Charles Braun, Mgr., 193 & 194 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John H. Ehrhardt, Stands 64-66 Allegheny Mkt., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Geo. R. Hanny, Stands 135 & 136 Allegheny Mkt., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John R. Martin, stands 200, 201, 202 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jesse W. Sarver, Stands 143-145 Market House, Federal St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William H. Speaker, 15 Wabash Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thos. S. Williams, 600 Preble Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.		
Nice & Schreiber Co., C. N. Weston, Sec'y and Treas., W. S. Nice, Gen. Mgr., 11 S. Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.

Part II.

GIVING A LIST OF THE ANALYSES OF

SAMPLES OF BUTTER AND OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS

MADE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER,

WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TO MARCH 1, 1908.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Butter Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
M. 2943, ...	M. 2943, ...	Taylor & Walters, ...	318 Braddock Ave., Braddock,..
M. 2975, ...	M. 2975, ...	Dundee Creamery Co., (Joseph Landerman), ...	1911 Carson St., Pittsburg, ...
M. 2983, ...	M. 2983, ...	L. A. Brooks, ...	409 Station St., Wilmerding,...

Butter Case,

M. 3408, ...	M. 3408, ...	Stephen Broderick, ...	207 Fourth Ave., Carnegie, ...

Butter Case,

M. 3426, ...	M. 3426, ...	Reese & Spencer, ...	New Castle, ...

Butter Cases,

M. 4246, ...	M. 4246, ...	J. A. Donahoe, ...	6278 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg.
M. 4260, ...	M. 4260, ...	S. Broderick, ...	207 Main St., Carnegie, ...
M. 4264, ...	M. 4264, ...	Stenger Bros., ...	921 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, ...

Butter Case,

M. 4339, ...	M. 4339, ...	H. F. Levi, ...	E. Ohio St., Allegheny, ...

Butter Cases,

A. B. 355, ...	A. B. 355, ...	R. P. Hornbaker, ...	82 E. Bean St., Washington,....
A. B. 356, ...	A. B. 356, ...	D. H. Lewis, ...	160 N. Main St., Washington,...
A. B. 357, ...	A. B. 357, ...	Mrs. W. A. Teagarden, ...	372 Main St., Washington, ...
A. B. 361, ...	A. B. 361, ...	T. T. & Wm. P. Cage, ...	233 So. Main St., Washington,..
A. B. 362, ...	A. B. 362, ...	Imri H. Taylor, ...	42 W. Wheeling St., Washington.

Butter Cases,

G. M. P. 2079, M. 2888, ...	G. M. P. 2079, M. 2888, ...	A. Greinier, ... Ed. B. Taylor & Fred Walter,	Oil City, ... 318 Braddock Ave., Braddock,...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1908.

February, 1907.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Butter, ...	Feb. 15, 1907, ...	Oleomargarine colored with a coal tar dye.
Butter, ...	Feb. 25, 1907, ...	Oleomargarine colored with a coal tar dye.
Butter, ...	Feb. 26, 1907, ...	Oleomargarine colored with a coal tar dye.

May, 1907.

Butter, ...	May 9, 1907, ...	Oleomargarine colored with a coal tar dye.

June, 1907.

Butter, ...	June 4, 1907, ...	Oleomargarine colored with a coal tar dye.

September, 1907.

Butter, ...	Sept. 24, 1907, ...	Oleomargarine colored with a coal tar dye.
Butter, ...	Sept. 26, 1907, ...	Oleomargarine colored with a coal tar dye.
Butter, ...	Sept. 27, 1907, ...	Oleomargarine colored with a coal tar dye.

October, 1907.

Butter, ...	Oct. 22, 1907, ...	Oleomargarine colored with a coal tar dye.

November, 1907.

Butter, ...	Nov. 19, 1907, ...	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter, ...	Nov. 19, 1907, ...	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter, ...	Nov. 19, 1907, ...	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter, ...	Nov. 20, 1907, ...	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter, ...	Nov. 20, 1907, ...	Colored oleomargarine.

December, 1907.

Butter, ...	Dec. 20, 1907, ...	Oleomargarine; no license.
Butter, ...	Dec. 12, 1907, ...	Oleomargarine colored with a coal tar dye.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Butter Case,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
A. B. 526, ...	A. B. 526, ...	Jacob Hease, ...	Washington, ...

Butter Case,

H. L. B. 2789,	H. L. B. 2789,	G. W. Gwynne, ...	Washington, ...

Milk Cases,

H. P. C. 3163,.	3799,.....	Philip Greenspoon, ...	1222 So. 2nd St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3192,.	3828,.....	I. Weinberg, ...	1218 So. 2nd St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3301,.	3937,.....	J. W. Toland, ...	4331 Penn St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3425,.	4061,.....	M. Hinckle, ...	Mitchell & Conarre Sts., Phila.,
H. P. C. 3436,.	4072,.....	H. C. Frick, ...	8601 Ridge Ave., Phila., ...

Milk Case,

H. P. C. 3546,.	4183,.....	C. Saunders, ...	Longshore & Bristol Pike, Phila.

Pure Food Cases,

A. B. 282, ...	A. B. 282, ...	L. S. Clark, ...	Titusville, ...
H. L. B. 2602,	H. L. B. 2602,	G. N. Ellenburger, ...	Clearfield, ...

Pure Food Cases,

O. D. S. 333,.	1842,.....	J. W. Fichthorn, ...	813 Penn St., Reading, ...
H. P. C. 3839,.	4173,.....	Chas. Baker, ...	1021 Montgomery Ave., Phila.,
H. P. C. 3845,.	4479,.....	John McNeill, ...	5861 Germantown Ave., Phila.,..
H. P. C. 3846,.	4480,.....	J. A. McCaffrey, ...	4007 Market St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3856,.	4490,.....	John McGarvey, ...	Salmon & Clearfield Sts., Phila.,
H. P. C. 3868,.	4502,.....	M. H. Levin, ...	602 S. 3rd St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3869,.	4503,.....	Bauer & Harrison, ...	620 N. 2nd St., Phila., ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1908.

January, 1908.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Butter, ...	Jan. 19, 1908, ...	Oleomargarine; no license.

February, 1908.

Butter, ...	Feb. 11, 1908, ...	Oleomargarine colored with a coal tar dye.

July, 1907.

Cream, ...	July 15, 1907, ...	Low in fat.
Milk, ...	July 15, 1907, ...	Skimmed.
Milk, ...	July 23, 1907, ...	Skimmed.
Milk, ...	July 29, 1907, ...	Skimmed.
Milk, ...	July 29, 1907, ...	Skimmed.

August, 1907.

Milk, ...	Aug. 2, 1907, ...	Skimmed.

August, 1907.

Ketchup, ...	Aug. 23, 1907, ...	Preserved with an excessive amount of benzoate of soda.
Ketchup, ...	Aug. 8, 1907, ...	Preserved with an excessive amount of benzoate of soda.

December, 1907.

Chocolate, ...	"I want a Chocolate." (Compound),	Deficient in chocolate.
Tomato Catsup, ...	Dec. 7, 1907, ...	Misbranded. Contains larger amount of benzoate of soda than declared on label.
Tomato Catsup, ...	Dec. 7, 1907, ...	Misbranded. Contains larger amount of benzoate of soda than declared on label.
Tomato Catsup, ...	Dec. 13, 1907, ...	Misbranded. Contains larger amount of benzoate of soda than declared on label.
Tomato Catsup, ...	Dec. 17, 1907, ...	Misbranded. Contains larger amount of benzoate of soda than declared on label.
Tomato Catsup, ...	Dec. 20, 1907, ...	Misbranded. Contains larger amount of benzoate of soda than declared on label.
Tomato Catsup, ...	Dec. 20, 1907, ...	Misbranded. Contains larger amount of benzoate of soda than declared on label.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Vinegar Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
McG. 2532, ..	McG. 2532,	Percy D. Hogan, ...	Uniontown, ...
McG. 2535, ..	McG. 2535, .	M. Friedman, ...	Uniontown, ...

Butter, No Cases,

H. P. C. 3943, .	4574, ...	Charles Packer, ...	9th St. & Glenwood Ave., Phila.
H. P. C. 3944, .	4575, ...	Thomas Toner, ...	2625 E. Somerset St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3945, .	4576, ...	Smith's, ...	3128 Richmond St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3946, .	4577, ...	Frankford Butter & Egg Co., .	Frankford Ave., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3947, .	4578, ...	M. Buschel, ...	551 N. 2nd St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3948, .	4579, ...	M. Buschel, ...	551 N. 2nd St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3949, .	4580, ...	Quigby's Restaurant, ...	1137 Girard Ave., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3950. .	4581, ...	Edw. Essinger, ...	1127 Girard Ave., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3951, .	4582, ...	Traymore Restaurant, ...	1646 Germantown Ave., Phila., .
H. P. C. 3952, .	4583, ...	A. H. Myers, ...	726 N. 2nd St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3953, .	4584, ...	A. H. Myers, ...	130 Market St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3954, .	4585, ...	Weaver's Restaurant, ...	1936 Market St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3961, .	4593, ...	Nayler's Restaurant, ...	1824 Market St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3962, .	4594, ...	Ideal Lunch Room, ...	1645 Lehigh Ave., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3963, .	4595, ...	Frankford Butter & Egg Store,	Frankford Ave., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3964, .	4596, ...	Criterion Restaurant, ...	5134 Market St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3965, .	4597, ...	A. O. N. Ayers, ...	Carson & Race Sts., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3966, .	4598, ...	The Jas. Bell Co., ...	61 N. 52nd St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3967, .	4599, ...	Denny's Restaurant, ...	2124 Market St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3968, .	4600, ...	Harvey Miller, ...	3251 N. Front St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3969, .	4601, ...	Harvey Miller, ...	3251 N. Front St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3970, .	4602, ...	T. Griffenberg, ...	3625 Germantown Ave., Phila.,..
H. P. C. 3971. .	4603, ...	103 E. Bringhurst St., ...	Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3972, .	4604, ...	Charles Hornund, ...	Germantown Ave. & Alder St., Phila.
H. P. C. 3973, .	4605, ...	2226 Market St., ...	Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3974, .	4606, ...	C. Carver's, ...	Germantown Ave. below Lehigh Ave., Phila.
H. P. C. 3975, .	4607, ...	Dengler's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 3976, .	4608, ...	Charles Dathe, ...	8th & Dauphin Sts., Phila., ..
H. P. C. 3977, .	4609, ...	George Graham, ...	424 W. Dauphin St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3978. .	4610, ...	Butler's Restaurant, ...	259 W. Dauphin St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3979, .	4611, ...	Philip Hoffman, ...	1224 Ridge Ave., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3980, .	4612, ...	Columbia Restaurant, ...	Clarion & Columbia Aves., Phila.
H. P. C. 3981, .	4613, ...	Killand's Restaurant, ...	4th St. & Snyder Ave., Phila.,..
H. P. C. 3982, .	4614, ...	Columbia Meat Mkt., ...	2123 Columbia Ave., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3983, .	4615, ...	Columbia Meat Mkt., ...	2123 Columbia Ave., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3984, .	4616, ...	O. T. Bittle, ...	3220 Germantown Ave., Phila.,..
H. P. C. 3985, .	4617, ...	Restaurant, ...	Germantown Ave., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3986, .	4618, ...	Jas. Bell & Co., ...	Front & Tioga Sts., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3987, .	4619, ...	Jas. Bell & Co., ...	Front & Tioga Sts., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3988, .	4620, ...	Restaurant, ...	Howard & Huntingdon Sts., Phila.
H. P. C. 3989, .	4621, ...	Restaurant, ...	5802 Germantown Ave., Phila.,..
H. P. C. 3990, .	4622, ...	W. C. Rungs, ...	6354 Germantown Ave., Phila.,..
H. P. C. 3992, .	4624, ...	Restaurant, ...	Thompson & E. Norris Sts., Phila.
H. P. C. 3994, .	4626, ...	Love's Restaurant, ...	2938 Richmond St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3997, .	4629, ...	A. Ayers, ...	Carson & Race Sts., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3998, .	4630, ...	Byers, ...	2538 Frankford Ave., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3999, .	4631, ...	Frankford Butter & Egg Co., .	2448 Frankford Ave., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4000,	4632, ...	Frankford Butter & Egg Co., .	2448 Frankford Ave., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4001, .	4633, ...	C. C. Fincham, ...	Rohrer & Clearfield Sts., Phila.,
H. P. C. 4002, .	4634, ...	S. H. Hein's Restaurant, ...	1942 Columbia Ave., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4003, .	4635, ...	McPartland's Restaurant, ...	10th & Jefferson Sts., Phila.,....
H. P. C. 4004, .	4636, ...	Bippert's Restaurant, ...	Broad St. & Columbia Ave., Phila.
H. P. C. 4005, .	4627½, ...	Jas. Dawson, ...	Front & Somerset Sts., Phila.,..
H. P. C. 4006, .	4625, ...	Restaurant, ...	Allegheny Ave. & Richmond St., Phila.
H. P. C. 4007, .	4629, ...	Restaurant, ...	1638 Germantown Ave., Phila.,..

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1908.

January, 1908.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Cider vinegar, ...	Jan. 10, 1908, ...	Distilled vinegar and colored with caramel.
Cider vinegar, ...	Jan. 10, 1908, ...	Distilled vinegar and colored with caramel.

January, 1908.

Butter, ...	Jan. 18, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 18, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 18, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 18, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 18, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 18, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 18, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 18, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 20, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 20, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 20, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 20, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 20, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 20, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 21, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 21, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 21, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 21, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 21, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 21, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 21, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 21, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 22, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 22, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 22, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 22, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 22, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 24, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 24, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 24, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 24, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 24, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 24, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 24, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 25, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 25, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 25, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 28, 1907, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 29, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 30, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 30, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 30, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 30, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 31, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 31, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 31, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 28, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 27, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Jan. 29, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Butter, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
H. P. C. 4008,.	4640,.....	G. T. Quidort, ...	1533 N. 10th St., Phila. .....
H. P. C. 4009,.	4641,.....	J. C. Jones, ...	3150 Frankford Ave., Phila.,....
H. P. C. 4010,.	4642,.....	Grossman's Resturant, ...	24 N. 7th St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4011,.	4643,.....	Dennett's Restaurant, ...	1309 Market St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4021,.	4653,.....	J. H. Henderson, ...	4627 Frankford Ave., Phila.,....
H. P. C. 4012,.	4644,.....	Smithson & Montrey, ...	Frankford Ave., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4013,.	4645,.....	Bennet's Restaurant, ...	Kensington Ave., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4014,.	4646,.....	Emil Pauliason, ...	2950 Frankford Ave., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4015,.	4647,.....	2652 Edgemont St., ...	Philadelphia. .....
H. P. C. 4016,.	4648,.....	H. J. Hoch, ...	3161 Kensington Ave., Phila.,...
H. P. C. 4017,.	4649,.....	Acme Tea Co., ...	19th & Market Sts., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4018,.	4650,.....	Howard's Restaurant, ...	15 So. 9th St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4019,.	4651,.....	5415 Frankford Ave., ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4020,.	4652,.....	C. Clabby's Restaurant, ...	4668 Frankford Ave., Phila. ....
H. P. C. 4022,.	4654,.....	Smithson & Montrey, ...	Frankford Ave., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4024,.	4656,.....	Robinson & Crawford, ...	21st & Market Sts., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4025,.	4657,.....	Bert's Restaurant, ...	4326 Frankford Ave., Phila.,....
H. P. C. 4026,.	4658,.....	Mrs. Dorer's Restaurant, ...	1620 Bridge St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4027,.	4659,.....	1636 Bridge St., ...	Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4028,.	4660,.....	Cedar and Bridge Sts., ...	Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4029,.	4661,.....	W. H. Gilbert, ...	2902 Germantown Ave., Phila.,..
H. P. C. 4030,.	4662,.....	Frankford Avenue below Bridge St., ...	Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4031,.	4663,.....	Jas. Bell Co., ...	Emerald St. & Susquehanna Ave., Phila.
H. P. C. 4032,.	4664,.....	W. J. Strange, ...	2430 Kensington Ave., Phila.,....
H. P. C. 4033,.	4665,.....	Smithson & Montrey, ...	Frankford Ave., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4034,.	4666,.....	Frankford Avenue below Bridge St.	Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4035,.	4667,.....	Ben Hosking, ...	2nd above Oxford St., Phila.,...
H. P. C. 4036,.	4668,.....	Schaible's Restaurant, ...	828 Race St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4037,.	4669,.....	Norton's Restaurant, ...	1925 Market St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4038,.	4670,.....	People's Restaurant, (Jacob J. Bittner).	Water & Cumberland Sts., Phila.
H. P. C. 4039,.	4671,.....	Donnelly's Restaurant, ...	729 W. Allegheny Ave., Phila.,.
H. P. C. 4041,.	4673,.....	Restaurant, ...	Frankford Ave. below Bridge St., Phila.
S. M. R. 6413,.	S. M. R. 6413,	Chabrow Bros., ...	128-30 Second St., Phila., ...
S. M. R. 6418,.	S. M. R. 6418,	M. Passmans, ...	Front & Green Sts., Phila., ...
S. M. R. 6436,.	S. M. R. 6436,	Mrs. Josos.	418 S. Broad St., Phila., ...
C. C. L. 1109,.	1913,.....	Franklin Tea Co., ...	N. Queen St., Lancaster. .....
C. C. L. 1126,.	1918,.....	Bamburgh's Restaurant, ...	Gettysburg, ...
C. C. L. 1127,.	1922,.....	W. S. Grenable, Mgr. Eagle Hotel.	Gettysburg, ...
C. C. L. 1128,.	1921,.....	Reichle & Crouse, ...	Gettysburg, ...
C. C. L. 1131,.	1917,.....	Shead's, ...	Gettysburg, ...
C. C. L. 1133,.	1920,.....	John L. Bowers, ...	Gettysburg, ...
H. L. B. 2786,	H. L. B. 2786,	Restaurant, ...	Youngwood, ...
H. L. B. 2796,	H. L. B. 2796,	New Hotel Ehalt, ...	Greensburg, ...

Lard, No Cases,

C. C. L. 1125,.	1916,.....	Tipton & Eden, ...	York St., Gettysburg, ...
C. C. L. 1130,.	1919,.....	Wm. J. Martin, ...	Gettysburg, ...

Milk, No Cases,

F. J. W. 304,.	F. J. W. 304,	J. Rondy, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 305,.	F. J. W. 305,	H. W. McClaren, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 306,.	F. J. W. 306,	H. W. McClaren, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 307,.	F. J. W. 307,	Walter Gordon Co., ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 308,.	F. J. W. 308,	Walter Gordon Co., ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 309,.	F. J. W. 309,	T. Turner, ...	Pittsburg, ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1908.

February, 1908.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Butter, ...	Feb. 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 4, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 6, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 4, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 4, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 4, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 4, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 6, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 6, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 7, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 7, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 7, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 7, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 7, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 8, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 8, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 8, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 10, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 10, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 11, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 11, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 13, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 13, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 13, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 13, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 13, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 27, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 27, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 27, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 27, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 27, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Feb. 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.

February, 1908

Lard, ...	Feb. 27, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Lard, ...	Feb. 27, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.

December, 1907.

Milk, ...	Dec. 12, 1907, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Dec. 12, 1907, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Dec. 12, 1907, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Dec. 12, 1907, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Dec. 12, 1907, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Dec. 12, 1907, ...	No adulteration detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
McG. 2508, ...	McG. 2508, ..	Francis Fritz, ...	Kittanning, ...
McG. 2509, ...	McG. 2509, ..	Francis Fritz, ...	Kittanning, ...
McG. 2510 ...	McG. 2510, ..	J. B. Armstrong, ...	Kittanning, ...
McG. 2511, ...	McG. 2511, ..	J. B. Armstrong, ...	Kittanning, ...
McG. 2512, ...	McG. 2512, ..	F. G. Row, ...	Kittanning, ...
McG. 2513, ...	McG. 2513, ..	J. C. Foster, ...	Kittanning, ...
McG. 2514, ...	McG. 2514, ..	Geo. John, ...	Kittanning, ...
McG. 2515, ...	McG. 2515, ..	Geo. John, ...	Kittanning, ...
McG. 2516, ...	McG. 2516, ..	Alex McCullough, ...	Kittanning, ...
McG. 2517, ...	McG. 2517, ..	Alex McCullough, ...	Kittanning, ...
McG. 2518, ...	McG. 2518, ..	W. A. Foster, ...	Kittanning, ...
McG. 2519, ...	McG. 2519, ..	H. W. Row, ...	Kittanning, ...
McG. 2520, ...	McG. 2520 .	H. W. Row, ...	Wick Borough, ...
McG. 2521, ...	McG. 2521, ..	H. J. Herckman, ...	Kittanning, ...
McG. 2522, ...	McG. 2522, ..	A. J. Borads, ...	Kittanning, ...
McG. 2523, ...	McG. 2523, ..	A. J. Borads, ...	Kittanning, ...
McG. 2524, ...	McG. 2524, ..	A. L. George, ...	Kittanning, ...
McG. 2525, ...	McG. 2525, ..	A. L. George, ...	Kittanning, ...
McG. 2526, ...	McG. 2526, ..	A. Donaldson, ...	Kittanning, ...
McG. 2527, ...	McG. 2527, ..	A. Donaldson, ...	Kittanning, ...
McG. 2528, ...	McG. 2528, ..	Mrs. P. W. Painter, ...	Kittanning, ...
McG. 2529, ...	McG. 2529, ..	Mrs. Louis Pelster, ...	Kittanning, ...
McG. 2530, ...	McG. 2530, ..	C. G. Heileman, ...	Kittanning, ...
McG. 2531, ...	McG. 2531, ..	C. G. Heileman, ...	Connellsville, ...
McG. 2537, ...	McG. 2537, ..	Thomas Means, ...	Connellsville, ...
McG. 2538, ...	McG. 2538, ..	G. P. Crosslema, ...	Connellsville, ...
McG. 2539, ...	McG. 2539, ..	F. Zacharis, ...	Connellsville, ...
McG. 2540, ...	McG. 2540, ..	F. Zacharis, ...	Connellsville, ...
McG. 2541, ...	McG. 2541, ..	Geisler Bros., ...	Connellsville, ...
McG. 2542, ...	McG. 2542, ..	Geisler Bros., ...	Connellsville, ...
McG. 2543, ...	McG. 2543, ..	A. K. Brooks, ...	Connellsville, ...
McG. 2544, ...	McG. 2544, ..	A. K. Brooks, ...	Connellsville, ...
McG. 2546, ...	McG. 2546, ..	F. C. Rose, ...	Connellsville, ...
McG. 2547, ...	McG. 2547, ..	F. C. Rose, ...	Connellsville, ...
McG. 2548, ...	McG. 2548, ..	Bart Wilson, ...	Connellsville, ...
McG. 2549, ...	McG. 2549, ..	J. Davis, ...	Connellsville, ...
McG. 2550, ...	McG. 2550, ..	J. Davis, ...	Connellsville, ...
McG. 2551, ...	McG. 2551, ..	W. G. Robinson, ...	Connellsville, ...
McG. 2552, ...	McG. 2552, ..	Harry Jay, ...	Connellsville, ...
McG. 2553, ...	McG. 2553, ..	W. E. Conchary, ...	Connellsville, ...
McG. 2554, ...	McG. 2554, ..	W. E. Conchary, ...	Connellsville, ...
McG. 2559, ...	McG. 2559, ..	Clark Haugh, ...	Scottdale, ...
McG. 2560, ...	McG. 2560, ..	I. P. Schaffer, ...	Scottdale, ...
McG. 2561, ...	McG. 2561, ..	I. P. Schaffer, ...	Scottdale, ...
McG. 2562, ...	McG. 2562, ..	W. I. Hill, ...	Scottdale, ...
McG. 2563, ...	McG. 2563, ..	W. I. Hill, ...	Scottdale, ...
McG. 2564, ...	McG. 2564, ..	W. A. Taylor, ...	Scottdale, ...
McG. 2565, ...	McG. 2565, ..	W. A. Taylor, ...	Scottdale, ...
McG. 2566, ...	McG. 2566, ..	H. C. Porter, ...	Scottdale, ...
McG. 2567, ...	McG. 2567, ..	H. C. Porter, ...	Scottdale, ...
McG. 2569, ...	McG. 2569, ..	C. W. Macbeth, ...	Scottdale, ...
McG. 2570, ...	McG. 2570, ..	C. W. Macbeth, ...	Scottdale, ...
McG. 2571, ...	McG. 2571, ..	Clark Haugh, ...	Scottdale, ...
McG. 2572, ...	McG. 2572, ..	Musgrove & Co., ...	Everson, ...
McG. 2573, ...	McG. 2573, ..	Musgrove & Co., ...	Everson, ...
McG. 2574, ...	McG. 2574, ..	William Dull, ...	Everson, ...
McG. 2575, ...	McG. 2575, ..	W. J. Knowles, ...	Scottdale, ...
McG. 2576, ...	McG. 2576, ..	W. J. Knowles, ...	Scottdale, ...
C. C. L. 1104, .	1892, ...	Jno. M. Frye, Prop., ...	Hanover, ...
C. C. L. 1106, .	1893, ...	Jno. M. Frye, Prop., ...	Hanover, ...
C. C. L. 1107, .	1894, ...	Jos. Dilier Prop., ...	Hanover, ...
C. C. L. 1102, .	1896, ...	Edward W. Woolman, ...	4709 Lancaster Ave., Phila., ...
C. C. L. 1103, .	1899, ...	R. E. Powell, ...	884-888 N. 48th St., Phila., ...
C. C. L. 1104a,	1898, ...	John W. Scott, ...	Phila., ...
C. C. L. 1105, .	1900, ...	Fred. Sommers, ...	830 N. 12th St., Phila., ...
C. C. L. 1106a,	1897, ...	Abbott's Alderney Dairy, ...	Phila., ...
C. C. L. 1107a,	1903, ...	Sufflee Co., ...	Phila., ...
C. C. L. 1107b	1901, ...	J. W. Arthur, ...	1330 Ogden St., Phila., ...
C. C. L. 1108, .	1902, ...	Wills Jones, ...	1262 Montgomery Ave., Phila.,..
C. C. L. 1108a	1904, ...	Jacob Boos, ...	1421 N. 25th St., Phila., ...
C. C. L. 1110, .	1905, ...	A. H. Black, ...	1761 Marshall St., Phila., ...
C. C. L. 1111, .	1906, ...	Robert J. Harbison, ...	Phila., ...
C. C. L. 1112, .	1908, ...	Hofstaedters, ...	2607 Edgemont Ave., Phila., ...
C. C. L. 1113, .	1909, ...	Hofstaedters, ...	2607 Edgemont Ave., Phila., ...
C. C. L. 1114, .	1911, ...	J. P. Mallon, ...	1408 N. 2nd St., Phila., ...
C. C. L. 1115, .	1910, ...	Hofstaedters, ...	2607 Edgemomt Ave., Phila., ...
C. C. L. 1116, .	1907, ...	A. Coyle, ...	Phila., ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1908.

January, 1908.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Cream, ...	Jan. 8, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Jan. 8, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Jan. 8, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Jan. 8, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Jan. 8, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Jan. 8, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Jan. 8, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Jan. 8, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Jan. 8, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Jan. 8, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Jan. 8, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Jan. 8, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Jan. 8, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Jan. 8, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Jan. 8, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Jan. 8, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Jan. 8, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Jan. 8, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Jan. 8, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Jan. 8, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Jan. 8, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Jan. 8, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Jan. 8, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Jan. 22, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Jan. 22, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Jan. 22, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Jan. 22, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Jan. 22, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Jan. 22, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Jan. 22, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Jan. 22, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream	Jan. 22, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Jan. 22, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Jan. 22, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Jan. 22, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Jan. 22, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Jan. 20, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Jan. 20, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Jan. 20, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Jan. 20, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Jan. 20, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Jan. 20, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Jan. 20, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Jan. 20, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Jan. 20, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Jan. 20, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Jan. 20, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Jan. 20, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Jan. 20, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Feb. 20, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Feb. 20, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Feb. 20, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Feb. 1, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Feb. 1, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Feb. 1, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Feb. 11, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Feb. 11, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	From Wm. Green's Dairy, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Feb. 11, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Feb. 11, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Feb. 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Feb. 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Feb. 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Feb. 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Feb. 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Feb. 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Feb. 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Feb. 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Feb. 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Feb. 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

PURE FOOD SAMPLES COMPLYING

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
H. P. C. 3873,.	4507,.....	Hanscom Bros., ...	8th & Market Sts., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3874,.	4508,.....	Merrill & Hoffer, ...	12 N. 12th St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3876,.	4510,.....	Robinson & Crawford, ...	2438 N. Front St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3877,.	4511,.....	Jas. McCurdy & Son, ...	2206 N. Front St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3879,.	4513,.....	Wm. Butler, ...	3510 Germantown Ave., Phila., .
H. P. C. 3898,.	4532,.....	The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., ...	4026 Market St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3909,.	4542,.....	Jas. Bell Co., ...	Emerald St. & Susquehanna Ave., Phila.
H. P. C. 3993,.	4637,.....	N. Snellenberg & Co., ...	12th & Market Sts., Phila., ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1908.

WITH RULES AND REGULATIONS.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Self-raising mixture,	Packed for Hanscom Bros., serial guarantee No. 188.	Not misbranded.
Hecker's Self-raising Buckwheat. Compound.	Hecker, Jones Jewell Milling Co., Serial No. 3644.	Not misbranded.
Gold Seal Self-raising Buckwheat and Wheat Flour.—Compound.	Packed at Cobleskill, N. Y., for Robinson & Crawford, Phila.	Not misbranded.
Groves' Prepared-Raising Buckwheat.	Manufactured by the Philadelphia Cereal Co., 1936 Howard St., Phila.	Not misbranded.
Crescent Self-raising Buckwheat Flour.	Packed expressly for Wm. Butler Co., Phila.	Not misbranded.
Grandmother's A-P. Self-raising Buckwheat and Wheat Mixture.	"Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 16316."	Not misbranded.
Bell's Brand Self-raising Finest Buckwheat and Wheat Flour. Compound.	"Packed at Cobleskill, N. Y., for The James Bell Co. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. Serial No. 11197."	Not misbranded.
Cinnamon Candy, ...	Jan. 25, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.

Part III.

TABULATED STATEMENT OF

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS

TERMINATED BY THE

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

Secretary of Agriculture

DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1908.

ARRANGED BY COUNTIES.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Oleomargarine Cases,

Sample.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Suit.		
Agent's Number and Mark.		Begun.	Date of Hearing.	Charge.
M. 2888, ...	Ed. B. Taylor & Fred Walter, 318 Braddock Ave., Braddock.	Jan 24, 1907,	Feb. 6, 1907,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
M. 2943, ...	Ed. B. Taylor & Fred Walter, 318 Braddock Ave., Braddock.	June 7, 1907	June 12, 1907,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
M. 2975, ...	Jos. Landerman, Pittsburg.	April 26, 1907,	May 2, 1907,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
M. 2983, ...	L. A. Brooks, Wilmerding.	April 26, 1907,	May 2, 1907,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
M. 3408, ...	Stephen Broderick, 207 Fourth Ave., Carnegie.	June 7, 1907,	June 12, 1907,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
M. 4246, ...	J. A. Donahoe, 6278 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg.	Nov. 23, 1907,	Nov. 26, 1907,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
M. 4260.	Stephen Broderick, 207 Main St., Carnegie.	Oct. 17, 1907,	Oct. 24, 1907,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
M. 4264, ...	Martin & Christopher Stenger, 921 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg.	Nov. 23, 1907,	Nov. 26, 1907,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
M. 4339, ...	H. F. Levi, 621 East Ohio St., Allegheny.	Dec. 11, 1907,	Dec. 19, 1907,	Selling colored oleomargarine.

Oleomargarine Case,

M. 3426, ...	Jno. A. Reese & J. W. Spencer. 30 W. Washington St., New Castle.	June 24, 1907,	July 2, 1907,	Selling colored oleomargarine.

Oleomargarine Case.

G. M. P. 2079,	Albert Grenier, 55 Main St., Oil City.	Jan. 8, 1908,..	Waived.	Selling oleomargarine without a license.

Oleomargarine Cases,

A. B. 355, ..	R. P. Hornbaker, 82 Bean St., Washington.	Jan. 10, 1908,	Feb. 19, 1908,	Selling oleomargarine without a license.
A. B. 356, ..	David H. Lewis, 160 N. Main St., Washington.	Feb. 10, 1908,	Feb. 19, 1908,	Selling oleomargarine without a license.

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS FOR FEBRUARY, 1908.

Allegheny County, 1908.

Form of Action.	Name and Address of Magistrate.	Disposition of the Case.	
		By Magistrate or by the Court.	Final.
Criminal,	Jno. Groetzinger, Pittsburg,.	Oct. 15,1907, true bill. Nov. 21, 1907, case nolle prossed upon payment of a fine of $100.	Feb. 10, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust, less 3 per cent. sheriff's fees.
Criminal,	Jno. Groetzinger, Pittsburg,.	Settled in connection with M. 2888 upon which fine was paid.	Terminated.
Criminal,	Jno. Groetzinger, Pittsburg,.	Oct. 15, 1907, true bill. Nov. 21, 1907, case nolle prossed upon payment of a fine of $100.	Feb. 10, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust, less 3 per cent. Sheriff's fees.
Criminal,	Jno. Groetzinger, Pittsburg,.	Oct. 15, 1907, true bill. Nov. 21, 1907, case nolle prossed upon payment of a fine of $100.	Feb. 10, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust, less 3 per cent. Sheriff's fees.
Criminal,	Jno. Groetzinger, Pittsburg,.	Oct. 15, 1907, true bill. Nov. 21, 1907, plea of nolle contendre entered and defendant sentenced to pay a fine of $100.	Feb. 10, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust, less 3 per cent. Sheriff's fees.
Criminal,	Jno. Groetzinger, Pittsburg,.	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $100.	Feb. 10, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal	Jno. Groetzinger, Pittsburg,.	Oct. 15, 1907, true bill. Nov. 21, 1907, plea of nolle contendre entered and defendant sentenced to pay a fine of $100.	Feb. 10, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust less 3 per cent. Sheriff's fees.
Criminal,	Jno. Groetzinger, Pittsburg,.	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $100.	Feb. 10, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,	Jno. Groetzinger, Pittsburg,.	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $100.	Feb. 10, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.

Lawrence County, 1908.

Criminal,	Chas. B. Mayne, New Castle.	Held for Court. Dec. 4, 1907, Grand Jury found true bill. Dec. 9, 1908, verdict of guilty was rendered and defendant sentenced to pay fine of $100.	Feb. 10, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.

Venango County, 1908.

Criminal,	Wm. W. Williams, Oil City,.	Cast adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $100.	Feb. 15, 1908, Agent G. M. Pelton paid same to James Foust.

Washington County, 1908.

Criminal.	E. N. Dunlap, Washington,.	Case adjust d upon the payment of a fine of $100.	Feb. 20, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal.	E. N. Dunlap, Washington,.	Case adjust d upon the payment of a fine of $100.	Feb. 20, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Oleomargarine Cases,

Sample.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Suit.		
Agent's Number and Mark.		Begun.	Date of Hearing.	Charge.
A. B. 357, ..	Mrs. W. A. Teagarden, 372 Main St., Washington.	Jan. 10, 1908,	Feb. 19, 1908,	Selling oleomargarine without a license.
A. B. 361, ..	William Cage, 233 So. Main St., Washington.	Jan. 10, 1908,	Feb. 19, 1908,	Selling oleomargarine without a license.
A. B. 362, ..	Imri H. Taylor, 43 W. Wheeling St., Washington.	Jan. 10, 1908,	Feb. 19, 1908,	Selling oleomargarine without a license.
A. B. 526, ..	Jacob Nease, Hotel, Main St., Washington.	Feb. 10, 1908,	Feb. 19, 1908,	Selling oleomargarine without a license.
H. L. B. 2787,	Geo. W. Gwynne, Hotel Auld, Washington.	Feb. 13, 1908	Feb. 19, 1908,	Selling oleomargarine without a license.

Fure Food Case,

O. D. S. 333,	Jacob W. Fichthorn, 813 Penn St., Reading.	Jan. 27, 1908,	Feb. 3, 1908,	Selling adulterated and misbranded chocolate.

Fure Food Case,

H. L. B. 2602,	G. N. Ellenberger, Clearfield.	Nov. 30, 1907,	Dec. 6, 1907,	Selling adulterated ketchup.

Fure Food Case,

A. B. 282, ..	L. S. Clark, Titusville, .	Dec. 21, 1907,	Waived, ...	Selling adulterated catsup.

Fure Food Cases,

H. P. C. 3163,	Philip Greenspoon, 1222 So. 2nd St., Philadelphia.	Nov. 15, 1907,	Nov. 20, 1907,	Selling adulterated cream.
H. P. C. 3192,	I. Weinberg, 1218 So. 2nd St., Philadelphia.	Sept. 20, 1907,	Sept. 26, 1907,	Selling adulterated milk.
H. P. C. 3301,	J. W. Toland, 4331 Penn St., Phila.	Nov. 6, 1907,	Nov. 14, 1907,	Selling adulterated milk.
H. P. C. 3425,	M. Hickle, Canarroe & Mitchell Sts., Phila.	Nov. 20, 1907,	Nov. 27, 1907,	Selling adulterated milk.
H. P. C. 3436,	H. C. Frick, 8601 Ridge Ave., Phila.	Nov. 20, 1907,	Nov. 27, 1907,	Selling adulterated milk.

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS FOR FEBRUARY, 1908.

Washington County—Continued.

Form of Action.	Name and Address of Magistrate.	Disposition of the Case.	
		By Magistrate or by the Court.	Final.
Criminal.	E. N. Dunlap, Washington, .	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $100.	Feb. 20, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal.	E. N. Dunlap, Washington, .	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $100.	Feb. 20, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal.	E. N. Dunlap, Washington, .	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $100.	Feb. 20, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal.	E. N. Dunlap, Washington, .	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $100.	Feb. 20, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal.	E. N. Dunlap, Washington, .	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $100.	Feb. 20, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.

Berks County, 1908.

Civil, ...	Geo. M. Miller, Reading, ...	Case adjusted upon the payment of a penalty of $60.	Feb. 4, 1908, Asst. Commissioner O. D. Schock paid same to James Foust.

Clearfield County, 1908.

Civil, ...	F. G. Chorpenning, Clearfield.	Case adjusted upon the payment of a penalty of $60.	Feb. 8, 1908, Agent H. L. Banzhoff paid same to James Foust.

Crawford County, 1908.

Civil, ...	E. D. Pytcher, Meadville, ...	Case adjusted by defendant paying penalty of $60.	Feb. 17, 1908, Agent Billings paid same to James Foust.

Philadelphia County, 1908.

Civil, ...	W. F. Beaton, Philadelphia, .	Case adjusted by defendant paying a penalty of $60 and costs of $2.50.	Feb. 4, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to James Foust.
Civil, ...	W. F. Beaton, Philadelphia, .	Magistrate imposed fine of $60 and costs. Defendant was committed to the county prison for non-payment of fine on Feb. 6, 1908, and released on Feb. 8, 1908, the fine and costs, amounting to $69.55 being paid.	Feb. 11, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to James Foust.
Civil.	W. F. Beaton, Philadelphia, .	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $60 and costs of $4.	Feb. 4, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to James Foust.
Civil, ...	W. F. Beaton, Philadelphia, .	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $60 and costs of $5.	Feb. 4, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to James Foust.
Civil, ...	W. F. Beaton, Philadelphia, .	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $60 and costs of $5.50.	Feb. 4, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to James Foust.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Pure Food Cases,

Sample. Agent's Number and Mark.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Suit. Begun.	Date of Hearing.	Charge.
H. P. C. 3546,	C. Sanders, Longshore & Bristol Pike, Phila.	Nov. 20, 1907,	Nov. 27, 1907,	Selling adulterated milk.
H. P. C. 3839,	Chas. Baker, 1021 Montgomery Ave., Phila.	Feb. 19, 1908,	Feb. 26, 1908,	Selling catsup, misbranded.
H. P. C. 3845,	John McNeill, 5661 Germantown Ave., Phila.	Feb. 17, 1908,	Feb. 24, 1908,	Selling catsup, misbranded.
H. P. C. 3846,	Jas. A. McCaffrey, 4007 Market St., Phila.	Feb. 11, 1908,	Feb. 19, 1908,	Selling catsup, misbranded.
H. P. C. 3856,	John McGarvey, Salmon & Clearfield Sts., Phila.	Feb. 19, 1908,	Feb. 26, 1908,	Selling catsup, misbranded.
H. P. C. 3868,	M. H. Levin, 602 So. Third St., Phila.	Feb. 17, 1908,	Feb. 24, 1908,	Selling catsup, misbranded.
H. P. C. 3869,	Bauer & Harrison 620 N. 2nd. St., Phila.	Feb. 17, 1908,	Feb. 24, 1908,	Selling catsup, misbranded.

Vinegar Cases,

McG. 2532,...	Percy D. Hagan, Uniontown.	Feb. 4, 1908,	Feb. 18, 1908,	Selling adulterated vinegar.
McG. 2535,...	Morris Freedman, Uniontown.	Feb. 4, 1908,	Feb. 18, 1908,	Selling adulterated vinegar.

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS FOR FEBRUARY, 1908.

Philadelphia County, 1908—Continued.

Form of Action.	Name and Address of Magistrate.	Disposition of the Case. By Magistrate or by the Court.	Final.
Civil,.....	W. F. Beaton, Philadelphia,.	Continued to Dec. 2, 1907. Judgment was entered against defendant for $60 fine and $5 costs for non-appearance.	Feb. 25, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to James Foust.
Civil,.....	W. F. Beaton, Philadelphia,.	The summons in this case was against P. J. Ritter, manufacturer, who assumed all liability and paid penalty of $60.	Feb. 21, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to James Foust.
Civil,.....	W. F. Beaton, Philadelphia,.	Retail Grocers Association of Philadelphia paid penalty of $60.	Feb. 25, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to James Foust.
Civil,.....	W. F. Beaton, Philadelphia,.	Defendant was fined $60 which was paid by Comly Flanigan & Co.	Feb. 28, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to James Foust.
Civil,.....	W. F. Beaton, Philadelphia,.	The summons was issued against J. H. Boeckle, manufacturer, who paid the penalty of $60.	Feb. 21, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to James Foust.
Civil,.....	W. F. Beaton, Philadelphia,.	Defendant was fined $60, which was paid by The American Preserve Co.	Feb. 28, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to James Foust.
Civil,.....	W. F. Beaton, Philadelphia,.	Defendant was fined $60, which was paid by The American Preserve Co.	Feb. 28, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to James Foust.

Fayette County, 1908.

Criminal,	John N. Dawson Uniontown,	Case adjusted by defendant paying a fine of $60.	Feb. 24, 1908, Agent Jas. McGregor paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,	John N. Dawson Uniontown,	Case adjusted by defendant paying a fine of $60.	Feb. 24, 1908, Agent Jas. McGregor paid same to James Foust.

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ESTABLISHED APRIL 1, 1903.

MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

JAMES FOUST, Dairy and Food Commissioner.

VOL. 6, No. 3.

APRIL 15, 1908.

Published by Direction of HON. N. B. CRITCHFIELD, Secretary of Agriculture.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—W. H. SCHWARTZ.

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AN INTERESTING TEST CASE.

The many provisions of the Tustin pure food act were elaborately set forth in a case stated which was argued before Judge Martin Bell, of Blair county, not many days ago. The attorneys on both sides presented the best array of legal points they could find and the matter is now in the hands of the judge. He has announced that he would give it his immediate attention and a speedy decision may be looked for. The matter is of the utmost importance and, whatever the decision of the lower court, there is every reason to suppose that it will be taken to the highest court before a final settlement is reached.

The case was that of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania versus C. W. Kephart charged with selling dried peaches containing sulphurous acid. It was ably argued and adequately presented to the court by A. H. Woodward, Esq., of Clearfield, representing the Dairy and Food Division, and George H. Calvert, Esq., of Pittsburg, representing the wholesalers and jobbers of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. The questions raised were:

First. Section 5, clause 5, provides that no food shall contain any substance that is poisonous or injurious to health. Provided, however, that nothing shall be deemed an adulteration that is not an adulteration within the meaning of the national food and drugs act, enacted by congress, and the rules and regulations promulgated from time to time for the enforcement of the same. The Dairy and Food Division contended that the effective part of the law is contained in the first clause; that all coming after the word "provided" is surplusage. Four hundred pages of these rules have been issued up to this time. Nor is the end yet. Besides, the officials who send them out announce that they do not have the force of law; that they are merely opinions, and that the only virtue in obeying them is to insure oneself against prosecution by the agents of the federal government. And then these rules are being constantly modified, reversed, superseded, so that they are like the weather in our northern country, in a constant state of change.

Section 8 provides that no prosecution shall be sustained against any retailer from whom a sample is obtained if the accused can establish a guarantee to the effect that the goods were not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the act, or within the meaning of the national food and drugs act of June 30, 1906. The Dairy and Food Division contends that the first guarantee

is all right, but that the requirement for the second or national guarantee is mere surplusage. It is contended that we don't know what is an adulteration or what is not under the national law and rules. Further, if the former is surplusage the reference to the national guarantee is surplusage also. In fact, it is claimed that the repeated references to the national act occurring throughout the act constitute nothing but surplusage. These references, all of which, it is claimed, are redundant, occur frequently in the state law.

Third. It was strongly urged by Mr. Woodward, for the Dairy and Food Division, that no appeal should be allowed from the decision under section 9, which defines the method of procedure.

His Honor Judge Martin Bell patiently heard the arguments, which continued all afternoon, and took the papers, reserving his decision. This will be awaited with great interest by manufacturers, jobbers, retailers, the consuming public and the servants of the state charged with the enforcement of the law and the protection of the health of consumers.

SOME PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

The experience of the officers and agents of the Dairy and Food Division, as well as the conclusions of dealers and consumers shows the necessity of securing additional legislation concerning a variety of subjects, to the end that our pure food laws may be made more effective. Following we note the outline of a little legislation likely to be offered and urged at the coming session of the legislature:

The executive committee of the Ice Cream Manufacturers of Pennsylvania will co-operate with the Dairy and Food Division in preparing an act regulating the sanitary condition of ice cream factories, including cans and all appliances connected with the manufacture of ice cream. The leading manufacturers of ice cream are already at the front so far as sanitary conditions are concerned, but they are not satisfied. They are anxious to secure conditions that will put all factories upon the same level and effectively protect the public health.

The same committee will prepare an act fixing a standard of butter fat for ice cream and plainly designating what it shall consist of. This is likewise a step of great importance. While the right to manufacture imitation ice cream may be conceded, the right to sell it as a substitute for the genuine article is not conceded and should be everywhere denied.

An act will be prepared and presented regulating the sale of cold storage eggs and poultry. Some things that have come to the surface during recent months indicate the very great need of such a law.

A bill will be presented regulating the manufacture and sale of all kinds of non-alcoholic drinks.

There will be a similar bill regulating the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks.

The Bulletin has already presented such an array of striking facts in connection with the dangerous qualities of many of the so-called summer drinks as to show the need for a law providing for the prompt and severe punishment of anybody putting into any of these drinks ingredients injurious to the human stomach or likely to destroy or shorten life. In many cases last summer agents of the department secured samples of cheap soda water, lemonade, pop and other non-alcoholic drinks which contained acid in such quantities as to make them dangerous to the consumer. It is also pretty well known that much of the wine sold over the bars these days, not to mention stronger drinks, is badly adulterated. At least they were before the federal law went into effect and the state ought to be in a position to inspect all such drinks and to bring to the bar of justice every violater of law.

Another act will provide for the regulation of the sale of milk and cream, fixing the standard of butter fat for cream at 18 per cent. and prohibiting the sale of milk in this Commonwealth containing any added water or which has any portion of the butterfat abstracted.

The legislature will also be asked to make a number of changes in the food law. Changes will not be advocated for the sake of change, but for the reason that the experience of those charged with the practical administration of the act shows that certain weaknesses exist which should be strengthened and certain crudities appear which should be removed. The law should exist for the protection of the people. Its primary use should be to benefit the consumer. At the same time the honest retailer is entitled to consideration and those sections of the law giving him protection at the cost of the careless manufacturer or wholesaler should be retained.

TWO ENERGETIC HEALTH DEPARTMENTS.

The Bulletin is in receipt of the annual report of the Department of Health of the City of Erie for the year 1907. It is a volume of

64 pages, and the review of the year's work by Health Officer J. W. Wright, M. D., is replete with useful information. Mr. Wright is a very wideawake, active and energetic officer, and has done much to promote sanitary improvements in Erie, as well as to reduce the death rate and lengthen the lives of the people. The energetic pursuit of unfit dairymen has brought about a revolution in dairy methods and greatly improved the quality of the milk sold, but Erie seems only on the threshold of radical reforms in the care of the dairy and its products.

The Bulletin is also in receipt of the January Bulletin of the Health Department of the City of Richmond, Va., a very interesting and vital document. Attention has already been called to the remarkably energetic and practical manner in which the Health Board of Richmond entered upon the work of regulating the dairies and it is no surprise to see that very beneficial results have followed. Cities having a milk problem on their hand will do well to get into communication with the Richmond Department of Health.

BUTTER IN ITS NATURAL STATE.

In the extract from a recent address by Dr. Wiley which is reproduced in another part of this number of the Bulletin he speaks a word on behalf of the good old-fashioned country butter in its natural form. He admits that the average consumer does not know what natural butter is and would probably view it with suspicion and take it for oleomargerine if it were offered him, but adds with truth that "the moment a consumer knows pure butter, fresh, uncolored, fragrant and palatable, he never wants any other kind."

That last sentence aroused some boyhood memories. When the writer was a lad one of the pleasures of his life was the opportunity of visiting his grandparents on the farm. He recalls that during June and a part of the summer the butter which appeared on their table, and which was churned by his grandmother, was as yellow as gold. He recalls, also that in the winter, when there was no pasture, the butter was perfectly colorless. But it never failed of that delicious taste which is an essential property of genuine butter and which has never yet been successfully imitated by any manufacturer of sham butter.

For the last two or three years the writer has been fortunate enough to secure the greater part of the butter used by his family from a butter maker who was evidently trained in old-fashioned

methods. At this season of the year the butter is perfectly white. It might easily be mistaken for oleomargarine by the ordinary observer. But it has the butter taste. Occasionally the butter runs out and the lady of the house is compelled to purchase some that has been artificially colored. The writer eats it, of course, but he does so with reluctance and rejoices greatly when the uncolored article once more makes its appearance on the table. He is positive that all who share his experience will cherish the same sentiment toward butter, adorned or unadorned, that he does.

The great trouble is that the dairyman who fails to color his butter is apt to run up against a popular prejudice, the result of ignorance or miseducation. You have all heard of the city family who took boarding in the country. The first morning the head of the household called the country lass who was waiting on the table and told her they would like to have some clean cream; the supply she had brought them was covered with an ugly yellow scum. They had never seen genuine cream; they didn't know it when they saw it. They say there are buttermilk consumers in the city of Chicago who never tasted real buttermilk and would reject it as a fraud if they did. It is not so bad with butter as all that, for the colored butter is genuine enough, but those who insist upon getting their butter in its natural state will rejoice in a pleasant experience.

PURE FOOD AND THE MOTHERS.

Among the interesting matters considered by the International Congress of Mothers at its recent meeting in the city of Washington was the question of pure food. The chief speakers were Miss Alice Lakey, chairman of the Food Committee of the National Consumers' League, and Dr. Wiley, chief of the federal bureau of chemistry. Their addresses were heard with much interest and great attention and it is to be hoped that forces were set in motion that will persuade the mothers of the country to give renewed attention to the very important question of the food supply of their families.

Miss Lakey's theme was, "What the Consumer Can Do for Pure Food," and she confined her attention to the question of pure milk and safe meat. After showing what an important factor milk is in the food of the human family, especially of the child, Miss Lakey quoted some startling figures concerning infant mortality, showing that a very large majority of the children who quit this mortal life

at a very early period in their career are poisoned by tainted milk. Almost one-third of the children born into the world die before they attain the age of three years. One of the leading causes of this mortality is unwholesome milk.

After proving her point by official statistics Miss Lakey told the mothers whom she addressed some important truths which we reproduce for the benefit of the large company of mothers who were unable to attend the congress, but who are readers of the Bulletin. It would have been profitable to hear Miss Lakey's living voice, but the next best thing is to read her appeal to the women who are charged with the conduct of our households and upon whose care the preservation of the lives of our children depends. Here is what she said:

"What will you do as mothers and consumers, to secure for your children and your families clean, safe milk?

"What will you do to help other mothers less fortunately placed than yourselves?

"The responsibility rests with you. Clean, safe milk cannot be produced at the same price as dirty, infected milk. The dairyman is not engaged in a philanthropic enterprise.

"Pasteurizing dirty milk is merely cooking the dirt, not preventing it. The housekeeper who refuses to pay for clean milk is aiding the farmer who will not have his herd tuberculin tested and produce sanitary milk. The food committee of the National Consumers' League ask you to co-operate with them and form state food committees of the Consumers' League, to work for the sanitary production of milk on the lines first laid down by Dr. Colt in 1892 and known as certified milk. Dr. Colt's plan includes medical milk commissions in every state, whereby what is known as 'certified milk' may be produced. I should like to ask this congress not to adjourn until they have passed a resolution on milk similar to the one passed at the Cranford food convention in December. If it is not possible in the city or town where you live to secure either 'certified' or 'inspected' milk, then by all means pasteurize the milk. That is, cook the dirt in it, only cook it thoroughly, so as to kill the disease germs. After it has been cooked cool it at once, keep it cool, and use within twenty-four hours. Pasteurized milk offers a fertile field for the growth of harmful bacteria."

Miss Lakey concluded her address by presenting some forceful facts concerning diseased meat, urging that all meat be well cooked.

CANNED VEGETABLES AND MEATS.

By Dr. H. C. Stiefel.

The visiting Englishman was surprised at the size of the orchards he saw in America. "What do you do with all the fruit?" he asked of a native. "We eat what we can and can what we can't," was the answer. (That the Englishman on repeating this at home twisted it up and said "we eat what we can and put the rest up in tins," has no place here.)

But the answer was to the point. Anything and everything that can be eaten in America is pretty certain to be canned in some way or other, in larger or smaller quantities. Thus of tomatoes alone over one hundred and fifty million cans are packed annually. Corn demands one million cans, and so on down through the entire vegetable kingdom. In meats we find every edible kind canned, the feathered world is well represented, while the ocean contributes well on to a dozen different kinds of canned food, from the kingly salmon down to the humble clam.

On the whole the packers give fair value for the price asked for their wares. This was shown by the analyses of a large number of samples of various kinds of canned vegetables and meats made for the Dairy and Food Department by the writer. Tomatoes and corn, for instances, were packed solid without excessive water, the same with beans, peas, etc. In no case was any artificial coloring matter found; the tomatoes had their natural color, beans and peas were not greened artificially and but one sample of corn was found that had been bleached by the use of sulphur.

The artificial sweetener, saccharine, and the preservatives, salicylic acid, benzoic acid, etc., were not present in a single instance.

The canned meats were without borax and true to name, with but one exception, a canned potted ham containing four and one half per cent. of starch. Starch was also present in varying quantities in the different "Pates" and "Loafs," but these two designations are like charity, they can cover a multitude of sins. A "Pigeon Pate" may contain more of the pigeon, or more starch just as the packer sees fit to manufacture, while "Lamb Loaf" may contain much starch, more water and just enough lamb to entitle it to the name. A Vienna Sausage may be composed of starch water and meat in any proportion desired by the packer.

The purchaser of canned corn or tomatoes seeks a necessity. The analyses made show that the desired article is sold pure and with

weight corresponding to the price paid; the purchaser of Pigeon Pate with mushrooms seeks a fancy tit bit or luxury—and pays meat prices for starch that costs two cents per pound in bulk and all the water that the starch will hold sells at meat prices also.

SMEDLEY VERSUS CARNEGIE.

The American Grocer recently contained an article under the above title in which it quoted Mr. Smedley, editor of the Grocers' Review and secretary of the Retail Grocers' Association of Philadelphia, to this effect: "Too many retailers sell labels instead of merchandise." Then it quotes Andrew Carnegie, who in an address to the graduating class of the Stevens Institute, said "Young man, make your name worth something. If you can sell a hat for one dollar, you can sell it for two dollars if you stamp it with your name and make the public feel that your name stands for something." Whereupon the American Grocer continues:

"Does not reliability behind a label give it a greater value than attaches to an unknown label that has a reputation to acquire? For instance, a brand of tomatoes of extra quality may be bought for $1.00 under an unknown label, while the same grade, or possibly the same pack under the Roosevelt or retailer's own brand is $1.15. Will not the retailer sell the latter faster and at a better profit than the cheaper brand because the "name stands for somthing": is a guarantee of quality? The consumer is quick to discover whether a label means reliability, and if it does they prefer to pay the price rather than take the risk of a label not so well known. Smedley and Carnegie, two experienced men, seem to preach a different doctrine, but upon careful reflection it will be found truth lies mid-way between the two extremes. It is up to the retailer to insure the label in whatever way secures him a liberal and equitable profit."

And then Mr. Smedley, in the Grocers' Review, rises to remark:

"We believe that when a retailer becomes a slot machine to distribute goods upon which there is no profit that he should cease buying labels and buy merchandise. There are manufacturers whose label is as good as gold and whose methods insure the trade a good profit. There are others who trade on a name to the retailer's loss. Reliability behind a label does mean much. We believe a retailer is better off in nine times out of ten in selling goods of a reliable manufacturer than in putting a private label on an article. The packer's name is a guarantee, but when a well advertised brand of canned goods or any other commodity is bought simply because it is well known and on which the grocer only swaps dollars then he should study values and not labels."

The Bulletin copies the foregoing remarks by experts for two reasons: The reader may find instruction and profit therein, for one thing. For another it is only justice to say that there is no other man in Pennsylvania who has done more than Mr. Smedley to give the people of the state pure food bearing an honest label. May his tribe increase!

TO MAKE FOOD ADULTERATION A CRIME.

Under the foregoing title the Grocery World indulges in the following friendly criticism of certain views cherished by Dairy and Food Commissioner Foust:

In newspaper interviews published during the week, Pennsylvania Dairy and Food Commissioner Foust has placed himself on record as desiring an amendment to the present State food law by which the punishment will be fine or imprisonment instead of a civil penalty. Under the Act of 1895 the penalty was fine and imprisonment. Under the Act of 1907 which supersedes the Act of 1895 there is no criminal penalty at all. The case is tried in a civil court, and the penalty is recovered as any other debt.

Commissioner Foust believes the adulteration of food should be again made a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment. There is much to be said in its favor, and something to be said against it. In its favor is the fact that the adulteration of food is essentially a misdemeanor—sometimes even a crime—and for that reason it seems logical that it should be punished as such.

The fact remains, however, that when a food law authorizes imprisonment, it opens the way for rank injustice. Nine out of ten of the merchants arrested for food law violations are morally innocent, and this is the case even under the present food law. To give a judge in an ill temper the power to send such a defendant to jail is to do a very dangerous thing.

As a matter of fact, whether the penalty is criminal or civil, the practical result will probably be the same. In all the time that the Act of 1895 was in force not a single defendant was imprisoned. All were fined, almost always in the minimum amount of $50. It is well to remember, however, that under that law every one could have been imprisoned had the court desired.

Since the present food law amply protects the grocer who has taken the precaution to secure a guarantee and since merchants have received line upon line, precept upon precept concerning this matter, it does seem that violations of law are without excuse and that the criminal courts should have jurisdiction because of the uncertainty of the civil processes and the additional fact that no proper punish-

ment is inflicted by present methods upon those who recklessly endanger the health of the consuming public, shortening the lives of children and causing endless pain and sorrow.

DR. WILEY TALKS TO THE MOTHERS.

The address delivered by Dr. Wiley, of the national bureau of chemistry at the International Congress of Mothers, in Washington, like Miss Lakey's effort, was full of practical suggestions along right lines. The doctor realizes that the work of those charged with enforcing federal and state laws regulating the manufacture, branding and sale of food products will receive a powerful impetus if the mothers and wives of the land get into line as enthusiastic devotees of pure food. The talk given the mothers who met in Washington is good for all mothers and the Bulletin reproduces a part of it in the hope that the enthusiasm it engendered among those who heard it will be communicated to every household in Pennsylvania. The lady who introduced Dr. Wiley declared that he was probably the most execrated and the best beloved man in the country. The Bulletin hoped she expressed nothing but the simple truth when she added that the mothers believe in him implicitly and that their children will rise up and call him blessed. Here are some of the things he said:

"The best means of executing the pure food law is in the household. If every mistress of a household in this country should demand pure foods, there would be little difficulty in the courts, and manufacturers would soon cease making things which the mothers of this country would refuse to buy for use in their families. It is perfectly certain that the spirit of pure food pervades almost every household. There is not a mother who does not want her husband and children to have the purest and best foods the markets can afford—the difficulty is in securing them. It is not expected that each mother and mistress of a household should become an expert in food matters, nor is it necessary that she should be one. It will be quite effective if she insists at each order in having foods unsophisticated and unmixed with non-food bodies. There should be a great cry against the mixing of inert substances with foods as alleged to make them palatable. The man who mixed ground olive stones with spices claimed that pure spices were so strong they could not be eaten. The fallacy of this argument is so apparent that it needs no refutation. The inert matters are put with spices to deceive and to make the customer pay more for the actual spice he gets than if he had bought it in the pure state.

"The same thing is true with regard to maple syrup. The manufacturers who mix maple syrup with glucose claim that the strong flavor of maple syrup is very unpleasant, and that they are doing this mixing in order to please the palate of the consumer! Another fallacy equally as apparent.

The man who mixes aniline dyes with butter claims that his customers will not buy it unless colored. There may be a kernel of truth in this, because the buyer really has little opportunity in this country to get uncolored butter. I doubt if you could go to-day into a dozen markets in the United States and ask for butter without getting the colored article. The consumer, therefore, does not know what natural butter is, and hence if it were offered him he would be suspicious of its purity. He would think, for instance, that it was oleomargarine or some other substitute for butter, because he has never had any experience with the real article. My own observation is, however, that the moment a consumer knows pure butter, fresh, uncolored, fragrant and palatable, he never wants any other kind.

"If the mothers of this country to-day would unanimously demand of their grocers pure, fresh butter there would be no difficulty in getting it.

"The importance of purity in all dairy supplies is perhaps not fully appreciated throughout the country. Especially where there are children in the house the importance of the purity of the milk cannot be sufficiently accentuated. The actual danger to health and actual threat of death in the case of infants that are fed impure milk is one of the greatest curses of the country. Fortunately in this instance the country is thoroughly aroused, and the mothers who are by any misfortune compelled to feed infants artificially are thoroughly alive to the necessity of the purity of this most important food.

"I have spoken of maple syrup as an important food product. Other table syrups should also be carefully scrutinized is regard to their purity. We have in this country abundant supplies of syrup-making materials to provide for all the table syrups needed. The maple grove, the sorghum field and the cane field are ready to furnish all the table syrups that we need. There is no necessity any longer, if there ever has been, of using glucose as a basis of a table syrup.

"By itself it is not palatable nor is it eaten as a syrup. When used is it very highly flavored with the lowest grade products which are entitled to the name of either syrup or molasses. For instance, the final residue of a liquid character from the sugar refinery is the most common substance used to flavor glucose when offered for consumption upon the table. Not only is it used for the flavoring, but its presence is usually designated by the statement that the syrup has a cane flavor. The table syrups of this country would be vastly improved if glucose were entirely eliminated from their composition, and if there were substituted for this mixed mass the pure products of the maple grove, the sorghum field and the cane field.

"Honey is another form of sweet which it is important to have pure. Not only should it be gathered by bees, but the bees should

gather the right kind of material. There are many honeys gathered and stored by bees which are unfit for consumption. These are sold to the baker for use in making the honey cakes of commerce. The mothers of this country may be pretty certain when they buy a honey cake of the baker that it is made of the kind of honey which I have described.

SIMMERS MAKES BIG HAUL OF OLEOMARGARINE.

From the Miners' Journal, Pottsville, Pa., March 17, 1908.

One of the biggest hauls of oleomargarine, in the history of the Pure Food Department, was made by Agent R. M. Simmers of that department at Shenandoah, yesterday.

As a result N. E. Burns alias J. W. Foster, of Pittsburg, is held at Mahanoy City to answer the charge of violating the Pure Food Law by selling oleomargarine for butter.

Sold in Many Towns.

Large quantities of oleo have been sold at Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Delano, Wm. Penn, Girardville, Ashland, Centralia, Shamokin and Mt. Carmel.

Agent Simmers succeeded in securing, last week, samples of the oleo put up in 10 pound blocks which were wrapped up in paper, and other samples put up in 10 pound tubs.

Samples were obtained at Mahanoy City, Wm. Penn and Shamokin, which were colored yellow with coal tar. They were branded as and for butter.

The oleo was sold to private families, stores and hotels in the various towns and villages enumerated.

Great Quantities Sold.

That great quantities of this article which is prohibited to be sold as and for butter, have been shipped in that section of the region may be conjectured when it is taken into consideration that Agent Simmers has ascertained that 5,250 pounds, over two and a half tons of the oleo has been received at the Penna. R. R. station, at Shenandoah alone since the 13th of January last.

These shipments were consigned by the Dundee Creamery Company of Pittsburg.

Mr. Simmers worked through those towns on Monday and Tuesday of last week. He returned to Shenandoah yesterday, after attending court in Philadelphia, and he devoted his time upon his return

to some detective work which resulted in discovering the arrival at the Penna. depot at Shenandoah at 11.50 yesterday morning of a consignment of oleo in coffee boxes, which contained no marks of any character. This consignment was made to J. W. Foster. Mr. Simmers learning of the whereabouts of the consignee kept watch upon his movements, and last evening at seven o'clock arrested Burns, alias Foster, and after placing upon him the handcuffs took his prisoner to Mahanoy City where Agent Simmers lodged complaint against him before 'Squire Coombe who held him until he could furnish $2,500 bail. Failing to do so he will be committed to jail this morning.

Mr. Simmers had informed the officers of the U. S. internal revenue department at Philadelphia, and representatives arrived in Shenandoah who confiscated the oleo that could be had, 850 pounds of the 1,150 pounds received and placed it in cold storage to await instructions from the department.

Since the second of January, Mr. Simmers has been engaged in Philadelphia, running down offenders against the law forbidding the sale of oleo as butter, and he succeeded in bringing prosecutions in 22 cases, and in putting four defendants in jail.

Mr. Simmers notified his superior, James Foust, Dairy and Food Commissioner, at Harrisburg, by telephone yesterday, and the latter congratulated his agent upon his work in the arrest of Burns.

HARD ON SOFT DRINKS.

From the Pittsburg Gazette-Times, March 28, 1908.

At a time when the evils of food adulteration are being combated most energetically by investigation and prosecution, it is strange that no one has put through any legislation to regulate the manufacture and sale of the so-called soft drinks. The makers of pop and fruit juices might put rat poison into their concoctions; so long as it is not fatal, so that the law against murder can be invoked, nobody can interfere with them. As a result many of these drinks which children consume in large quantities during the summer, contain noxious ingredients that would subject other foods to confiscation and the purveyors to heavy fines.

In the latest Bulletin of the Dairy and Food division of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, H. C. Stiefel submits a report on soft drinks which contains some startling facts. Chemical analysis showed that some of the syrups contain just enough fruit juice

to entitle them to the name "fruit syrup;" the greater number, however, contain no fruit juice at all, the odor of the designated fruit being imparted by an artificial ether. In most of the samples, a brilliant, attractive color was produced by the liberal use of aniline dyes, or the syrup was converted into a veritable "bug juice" by the lavish use of cochineal. Preservatives were also used, some of the beverages being fortified against fermentation—and also against digestion—by large quantities of benzoate of soda and salicylic acid. Only the chocolate and sarsaparilla syrups were found to be pure—perhaps because no cheap substitute has yet been found for cocoa or sarsaparilla.

Red "pop" was found to consist of carbonated water, sweetened with saccharine and colored with an aniline dye. Pink "pop" was the same, only pink. Verily, it is not alone wine that is a "mocker," nor exclusively strong drink that is "raging."

What is the use of charitable agencies providing pure milk and ice for the slums, when the slum children are poisoned by these "villainous decoctions," as the editor of the Bulletin calls them? Pennsylvania is clearly in need of a pure drink law to supplement its pure food laws.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Obedience to law is not difficult to a conscientious manufacturer or dealer in food products. No citizen who believes in human responsibility would want to go to his grave feeling that his greed had helped to shorten the lives of many of his fellow creatures.

THE PEOPLE ARE THE STATE.

Every department of the state government is vitally interested in the enforcement of the pure food law and the protection of the public health. The people constitute the state and its growth depends largely upon the quality of the blood which courses through their veins.

SCRUTINIZE THE LABELS.

Consumers will contribute toward the enforcement of the law and the preservation of their own health by insisting upon scrutinizing the labels of food products and demanding only those which are

unquestionably pure. No matter how good a thing looks if it be adulterated or preserved common prudence warns the housekeeper away from it.

INTEREST INCREASING.

The agents of the Dairy and Food Division are finding a decided increase in interest in the discussion of food problems among the people of the state. There was a time when the average citizen usually ate what was set before him, asking no questions for politeness sake. But a different temper is now apparent. Men are wanting to know about the things they put in their stomachs. And rightly, too.

CLEANLINESS ATTRACTS CUSTOM.

The Bulletin has already suggested that the grocer who makes a specialty of cleanliness soon attracts a goodly company of the best sort of customers. Some persons are not particular, but the majority of Pennsylvanians believe thoroughly in the declaration that cleanliness is next to Godliness. Grocers cannot take too great pains in the tidiness of their storerooms or in the care they take to protect their goods from infection.

POPULAR SUPPORT ESSENTIAL.

The people can do much to promote their own welfare and secure the safety of their children by encouraging and supporting their servants who are charged with the duty of enforcing the pure food regulations of the Commonwealth. Nothing is more effectual in the enforcement of good laws than the knowledge that enlightened public sentiment is sustaining the officers who are charged with the execution of the acts of Assembly. And nothing is more disastrous than the belief that the people are indifferent to law enforcement.

BORN CROOKED.

It is a singular thing that the state contains some men who would rather do wrong than right. If they are not sinning against one law it is another which meets with their disfavor. They seem to have been born crooked. They are either unable or unwilling to walk in the straight path of business honesty. And thus it happens that they are constantly devising schemes for eluding law, for deceiving its agents and for deluding the people. Just at present a goodly number of these individuals are trying to make fortunes by selling counterfeit butter. The success with which they are meeting it not calculated to encourage others to follow in their footsteps.

LAW A NECESSITY.

While it is true that there are a great many honest, conscientious and upright manufacturers and vendors of food products in our state, men who would do the right thing all the time, even if there were no law, it is also sadly true that many others need the restricting influence of restrictive law about and around them. The old Adam in them is too strong to resist temptation. The moral fibre in them is too weak to stand up when the paths of wrong-doing present such alluring prospects. The desire to make much money in the shortest possible time becomes a possession before which all regard for the health or the comfort of others falls. For that reason law is an absolute necessity; for that reason its representatives must practice constant vigilence.

LAW OBSERVING DEALERS.

It is certainly a great pleasure and no small comfort to know that the number of upright dealers in our state far exceeds the number of crooked ones. No state in the union has a larger body of honest and progressive dealers and their ranks are being continually enlarged. It is very satisfactory, too, to know that these excellent business people approve the law, recognize the purpose of the Dairy and Food Division and are ready to give it cordial and valuable assistance in the work of insuring the purity of the people's food. They are a tower of strength to the law and its servants.

THE SALE OF BOB VEAL.

The Harrisburg Patriot is authority for the statement that traffic in bob veal, the name by which the meat of newly born or very young calves is known, is about obliterated in Pennsylvania, according to the statement of State Veterinarian Pearson, but it was not until the Livestock Sanitary Board resorted to prosecution that this consummation was reached. Mere confiscation of the veal did not suffice. When it was found that confiscation of the veal or quarantining of the calves until they reached a marketable age did not prevent dealers from repeating the offense at the first opportunity, the agents of the board instituted prosecutions, and this has scared the dealers into obeying the law. Several arrests have been made at the instance of the department and the defendants are under bail for trial in criminal courts of the state.

ADULTERATIONS IN SALT.

Edward W. Duckwell, M. S., director of the national canners' laboratory, at Aspinwall, Pa., has published some remarks about

adulterated salt which are especially intended for the information and guidance of canners, but which also contain some interesting suggestions that will be of some benefit to the housekeeper. Here is what he says: "Nothing but the best grades of salt should be used in canned goods. The Bureau of Chemistry at Washington has found borax or boracic acid in a large number of salts. If present in appreciable quantities the canner might get into unpleasant complications with the State food commissioners on account of the presence of this preservative in his canned goods. Much of the salt used contains lime, and this is objectionable; then again, common salt may contain 15 to 20 per cent. moisture, so that it may be more expensive in the end than a pure, refined salt which will test 98 to 99 per cent. sodium chloride."

A FOOLISH BUSINESS MAN.

We mean the grocer who misrepresents facts to his customers. For it is certain they will find him out. The goods they buy under his glowing eulogy as the "best ever," do not satisfy. They are of an inferior quality. The result is a feeling of dissatisfaction and a resolution to go elsewhere for the next supply of groceries. Very often nothing is said by the patron who is about to be a patron no longer. He simply quits coming. He goes elsewhere. But it may be that he resents the imposition that was put upon him and talks to his neighbors and friends about it. We know a man who years ago was cheated in the purchase of a suit of clothes. He has never been in that merchant's store. And he has told a great many persons why he doesn't go. We know another who was disappointed in a pair of shoes. You couldn't induce him to patronize that shoe dealer or to advise others to do so. You see it is a foolish and a dangerous thing to misrepresent matters.

GIVE THE GROCER A SQUARE DEAL.

Sometimes a grocer's customers do not treat him according to the precepts of the Golden Rule. He is not omniscient. Many a time he is deceived by the person from whom he makes his purchases. He does the best he knows how. But he must depend largely upon the common sense and the frank friendliness of the patrons who make his business possible. He hopes they will come directly to him with whatever complaint may frame itself in their minds. If they find some of the articles they purchase from him of an inferior quality he hopes they will tell him instead of going off in a pet and taking their patronage elsewhere. And they ought to do it.

"PRECEDENT, POLITICS, PATERNALISM."

The American Grocer forcefully declares that "precedent, politics, paternalism," these three, are knocking holes in the national pure food act "so fast that its effectiveness is well-nigh destroyed before it has been placed in full operation." It adds that "the worst blow was the decision that glucose can be labeled corn syrup." It is to be feared that there is more truth than poetry in the remarks of the American Grocer. It seems a bit surprising that our resolute and courageous president who has stood up so valiantly against many of the entrenched giants of privilege should surrender to the manufacturers who wish to deceive the people by false labels or shorten their lives by the use of poisonous preservatives. The mothers of the land who are trying to protect their children from poisonous or impure foods had a right to expect better things.

NEW YORK'S OLEOMARGARINE LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The New York statute forbidding the sale of uncolored oleomargarine has been pronounced unconstitutional by the justices of the appellate division of the supreme court of that state. The court says it is legal to sell the uncolored article in spite of the provisions of the act or of the claim of certain officials that as oleomargarine is an imitation of butter it cannot be sold in New York. The court holds that if the law was intended to prohibit the sale of oleomargarine on its own merits and not as an imitation of butter, it is unconstitutional. The entire body of the judges concurred in the opinion, which was written by Justice Ingraham.

FRESH EGGS FOREVER AND A DAY.

We hear by way of the columns of the American Grocer that an Italian genius has discovered a method whereby fresh eggs may be kept fresh for an indefinite period. His idea is to take perfectly fresh eggs, cover them with lard, so as to stop up the pores effectively so as to prevent the exchange of air and the evaporation of water. He tells us that as a result of his interesting experiment the whites and yellows of the eggs retained their color perfectly and the taste was not modified in the slightest degree. All of which is very interesting and important—if true. The majority of the human race, however, especially those who have tasted real fresh eggs, would rather not have their eggs preserved by any process. They feel that the genuine article, fresh from the nest, is unsurpassable and that age will make itself felt upon eggs as upon men, no matter how cunning the process by which an attempt is made to stay its approach or to prevent its deteriorating influences.

KENTUCKY'S NEW FOOD LAW.

Although the legislature of Kentucky devoted much of its time at the late regular session to the election of a United States Senator, yet it found time to enact some important legislation. One bill which has received the signature of Governor Willson and become a law is a new food act. In spite of its comprehensive and drastic character but two votes were registered against it. The act is entirely too long to be reproduced in the Bulletin, but it may be said that its definitions of misbranded, adulterated or preserved food are very explicit and if the Kentucky act is enforced with any amount of vigor and impartiality the people of that state will certainly be provided with a better quality of food hereafter. An excellent quality of the Kentucky law, too, is the fact that it deals with the beverages of the people, the word food being so defined as to include both food and drink. That is an excellent idea and the Bulletin hopes it will spread to many other states, Pennsylvania included.

NEW VINEGAR LAW.

Ohio has enacted a new vinegar law establishing definitions and standards for cider and other varieties of vinegar. The sale of glucose and sugar vinegar is prohibited, as is also mixtures of colored distilled vinegar with cider vinegar when sold as a blend. The standards adopted for cider vinegar are 1.75 per cent. solids and 4 per cent. acetic acid. All other vinegar must contain 4 per cent. acidity.

GLUCOSE OR CORN SYRUP.

In their appeal to the federal authorities for permission to name glucose "corn syrup," the manufacturers frankly admitted that there is a popular prejudice against the former article and that the consuming public will decline to buy it under its proper name. We have heard that the chief reason urged by manufacturers of oleomargarine for claiming the privilege of coloring their product so as to resemble genuine creamery butter is that the people will not buy it in large quantities under the name oleomargarine. That is its proper name, but they would rather call it something else and color it in imitation of butter so as to promote its sale among consumers. Thus far the government has not listened to this plea. But the oleo people may well complain of unfair and unjust discrimination if big holes are to be knocked in the pure food law of the nation for the benefit of the producers of glucose. It does seem wrong to permit an article which the people refuse to buy under its right name to go into the market in disguise with the

avowed intent of making a way for itself among people who would have nothing to do with it if they were able to see through its disguise.

"IN THE SHADE OF THE OLD APPLE TREE."

Under the above heading the American Food Journal publishes an alleged cartoon, accompanied by a suggestive article, in which the inference is strongly suggested that the "pure cider vinegar" manufactured by the average American farmer is manufactured from rotten apples, cores, pealings and refuse apples from the markets of some of the big cities. There is reason in the supposition that apples from which cider is made, for transformation into vinegar are not the pick of the yield. But if they are sound their inferiority does not in the least affect their quality as cider or vinegar producers. The Bulletin would not like to believe the Food Journal's cartoon is true of any considerable proportion of the farmers of Pennsylvania. It wants to believe that cider vinegar they put upon the market has been made upon honor, from sound fruit, and containing nothing that will in any way harm the consumer.

INSPECTING STORES IN INDIANA.

The food commissioner of Indiana is not satisfied with an examination of the quality of the food offered for sale by the grocers of that state. He must know some other things, he thinks. He intends to be posted concerning the sanitary state of the buildings in which goods are sold. He wants to know what are the habits of the merchants and he evidently intends to make the situation interesting for those who are inclined to carelessness in the arrangement of their stores or slovenliness in the care of their contents. Recently he has been making a tour of inspection. The monthly bulletin of the health department contains much interesting information on the condition of the groceries. From its pages we select the following sample: "Of 14 stores visited at Bicknell, Knox county, 3 were found good, 8 fair, 2 poor and 1 bad. Notice was given to clean up back yards and stores at once. Twenty pounds of meat was condemned. Seven meat markets were visited. Three drug stores were found, 1 in good condition and 2 fair. Six bakeries and confectioneries were inspected. Three were found fair and 3 bad. Two of the bakeries were condemned until made sanitary. Notice was given to clean up and whitewash. Three hotels and restaurants were visited and found, 1 to be good, 1 fair and 1 poor, having unclean backyard. Notice was given to whitewash the kitchen. Of 17 second inspections made, 5 groceries were found good and 2 fair. Of 3 meat markets inspected, 2 were found good and 1 fair. Notice

was given to keep things clean. Six drug stores were visited, 2 being good, 2 fair." Such vigorous steps are likely to result either in the installation of a new commissioner or in the inauguration of a series of reforms in the management of the grocery stores of Indiana, the confectioneries, the bakeries, the hotels and the restaurants as will result in a magic transformation. There is every reason to believe that cleanliness is an essential feature of good sanitation.

A FOOD LAW THAT CANNOT BE ENFORCED.

The legislature of West Virginia not long ago put a pure food law on the statute books. It was supposed to go into effect at the beginning of the present year, but nothing is doing and it is the belief of students of law that nothing can be done until the legislature supplements the act by necessary legislation. It is provided that all articles of food concerning which there is any question shall be anaylzed by the chemist of the state agricultural department. Director James H. Stewart, of the West Virginia Agricultural experiment station is authority for the statement that there is no such officer as the chemist of the state agricultural department in West Virginia.

THEY ALWAYS FIND AN EXCUSE.

No man ever yet profited by a doubtful or dangerous experiment in the preparation of food products that he did not find himself able to devise what he considered a legitimate justification of his course. This has been exemplified quite recently in the case of fruits and foods preserved by the use of the fumes of sulphur or formaldehyde or similar substances. The man who wants to believe in the harmlessness of a certain preparation is not going to be convinced easily that he is pursuing a course fraught with peril to his neighbors and fellow countrymen. There is only one way in which new light will be brought to those who have but recently persuaded the president to suspend the operation of the most vital provisions of the national food and drugs act. That way is for the consuming public to agree to have nothing whatever to do with articles preserved in a manner calculated to injure the health and shorten the life. It may be a little inconvenient for a time, but sturdy resolution and consistent action will bring the desired results.

IN THE HANDS OF THE MISTRESS.

Dr. Wiley and the Bulletin agree upon many points, but in nothing more earnestly than in the belief that the mistress of the household has the key to the food situation in her hands, and hers alone. The

doctor says: "If every mistress of a household in this country should demand pure foods there would be little difficulty in the courts, and manufacturers would soon cease making things which the mothers of this country would refuse to buy for use in their families." That is a true saying. The Bulletin wishes the mothers would realize its importance even more fully than they do, to the end that a lack of patronage might induce manufacturers whose conscience lies in their pockets to make an end of manufacturing methods which shorten life and increase the pains of humanity, heavy enough and vexatious enough at best. If the mistress of the household gets in earnest about pure food the battle will be won.

A STIFF PENALTY FOR VIOLATING LAW.

The federal court of appeals has just affirmed the action of the United States district court at St. Louis, Mo., in sentencing one Johnson R. Morris, an oleomargarine dealer who conducted his business in St. Louis, to spend two years in the national penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, and to pay fines aggregating $6,000. The man was convicted on several counts. His chief offense was manufacturing or coloring oleomargarine without a government license. This is precisely the offense of which some Philadelphia dealers have been guilty. For weeks they had been in the habit of palming off upon unsuspecting housekeepers the oleo which they had colored in filthy cellars or basements and sold as pure creamery butter. The severity of the sentence imposed upon the St. Louis violator of law is significant and should be taken to heart by others who are disposed to do crooked work in connection with the illegal coloring and sale of oleomargarine.

OLEOMARGARINE FOR THE ARMY.

The Dairy Record hears that the commissary department of the army is thinking about substituting oleomargarine for butter, a departure which it regards as rather surprising in view of the fact that the navy department is supplying the sailors with the very best butter the market affords. The Record expresses the conviction that "the best American butter is none too good for our soldiers in peace as well as in war." There is some reason to believe the story is untrue. Why should there be any discrimination between the two branches of the service?

EFFECT OF PURE FOOD LEGISLATION.

Pure food laws have not been in existence in our country very many years. They were rather slow in coming. They were bitterly

opposed by certain interests and public indifference as to the quality of the food products put upon the market helped aggregated selfishness to postpone the day of reform. But they came, slowly but surely, and some excellent results are already visible. Better articles of food are put upon the market. The public health has been conserved. There has been a great improvement in the quality of the milk supply. While the use of preservatives has not been wholly abolished the manufacturers now observe a degree of moderation previously unknown and some of the more notorious "embalming" fluids are no longer used. Foods are put up in more attractive packages. The grocer has begun to pay considerable attention to the laws of sanitation and of cleanliness, while the householder has received some education in the matter of labels and is beginning to demand articles which are precisely what they represent themselves to be. Oh, yes, we are making progress.

"PURE FOOD."

Under the above heading an unidentified publication gets off the following, which will be enjoyed by many who have more or less vivid recollections of the relation of sulphur to their own childhood:

"Dr. Wiley, of the Department of Agriculture, has decided that the preservation of fruit by the use of sulphur fumes is deleterious and must be stopped. Thereupon the fruit industry in California is up in arms. It will strike the average reader that this decision hits at one of the holiest traditions of childhood. We were formerly told that sulphur was the very sheet anchor of youth. Every spring the infants of the household were marched up to their mother's knee and every morning had to take a tablespoonful of sulphur and molasses. Thus equipped they went out into the cold and unfeeling world and were supposed to be safe against all the maladies that lurked under the direction of the devil to molest the growing soul, from the itch down to the measles and "the chills." Now Dr. Wiley has shattered this sublime faith and reduced us back to the stage of unbelief where we do not take stock even in "roots and yarbs." No wonder that the fruit industry of California lifts up its voice in protest. We are willing to join them. The scientific deductions of one age are superstitions of the next."

Commenting upon the foregoing, the American Food Journal suggests that sulphur and the fumes of sulphur are two different things. One might cure and the other might kill.

HE WARNS THE FARMERS.

The pure food and dairy commissioner of Missouri has sent out a circular letter to the farmers of that imperial commonwealth calling their attention to certain provisions of the pure food laws of the

state and winding up with the following sharp admonition of what the State expects from farmers and other law-abiding citizens:

"It is a grave offense to sell bad eggs; or milk or cream or butter which is dirty or was produced from a diseased cow, or is below grade, or to which a preservative has been added; or meat of animals which have died otherwise than by slaughter; or vinegar which is below standard; or fruit under false names as to variety or place of production; or to sell short measure or short weight food of any kind. The farmer is primarily a producer of food and must expect to abide by the food law, the same law that protects him when others sell to him."

Now there is nothing in the foregoing extract from the circular sent out by the Missouri pure food officer that is not in accordance with law and fact. The great majority of the farmers of Missouri, doubtless, like those of Pennsylvania, are honest people, giving correct weight, selling fresh eggs and pure butter and healthy meat and taking pains that their products are perfectly pure and clean. And yet here and there one will find in their ranks an unworthy member; a farmer who is not caring for the welfare of the general public and whose regard for law is not a foundation principle of his being. It is for such farmers that the Missouri commissioner sends forth his warning. If everybody would just do the thing he wants his neighbor to do by him there would be no difficulty. But here and there one finds a black sheep in the most honorable callings.

DO IT NOW.

From New York Sun.

When you've got a job to do,
Do it now!

If it's one you wish was through,
Do it now!

If you're sure the job's your own,
Just tackle it alone;
Don't hem and haw and groan—
Do it now!

Don't put off a bit of work,
Do it now!

It doesn't pay to shirk,
Do it now!

If you want to fill a place
And be useful to the race,
Just get up and take a brace—
Do it now!

Don't linger by the way,
Do it now!

You'll lose if you delay,
Do it now!

If other fellows wait,
Or postpone until it's late,
You hit up a faster gait—
Do it now!

THE LAST MAN.

From the Grocers' Review.

The retailer is commencing to realize that he is a power and that as the last man between manufacturer and consumer he exerts a powerful influence.

The manufacturer creates the demand, but if the retailer is unwilling to hand out the article with good will a large portion of the manufacturer's effort is wasted.

The wise advertiser knows that the retailer is a very necessary link in the chain of distribution and without the good will of the retailer for a product it is hard sledding to get an article to the consumer.

The consumer still has faith in the retailer and a good word from him assists materially in marketing a product easily.

A retailer may keep in stock an article to which he is unfriendly and can curtail its sale very materially. Under the counter is a bad place for the manufacturer to have his goods stored.

FOR AN HONEST LABEL.

An agitation for full weight packages has been commenced by the Boston Retail Grocers' Association. It is a good fight. An honest label is as necessary as that the contents of a package should be pure and wholesome.

A buyer of a package of goods is entitled to know in advance of purchasing what he is getting. We are on record as demanding an honest label, honest as to description of contents and we favor the marking of packages with a statement of the net weight or measure of the contents.

ALCOHOL IN SOFT DRINKS.

Government Analysis Give British Teetotalers a Sad Jar.

From the New York Sun.

Teetotalers have been roughly shocked by the publication of the Government analyses of so-called temperance drinks, which show an astonishing percentage of alcohol in certain favorite teetotal

beverages. The liquor laws make drinks containing more than 2 per cent. of alcohol taxable as intoxicants, but of 4,147 samples of temperance drinks tested in the last four years no fewer than 3,098 exceeded the limit.

In a majority of cases the excess was slight, but in several of the samples as much as 8 per cent. of alcohol was found, while in a few 9 and 10 per cent. was revealed. One sample of a mysterious decoction called dandelion stout contained 12.3 per cent.

The chief offending drinks were ginger beer and herb beer. Many samples of these were found to be as intoxicating as claret or hock, while others contained as much alcohol as beer. The temperance advocates were startled to learn that a child drinking a pint of some of the teetotal beverages consumes more alcohol than is contained in half a pint of champagne. It is admitted that the high percentage is accidental, and that it is due to fermentation in bottling.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 7, 1907.

RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

AS TO FOODS AND CONDIMENTS.

Rule 1. The use of coal tar dye or other foreign coloring matter in catsup or other condiments is regarded with disfavor, and catsup found to contain such coloring matter in connection with benzoate of soda will be regarded as adulterated and treated accordingly.

Rule 2. The use of boric acid, salicylic acid or sulphites in meats or other articles of food will be regarded as an adulteration and treated accordingly. Any poisonous or deleterious preservative or coloring matter applied externally which has been permitted to permeate or penetrate the meat or other food product, or any portion thereof, will be regarded as an adulteration.

Rule 3. Until otherwise ordered articles of food imported from countries which have been found to be in compliance with the federal food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, will not be regarded as sold in violation of the laws of Pennsylvania.

Rule 4. Pepper and all other spices containing any added or foreign substances whatsoever will be regarded as adulterated.

Rule 5. Milk will be regarded as adulterated when any portion of the butter fat has been removed therefrom or when water has been added thereto.

Cream containing less than 16 per cent. of butter fat will be regarded as adulterated.

Ice cream must be true to name, and must not contain less than 12 per cent. butter fat, together with sugar and pure fruit flavor. Eggs and a small amount of gelatin may be used.

AS TO CONFECTIONERY.

Rule 6. Mineral substances of all kinds are especially forbidden in confectionery, whether poisonous or not. Only harmless colors or flavors should be added to confectionery.

The term "narcotic drugs" includes all drugs mentioned in section 8 of the federal food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, relating to foods, their derivatives and preparation, and all other drugs of a narcotic nature.

AS TO MISBRANDING.

Rule 7. The provisions of the act of June 1, 1907, as to the misbranding of food, will be strictly observed and rigidly enforced.

The principal label on articles of food shall be in English, with type not smaller than 8-point (brevier) caps: Provided, That in case the size of the package will not permit the use of 8-point cap type the size of the type may be reduced proportionately.

Descriptive matter upon the label shall be free from any statement, design, or device regarding the article or the ingredients or substances contained therein, or quality thereof, or place of origin, which is false or misleading in any particular.

Jellies, fruit butters, fruit jams, or other like products shall not be labeled with the name of any distinctive fruit unless such fruit alone has been used in its preparation. Articles intended as substitutes for pure food jellies, butters, jams and other like products, shall be plainly marked as compounds, and the several ingredients shall be plainly stated thereon, and the name of no distinctive fruit shall be used upon the label thereof to indicate its flavor.

Prepared mustard shall bear upon the label thereof a distinct statement of all the ingredients and the percentage of mustard contained therein.

Flavoring extracts must be true to name. Imitation flavoring extracts shall not be designated by terms which indicate in any way by similarity of name that they were prepared from a natural fruit or from a standard flavor.

Flavoring extracts in the preparation of which any substances are employed for natural fruits or standard flavors shall not be labeled as if prepared from standard flavors or from the fruits themselves.

GUARANTEE.

The guarantee referred to in the new Pennsylvania food law, approved June 1, 1907, should in all cases be a written or printed invoice guarantee upon each bill of goods purchased, signed by the vendor, and substantially in the following language, to wit:

I (or we) the vendor of the articles mentioned in the foregoing invoice hereby guarantee and warrant the same to be in full conformity with the federal act of June 30, 1906, popularly known as the "Food and Drugs Act," and also further hereby guarantee and warrant the same to be in full conformity with the act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, popularly known as "the new Pennsylvania Food Law," approved June 1, 1907, in that the said articles are not adulterated within the meaning of the aforesaid act of Congress or the aforesaid act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and

that the said articles are not misbranded within the meaning of either of the said acts.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO RETAIL DEALERS.

The new Pennsylvania food law, approved June 1, 1907, is intended to protect retail dealers in food products. In order to avail themselves of this protection it is important that every retail dealer shall secure from the manufacturer, wholesaler or jobber from whom he makes purchases, a signed guarantee of each invoice of goods. In order that the goods may be subsequently identified, it is important that the date of purchase be marked upon the goods secured under each invoice. Where the goods are contained in separate packages, this identification can readily be secured by the use of a rubber stamp giving the date of purchase. Unless the retail dealer is able to identify with absolute certainty the vendor from whom his goods were procured, the act will not protect him. This will require the greatest care, not only in marking the date of purchase, but in keeping the articles purchased from different manufacturers, wholesalers or jobbers bearing the same brand, entirely apart from each other, so that at any time the identification of the vendor of each article can be clearly established. It is equally important that the retail dealer shall keep the articles purchased in precisely the same condition as when they are received. A failure to distinctly identify the vendor, or to clearly prove that articles purchased have been kept in the exact condition as to quality as when purchased, will deprive the retail dealer of any protection.

When an agent of the Dairy and Food Division calls upon a retail dealer, it is requested and confidently expected that courtesy will be exercised both by the dealer and the agent.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Approved:
N. B. CRITCHFIELD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Rules No. 8, 9 and 10. (Issued July 1, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE 8, LARD. RULE 9, FRUIT OR NUT ICE CREAM. RULE 10, MEATS AND FISH.

Rule 8. Lard must contain no ingredient but the pure fat of swine. Any foreign substance will constitute an adulteration and will be treated accordingly.

Rule 9. Fruit or nut ice cream must be true to name and must not contain less than 10 per cent. butter fat together with sugar, eggs and a small amount of gelatin, not exceeding three (3) ounces to ten gallons of cream.

The foregoing rule applies where fruit (fresh or canned) or nuts are used for flavoring.

Rule 10. Meats and fish must at all times be kept in a pure, clean and healthful condition.

In the summer season they must be covered or protected from flies and insects by screens or other device, and must be kept at such temperature as will absolutely prevent any decomposition.

Refrigerators and ice boxes for the storage of meats and fish must be kept well iced and clean.

Stores, market houses and all rooms used for the storage or sale of meats and fish must be clean, properly ventilated and kept in a sanitary condition.

Any meat or fish not so cared for will be considered in violation and treated accordingly.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner

Rule No. 11. (Issued September 25, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 2 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE NO. 11. EVAPORATED FRUITS.

Rule 11. It should be understood by the trade and the public that Rule 2, specifically referring to meat and other articles of food, covers evaporated fruits, and that if said fruits contain any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health, such as sulphurous acid, the sale thereof will be treated as a violation of the law.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Rules Nos. 12 and 13. (Issued October 25, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 3 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE 12, LABELS. RULE 13, SODIUM BENZOATE AND BENZOIC ACID.

Rule 12. Numerous requests are referred to this Division for the approval of labels to be used in connection with food products under the Pennsylvania Pure Food Act of June 1, 1907. This act does not authorize the Dairy and Food Commissioner, nor any Agent of the Division, to approve labels. The Division, therefore, will not give its approval to any label. Any printed matter upon the label implying that this Division has approved it will be without warrant. It is believed that with the law and regulations before the manufacturers they will have no difficulty in arranging labels in conformity with the requirements set forth.

Rule 13. No prosecutions will be based upon the manufacture, sale or having in possession with intent to sell, foods and food products manufactured or packed during the season of 1907 which contains sodium benzoate in quantities not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per cent., or benzoic acid equivalent thereto, provided sodium benzoate or benzoic acid has hitherto been generally used in such foods and food products; and provided further that sodium benzoate or benzoic acid is not used in connection with coal-tar dyes or any foreign coloring matter.

The label of each package of food or food products containing sodium benzoate or benzoic acid shall bear a statement that the food contains one-tenth of 1 per cent. of sodium benzoate, or benzoic acid equivalent thereto, as the case may be.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 1, 1907.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE AND GOVERNMENT OF PERSONS PROPOSING TO ENGAGE IN THE MANUFACTURE, SALE OR USE OF OLEOMARGARINE OR RENOVATED BUTTER, AS AUTHORIZED UNDER THE ACTS OF ASSEMBLY APPROVED THE 29TH OF MAY, 1901, AND JULY 10TH, 1901, AS PRESCRIBED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, THROUGH ITS AGENT, THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER.

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1. No license will be granted to a non-resident of the State of Pennsylvania.

2. No license will be transferred from any person, firm or corporation convicted of any violation of the Acts of Assembly under which such license is issued, nor while proceedings are pending for violation of said acts against such person, firm or corporation.

3. Remittance (either bank draft, cashier's cheque or certificate of deposit, preferred) for license fees must accompany the application for license. Individual cheques must be certified by the bank on which same are issued or drawn. Checks and drafts must be made payable to the order of the State Treasurer, and upon receipt thereof by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, if the application is approved, a license certificate will be promptly issued.

4. The attention of intending applicants for license and of all licensees, is especially directed to that portion of Section 7 of the Act of 29th of May, 1901, which provides: "That upon conviction of any subsequent offense, the person so offending shall be punished by a fine not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than six months nor more than twelve months."

The express direction of said act is imprisonment in addition to the minimum fine therein specified.

In addition to the fine and imprisonment imposed for second offenses, injunction proceedings will be instituted, and no license will be transferred from any person against whom such proceedings are pending.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Approved:
N. B. CRITCHFIELD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

The contents of the April issue of the MONTHLY BULLETIN, briefly summarized are as follows:

REPORTS OF ANALYSES.

Butter Samples, 243.

Colored oleomargarine,	17
Pure,	226
Total,	243

Cheese Samples, 2.

Pure,	2
Total,	2

Milk Samples, 10.

Pure,	9
Skimmed,	1
Total,	10

Oleomargarine Samples, 3.

Colored,	3
Total,	3

Pure Food Samples, 100.

Complying with law,	78
Misbranded,	21
Preserved,	1
Total,	100

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS.

Meat Cases, 1.

Terminated,	1
Total,	1

Oleomargarine Cases, 20.

Terminated,	20
Total,	20

Pure Food Cases, 22.

Terminated,	22
Total,	22

LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1, TO APRIL 15, 1908.

Oleomargarine Licenses, 276.

Boarding House,	4
Restaurant,	3
Retail,	261
Wholesale,	8
Total,	276

Renovated Butter Licenses, 10.

Retail,	9
Wholesale,	1
Total,	10

Total amount of money received from said licenses for 1908, is $31,169.27, and this sum has, in accordance with law, been deposited in the State Treasury.

*Number of suits ordered during the month of March, 1908, but not terminated and consequently withheld from this issue of the Bulletin, 38.

Part I.

LIST OF LICENSES

FOR THE

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF OLEOMARGARINE AND RENOVATED BUTTER,

GRANTED BY THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FROM

JANUARY 1, TO APRIL 15, 1908.

LIST OF OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1 TO APRIL 15, 1908.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.		
Jacob L. Ackerman, 1909 Center Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Cornelius W. Antony, 203 Allegheny Market, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
A. Appel & Co. (Adam and Benj. Appel), Stalls, 41 and 43 S. S. Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William L. Barron, 1814 Beaver Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
S. C. Bartlett & Co., Sylvanus C. Bartlett and Cecil C. Spencer, 201 Main St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Fogal B. Bishoff, Mgr., 315 W. Braddock Ave., Rankin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel C. Black, 309 Corbet St., Tarentum, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jesse M. Bowers, 405 Arlington St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Anna Braun, C. H. Braun, Mgr., Stands 193 and 194 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Brighton Road Tea and Coffee Co., Evan Thomas, Prop., 3242 Brighton Road, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Miss Stella Brittain, 5231 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Mary Broderick, Prop., John J. Cavanaugh, Mgr., 4808 Second Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Stephen Broderick, 207 Fourth Ave., Carnegie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Teddie E. Burden, 538 Chartiers Ave., McKees Rocks, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas A. Byros, 35 Diamond Square, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Restaurant	Apr. 1.
Daniel W. Campbell, 3625 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry Cauley, Mgr., Stands 34 and 36 S. S. Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mike J. Cavanaugh, Prop., John J. Cavanaugh, Mgr., 223 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, 214 and 216 Grant St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, Hay and Rebecca Sts., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Patrick M. Corrigan, 123 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Rutherford B. Cowher, Mgr. and Owner, Plum St., First National Bank Building, Elizabeth, Pa. Transferred March 31, 1908, to 9th and Ferry Sts.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Cunningham & Co., Claude C. Cunningham, Mgr., 228 Brushton Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James H. Daly, 720 Fourth St., North Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William T. Daniels, 816 Main St., Sharpsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George D. Davis, Pres., 406 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	April 1.
John A. Donahoe, 6276-78 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Elizabeth Donahoe, Prop., Stand 25 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Donovan, Prop., 329 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Dunlevy & Bro., Jeremiah Dunlevy, Jr., and Paul Dunlevy, 2554 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward J. Dunn, 852 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John H. Ehrhardt, Stands 64 & 66 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Estricher & Mark McAdams, 743 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Restaurant	Jan. 1.
Harry J. Evans, Prop., 2043 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry Finkel, 2108 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Mary Fuher, Stand 22 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Edward Gibson, Stands 197, 198, 206 Allegheny Market, N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Hugh Given, Prop., 564 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Eugene A. Goggins, 814 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank M. Goldbach, Mgr., 51 Twelfth St., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Agnes Hall, 4909 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
French A. Hanley, 516 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Geo. P. Hanny, 135 & 136 Allegheny Market, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John V. Heineman, Stand 80 East Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Henning, Prop., 4525 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Marcella C. Heyl, 4514 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Hill, 307 Fifth Ave., Tarentum, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jas. T. Hill, Prop., 6510 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Anthony Hoban, Fish Block, Mercer Ave., Sharpsville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Houston, Stand 178 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
May Hunter, 923 Wood St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Jacob H. Imhoff, 6321 Broad St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Louis J. Junker, 122 W. Grant St., Duquesne, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph F. Kasper, 216 Chartiers Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George Keely, Prop., 2136 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Hunter Keib, 1419 Western Ave., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa., transferred February 13, 1908, to 1617 Beaver Ave.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William H. Kelley, 102 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Frank M. Kernan, 5205 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel J. Kerr, Sec'y., 109 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Kregar & Co., Edward R. and William S. Kregar, 902 Wood St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Farnham H. Langford, Stand 261 East Liberty Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Harry F. Levi, 621 Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry F. Levi, 1620 Beaver Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Christian Limburg, 870 E. Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
McCann & Co., Owen McCann, Pres., Jas. M. Cheswright, Treas., 413-415 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Continued.		
Dennis McIntyre, 4417 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa Transferred March 26, 1908, to 4607 Butler St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1
Jno. R. Martin, Stands 200, 201 & 202 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Emma Maxwell, Prop., Stands 2 and 4 Diamond Market, McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Henry C. Meyer, 630 Second St., N. Side, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Miller, Mgr., 4 Freeport St., Etna, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Clarence G. Miller & Edward Altenbach, Mgr., 518 Brushton Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
William J. Montgomery, 829 Linden Ave., East Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Moxley, Inc., Eugene S. Mapp, Mgr., 120-122 First Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Nelson Morris & Co., Wm. C. Roeper, Mgr., 301-305 Anderson St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Moschel, 1800 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
O'Donnell & Thompson, 638 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa. Transferred March 26, 1908, to 442 Library St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. Arthur Ohl, 105 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Alfred C. Paulisch, Prop., 5145 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Pittsburg Grocery Co., Mathew Collins, Mgr., 1205 Carson St., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James Pogue & Son, 204, 205, 218 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Preach, 5921 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jno. H. Preach, Prop., 4124 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George A. Preach, Prop., 1127 Lang Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Preston Supply Co., Louis Amshel, Mgr., 154 Ohio St., Shoenville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Purity Creamery Co. (F. J. Harrington, C. Price, O. McKee), 105 Washington Ave., S. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Owen Quinn, 845 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Owen Quinn, 432 Broadway, Pitcairn, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. E. Reeder, Prop., 208 Brownsville Road, Mt. Oliver, Pa. Transferred April 9, 1908, to 144 Brownsville Road,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry G. Reel, 128 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Miss Katie Rein, Stands 30 and 32 South Side Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Reliable Provision Co., John A. Donahoe, Prop., 106, 107, 108, 109 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jemima Richard, 96 Penn Ave., Turtle Creek, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George Ritter, 511 Main St., Sharpsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jos. Rooney, 93 and 94 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa. Transferred March 28, 1908, to John Jacob Klaese,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John J. Rungee, 135 Liberty Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Geo. W. Ruppert, 919 East St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jesse W. Sarver, Stands 143 & 145 Market House, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Henry C. Schwartz, 407, 409, 411 Grant Ave., Millvale, Pa. Transferred March 12, 1908, to William Glass,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Sheraden Fish & Poultry Co., Geo. A. Schauer, 93 Harwood St., Sheraden, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Catherine E. Shipley, 506 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Shipley, Jr., 423 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Shipley, Jr., 507 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Oden H. Shoemaker, 432 & 434 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Geo. F. Sloan, 115 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
Alvah G. Smith, 503 Mill St., Coraopolis, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William H. Speaker, 15 Wabash Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Walter L. Steele and Geo. W. Hampson, Props., 609 Walnut St., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Daniel J. T. Steiner, 422 Hawkins Ave., N. Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Joseph Stenger, 921 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Swift & Co., Jos. F. Taylor, Mgr., 309-311 Anderson St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Chas. Riefer, Mgr., 1613 Beaver Ave., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea. Co., William I. Saffle, Mgr., 429 Main St., Pittsburg, W. E., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Owen Jones, Mgr., 433 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Harry E. Scott, Mgr., 909 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Julius G. Gordos, Mgr., 1210 Carson St., Pittsburg, S. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Nelson M. Edwards, Mgr., 5811 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Lachlan F. Blair, Mgr., 734 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Mahlon R. Fluke, Mgr., 630 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Robert J. McKee, Mgr., 337 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Arthur S. Gill, Mgr., 324 Grant Ave., Duquesne, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., John C. Muldouney, Mgr., 550 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Andrew J. Gill, Mgr., 226 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Continued.		
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Edward M. Lanigan, Mgr., 508 Federal St., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Harry J. Ohler, Mgr., 6247 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Robert H. Brown, Mgr., 4321 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Fred Volkwein, 760 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry Watson, 196 S. Main St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John E. Willis, 531 and 533 W. Lacock St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
James H. Yeagley, Pittsburg St., Springdale, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
ARMSTRONG COUNTY.		
Apollo Produce Co., Jonathan M. Grim, Mgr., North Side North Fourth St., Apollo, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Thomas J. Baldrige, Prop., 223 First St., Apollo, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Milton S. Jack, 128 Market St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John Flynn, 104 S. McKean St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Mar. 1.
Ambrose M. Mateer, Third Ave., between Sixth and Seventh Sts.. Ford City, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
William Ellsworth Wyant, 163 So. Jefferson St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Feb. 1.
BEAVER COUNTY.		
Oliver E. Aber, Canal St., Industry, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Earl J. Bolland (Basement), 344 Buffalo St., Beaver, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Boyle & Patterson, W. M. Boyle and C. A. Patterson, 1126 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Carl S. Gassmann, 1418 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Robert J. Jamison, Third and Sixth Avenues, Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Marcus W. McCandless, 2406 Eighth Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Mar. 1.
Jos. McFerron Co., 1102 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa..	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John and Thomas Moore, 336 Merchant St., Ambridge, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Charles H. Niehaus, 380 Vermont St., Rochester, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Omega Wolfe, 1106 Eleventh St., New Brighton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
BERKS COUNTY.		
Reading Meat and Provision Co., Louis Powdermaker, Prop., 839 Penn St., Reading, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
BLAIR COUNTY.		
Jesse M. Cook, 1100 Eleventh St., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Gem Grocery Co., Frank Stehle, Mgr., 623 Seventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,.....	April 1.
William G. Morgan and John H. Luckett, 1703 Eleventh Ave., between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Sts., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Feb. 1.
BUTLER COUNTY.		
R. J. Ferguson, 400 Locust St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Wm. A. Fisher, 257 S. Main St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Graham Bros., William S. & Andrew S. Graham, 317 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
John Herbert & Alwilda Harper, 351 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Joseph C. Hoch, 306 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Aaron A. Marshall, 109 East Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
G. Wilson Miller, 116 E. Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Paisley & Whiteside, J. P. Whiteside and G. M. Paisley, 215 New Castle St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
CAMBRIA COUNTY.		
Chas. Davis, Mgr., Washington St., Lilly, Pa. Transferred March 26, 1908, to P. H. George,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John L. Kingston, 230 Franklin St., Johnstown, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Geo. B. Nowag, Mgr., 241 Franklin St., Johnstown, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Nicholson Russell, 100 Philadelphia Ave., Barnesboro, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
CENTRE COUNTY.		
Thomas B. Budinger, Moshannon Ave., Snow Shoe, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
CLEARFIELD COUNTY.		
John F. McCartan, 517 and 519 Nichols St., Clearfield, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Amelia Miller, 137 West Long Ave., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Samuel J. Schrecengost, 215 West Long Ave., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Kingsley A. Smith, Main St., between 4th & 5th Sts., Burnside, Pa.	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Joseph Wilkinson, Mgr., Milward Building, Curtin St., Osceola Mills, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
CRAWFORD COUNTY.		
J. R. Hannah & Co., 986 Water St., Meadville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Hilliker & Jones, Fred Hilliker and V. T. Jones, 30 Diamond St., Titusville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Lewis H. Lenheim, 31 and 33 Mead Ave., Meadville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Michell Bros., Chas. J. and E. A. Michell, 938 Market St., Meadville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
ELK COUNTY.		
C. H. Smith Co., Ltd., Chas. H. Smith, Chairman, Central, Pa. Lbr. Co.'s Building, Main St., Loleta, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Smith Brothers' Co., F. C. Smith, Pres., L. S. Hinkle, Sec'y, Main and Broad Sts., Ridgway, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
ERIE COUNTY.		
Mary Andrews, 114 Central Market, Erie, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John Casey, 1315 State St., Erie, Pa. Transferred March 31, 1908, to 13 West 12th St.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Andrew J. Hoffman, 1133 State St., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
George M. Ream, 111 First Avenue, Corry, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Susan E. Smith, 15 Seventh St., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
George A. Wilkinson, Stall 119 Parade St. Market, Cor. 10th and Parade Sts., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
FAYETTE COUNTY.		
Charles H. Gorley, 64 W. Main St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Restaurant	Jan. 1.
John L. Houseman, S. E. Cor. Speer and Grant Sts.. North Belle Vernon, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Oden H. Shoemaker, 210 N. Pittsburg St., Connellsville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
H. L. Slayman, Prop., 48 Church St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
H. P. Smith's Sons, H. L. and W. C. Smith, Smith & Fether Bldg., Railroad St., Dunbar, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Robert L. Weller, Main St., near Second St., Belle Vernon, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
INDIANA COUNTY.		
James J. Fiscus, 1102 Philadelphia St., Indiana, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Jacob B. Younkins, 685 Philadelphia St., Indiana, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
JEFFERSON COUNTY.		
W. H. Moore, West Main St., between 4th and 5th Sts., Reynoldsville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John F. Watson, 323 Oakland Ave., Punxsutawney, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
LACKAWANNA COUNTY.		
Harry P. Mellet, 241 Wyoming Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 864 Capouse Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 1427 Pittston Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 103 N. Main St., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 303 E. Drinker St., Dunmore, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 324 Cedar Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Hilan B. Sweet, 106 Penn Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
LAWRENCE COUNTY.		
Harry L. Allen, 13 and 15 Neshannock Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Jere Blucher, 648 S. Jefferson St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
David Cartwright, 619 Lawrence Ave., Ellwood City, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
James C. Houston, 109 East Long Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Mar. 1.
Harry R. Huston, 4 E. Long Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Robert McKee, 114 East Long Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Agnes M. Magill, 223 Grant St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Frank P. Major, Cor. Main & Railroad Sts., Wampum, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Howard Munnell, 59 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa.,		
Reese & Spencer, J. A. Reese and J. W. Spencer, 30 West Washington St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
B. C. Rhodes & Son, 125 and 127 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Star Grocery Co., John P. Allen, Mgr., 24 N. Mercer St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
C. Ellsworth Thomas, 24 and 26 So. Mill St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Robert H. Wyrie, Mgr., 100 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
LUZERNE COUNTY.		
Warner W. Clements, 317 East Northampton St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., transferred February 5, 1908, to 301 East Market St.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Warner W. Clements, 6 East Ross St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Cut Rate Meat Co., L. H. Jefkins, Mgr., 46 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
LUZERNE COUNTY—Continued.		
Davis Bros., E. W. and J. W. Davis, 43 East Market St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Davis Bros. Co., Edward Travis, Mgr., 107 W. Main St., Plymouth, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
East India Tea Co., Joseph F. Gillis, Prop., 55, 57, 59 So. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry E. Eroh, Prop., 300 West Broad St., Hazleton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas Greenwood, 13 S. Main St., Pittston, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Elbert S. Noble, 40 S. Main St., Pittston, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Tremayne, 55 Main St., Ashley, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Russell Uhl, Prop., 24 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
McKEAN COUNTY.		
Daniel T. Drew, 20 Congress St., Bradford, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Andrew J. Hoffman, 22 Congress St., Bradford, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
MERCER COUNTY.		
Henry Baldwin, Mgr., 100 N. Water St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Christ S. Deibel, Phil. Carouthers, Mgr., 230 W. State St., Sharon, Pa., Transferred Feb. 20, 1908 to Dell S. Christy,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William P. Fornof, 430 E. State St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward Jackson, 28 Spring St., Greenville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Ketler, 301 Broad St., Grove City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edwin A. Sieg, 205 Broadway, S. Sharon, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
John M. Wilkinson, 12 N. Water St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.		
Gimbel Bros., Isaac Gimbel, Pres., Chestnut & Ninth Sts., Phila., Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Emma Graham, 419 East Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Archie McNeill, 3120 G. St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John H. Moriarty, 4913 Aspen St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. Otis Paul & Co., 219 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Frank J. Smith, 2522 W. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa. Transferred April 9, 1908, to 2510 N. Front St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William Talbot, 1232 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Lena S. VanWert, 632 E. Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
POTTER COUNTY.		
Mrs. Maud Cargill, Cook's Camp, Genesee, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
VENANGO COUNTY.		
Adams & Co., Harry E. Adams, Mgr., 62 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
A. P. Dale & Co., Amos P. Dale, Prop., 306 E. Second St., Oil City, Pa. Transferred March 28, 1908, to M. J. Dale,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Flynn Bros., Thos. and Michael Flynn, Water St., Emlenton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Franklin Grocery Co., George P. Gaiser and Wilbur F. Myers, 91 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
F. A. Hoffman & Co., John C. Gault, 211 Center St., Oil City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John F. Kuhn, 249 Seneca St., Oil City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Augustus Leach, 111 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Turner & Son, Don E. and Marcus E. Turner, Cor. Main and Railroad Sts., Rouseville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
WARREN COUNTY.		
Andrew J. Hoffman, 303 Hickory St., Warren, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
C. H. Smith Co., Ltd., Chas. H. Smith, Chairman, C. H. Smith Co.'s Building, Center St., Sheffield Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.		
James H. Boyer, 107 Fourth St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Central Meat Market, John J. McNerney & Patrick Moroney, W. Lincoln Ave., McDonald, Pa.,	Retail.	Jan. 1.
Thomas R. Hallam, 112 W. Chestnut St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James S. Hughes, Allman Hotel Building, Bentleyville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank B. Kramer, Mgr., Third St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles B. McAlister, 38 W. Chestnut St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Michael M. McDermott, 428 Fallowfield Ave., Charleroi, Pa.,	Retail.	Jan. 1.
George E. McQuown, 98 N. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
J. Ray Nease, 98 N. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jacob F. Nease, 116 So. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jacob Nease, 140 So. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Bdg. House	Jan. 1.
Pittsburg Grocery Co., Jas. McCollins, Mgr., 20 East Pike St., Canonsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Robert E. Shannon and Sherman M. Mason, 201 McKean Ave., Charleroi, Pa. Transferred Jan. 10, 1908, to 327 Fallowfield Ave., Charleroi, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Yohe, 225 Main St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.		
Arnold Traffic Co., Chas. Flynn, Pres., I. M. Keating, Sec'y, Fifth Ave. and Seventeenth St., Arnold, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thos. H. Bell, 170 Columbia Ave., Vandergrift, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank L. Baer, 209 W. Otterman St., Greensburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Curtis B. Clawson and Edwin C. Hunter, 106 Main St., Greensburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Ihrig, Prop., 957 Fourth Ave., New Kensington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jeannette Tea & Coffee Co., Harry L. Hopper, Prop., 624 Clay Ave., Jeannette, Pa. License revoked April 1, 1908,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward McCann, 119 N. Fifth St., Jeannette, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Lewis W. McCurdy, 705 Ligonier St., Latrobe, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward F. Seubert, 1102 Ligonier St., Latrobe, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
David A. Spencer, 404 Ninth St., New Kensington, Pa. Transferred March 11, 1908, to 949 Fifth Ave.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Allen Conner Co., Ltd., E. T. Conner, Gen. Mgr., 529, 533, 537 & 541 Ninth St., New Kensington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel N. Womer, 449 Schoonmaker Ave., Monessen, Pa., transferred February 7, 1908, to Edward Winwood,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

LIST OF RENOVATED BUTTER LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1 TO APRIL 15, 1908.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.		
Conelius W. Antony, 203 Allegheny Mkt., Pittsburg, N. S.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Anna. Braun, Charles Braun, Mgr., 193 & 194 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John H. Ehrhardt, Stands 64-66 Allegheny Mkt., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Geo. R. Hanny, Stands 135 & 136 Allegheny Mkt., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John C. Gibson, Stands 197, 198, 206 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
John R. Martin, stands 200, 201, 202 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jesse W. Sarver, Stands 143-145 Market House, Federal St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William H. Speaker, 15 Wabash Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thos. S. Williams, 600 Preble Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.		
Nice & Schreiber Co., C. N. Weston, Sec'y and Treas., W. S. Nice, Gen. Mgr., 11 S. Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.

Part II.

GIVING A LIST OF THE ANALYSES OF

SAMPLES OF BUTTER AND OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS

MADE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER,

WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TO APRIL 1, 1908.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Butter Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
A. B. 373,.....	A. B. 373,....	Augustus Seng, ...	904 Braddock Ave., Braddock,..
A. B. 379,.....	A. B. 379,....	Chas. G. Klans, ...	612 Barddock Ave., Braddock,..
A. B. 381,.....	A. B. 381,....	M. J. Meade, ...	626 Braddock Ave., Braddock,..
A. B. 383,.....	A. B. 383,....	Benedict Seng, ...	708 Braddock Ave., Braddock,..
A. B. 388,.....	A. B. 388,....	Mrs. C. Gelm, ...	636 Braddock Ave., Braddock,..
A. B. 389,.....	A. B. 389,....	A. Morraelli, ...	554 Braddock Ave., Braddock,..
A. B. 390,.....	A. B. 390,....	Wm. Dougherty, ...	Cor. First St. and Talbot Ave., Braddock.
A. B. 391,.....	A. B. 391,....	H. E. Dowling, ...	28 Braddock Ave., Braddock, ..
A. B. 394,.....	A. B. 394,....	Michael Kalina, ...	342 Braddock Ave., Braddock, ..
M. 4403,.....	M. 4403,.....	Lincoln Dairy Co., J. T. Hill,	6510 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg,
M. 4404,.....	M. 4404,.....	Keystone Dairy Co., A. C. Paulish.	5921 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, ...
W. A. H. 3789,	72229,.....	Mrs. C. Ruck, ...	180 E. Sharpnack St., Germantown, Phila.
W. A. H. 3792,	72237,.....	Robt. Cramer, ...	180 Sharpnack St., Germantown, Phila.
W. A. H. 3810,	72256,.....	419 E. Girard Ave., ...	Philadelphia, ...
W. A. H. 3811,	72257,.....	Mrs. Emma Graham, ...	419 E. Girard Ave., Phila., ...

Butter Case,

A. B. 520,.....	A. B. 520,....	Wm. J. Alker, ...	McKeesport, ...

Butter Case,

A. B. 550,.....	A. B. 550,....	Jacob F. Nease, ...	116 S. Main St., Washington, ..

Milk Case,

H. P. C. 3207,	3844,.....	Richmond's, ...	107 Christian St., Phila., ...

Oleomargarine Case,

G. M. P. 2038,	G. M. P. 2038	F. A. Hoffman & Co., ...	Warren, ...

Oleomargarine Case,

G. M. P. 2130,	G. M. P. 2130	F. L. Darling, ...	Chandlers Valley, ...

Oleomargarine Case,

C. L. S.,.....	28227-a,.....	Owen Quinn, ...	845 Braddock Ave., Braddock, ..

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1908.

November, 1907.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Butter, ...	Nov. 22, 1907, ...	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter, ...	Nov. 23, 1907, ...	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter, ...	Nov. 22, 1907, ...	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter, ...	Nov. 23, 1907, ...	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter, ...	Nov. 25, 1907, ...	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter, ...	Nov. 25, 1907, ...	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter, ...	Nov. 26, 1907, ...	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter, ...	Nov. 26, 1907, ...	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter, ...	Nov. 26, 1907, ...	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter, ...	Nov. 8, 1907, ...	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter, ...	Nov. 8, 1907, ...	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter, ...	Nov. 12, 1907, ...	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter, ...	Nov. 19, 1907, ...	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter, ...	Nov. 23, 1907, ...	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter, ...	Nov. 23, 1907, ...	Colored oleomargarine.

January, 1908.

Butter, ...	Jan. 9, 1908, ...	Colored oleomargarine.

February, 1908.

Butter, ...	Feb. 22, 1908, ...	Colored oleomargarine.

July, 1907.

Milk, ...	July 16, 1907, ...	Skimmed and watered.

October, 1907.

Oleomargarine, ...	Oct. 29, 1907, ...	Yellow oleomargarine.

January, 1908.

Oleomargarine, ...	Jan. 31, 1908, ...	Yellow oleomargarine.

February, 1908.

Oleomargarine, ...	Feb. 21, 1908, ...	Oleomargarine colored with a coal tar dye.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Pure Food Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
H. P. C. 3832,	4466,	A. Goldstein,	2227 N. Front St., Phila.,
H. P. C. 3833,	4467,	W. Weinfeld,	2556 Kensington Ave., Phila.,

Pure Food Cases,

H. P. C. 3837,	4471,	Hanscom Bros.,	734 Market St., Phila.,
H. P. C. 3838,	4472,	Showell & Fryer,	Juniper & Market Sts., Phila.,
H. P. C. 3840,	4474,	S. D. Rappaport,	1311 Columbia Ave., Phila.,
H. P. C. 3841,	4475,	Henry Rohner,	1716 Columbia Ave., Phila.,
H. P. C. 3842,	4476,	F. N. Althouse,	1500 N. 28th St., Phila.,
H. P. C. 3844,	4478,	J. J. Pletcher,	5600 Germantown Ave., Phila.,
H. P. C. 3850,	4484,	H. S. Delp,	250 S. 40th St., Phila.,
H. P. C. 3851,	4485,	M. C. Malatesta,	100 S. 33d St., Phila.,
H. P. C. 3860,	4494,	Chas. Y. Scully,	5352 Germantown Ave., Phila.,
H. P. C. 3862,	4496,	Bauer & Harrison,	620 N. 2d St., Phila.,
H. P. C. 3863,	4497,	Chas. Nordinger,	N. W. Cor. 16th & Venango Sts., Phila.
H. P. C. 3865,	4499,	Wm. Kramer,	1412 N. 25th St., Phila.,
H. P. C. 3866,	4500,	H. Rutenberg,	914 N. 2d St., Phila.,
H. P. C. 3867,	4501,	F. Peters,	1119 S. 8th St., Phila.,
H. P. C. 3871,	4505,	Geo. Dunlap & Co.,	Ridge Ave. & Green St., Phila.,
H. P. C. 3872,	4506,	Geo. Dunlap & Co.,	Ridge Ave. & Green St., Phila.,
C. C. L. 1089,	1875,	Rishel & Crosby,	Pottsville, Pa.,
C. C. L. 1090,	1867,	R. C. Hamilton,	Pottsville, Pa.,
C. C. L. 1085,	1876,	A. E. Stitzel,	Pottsville, Pa.,
F. J. W. 367,	399,	Baker & Feldik,	Stands 6 & 8 S. S. Market, Pittsburg.

Butter, No Cases,

M. 4348,	M. 4348,	Harry Watson,	196 Main St., W. E., Pittsburg,
M. 4349,	M. 4349,	S. C. Bartlett,	201 Main St., W. E., Pittsburg,
M. 4350,	M. 4350,	W. P. Auth,	204 Main St., W. E., Pittsburg,
M. 4351,	M. 4351,	John King,	Main St., W. E., Pittsburg.
M. 4352,	M. 4352,	W. H. Speaker,	15 Wabash St., W. E., Pittsburg.
M. 4353,	M. 4353,	M. Kearns,	Wabash St., W. E., Pittsburg,
M. 4354,	M. 4354,	Kregars,	Wood St., Wilkinsburg,
M. 4355,	M. 4355,	Sanders,	Penn St., Wilkinsburg,
M. 4356,	M. 4356,	W. H. Martz,	Penn St., Wilkinsburg,
M. 4357,	M. 4357,	G. Walters,	Penn St., Wilkinsburg,
M. 4367,	M. 4367,	The Oakland Ave. Produce Co.,	127 Oakland Ave., Pittsburg.
M. 4368,	M. 4368,	Oakland Poultry Co.,	Fifth Ave., Pittsburg,
M. 4369,	M. 4369,	A. G. Kessler,	2229 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg,
M. 4370,	M. 4370,	N. Silverstein,	2306 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg,
M. 4371,	M. 4371,	J. A. Gantz,	98 N. Main St., Washington,
M. 4372,	M. 4372,	Ed. McLeod,	116 N. Main St., Washington,
M. 4373,	M. 4373,	W. C. Antony,	Stand 293 Allegheny Market, Pittsburg.
M. 4376,	M. 4376,	J. B. Imhoff,	6321 Broad St., Pittsburg,
M. 4378,	M. 4378,	Henry Reuter,	301 Market St., Pittsburg,

Butter, No Cases,

M. 4380,	M. 4380,	Milo Wilson,	Cor. 3d & 9th Sts., New Brighton.
M. 4381,	M. 4381,	P. M. Corrigan,	123 Eighth Ave., Homestead,
M. 4382,	M. 4382,	Geo. Ritter,	511 Main St., Sharpsburg,
M. 4383,	M. 4383,	W. T. Daniels,	816 Main St., Sharpsburg,
M. 4384,	M. 4384,	W. H. Miller,	4 Freeport St., Etna,
M. 4385,	M. 4385,	S. C. Schwartz,	Main St., Millvale,
M. 4386,	M. 4386,	H. W. Stratman,	711 Madison Ave., N. S., Pittsburg.
M. 4387,	M. 4387,	Hunter Keib,	1419 Western Ave., N. S., Pittsburg.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1908.

November, 1907.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Tomato catsup,	Nov. 16, 1907,	Misbranded.
Catsup,	Nov. 16, 1907,	Misbranded.

December, 1907.

Catsup,	Dec. 6, 1907,	Misbranded.
Tabasco ketchup,	Dec. 6, 1907,	Misbranded.
Tomato ketchup,	Dec. 7, 1907,	Misbranded.
Tomato ketchup,	Dec. 7, 1907,	Misbranded.
Tomato ketchup,	Dec. 7, 1907,	Misbranded.
Catsup,	Dec. 7, 1907,	Misbranded.
Oyster cocktail catsup,	Dec. 13, 1907,	Misbranded.
Tomato ketchup,	Dec. 13, 1907,	Misbranded.
Catsup,	Dec. 18, 1907,	Misbranded.
Ketchup,	Dec. 18, 1907,	Misbranded.
Catsup,	Dec. 19, 1907,	Misbranded.
Tomato catsup,	Dec. 19, 1907,	Misbranded.
Catsup,	Dec. 19, 1907,	Misbranded.
Tomato catsup,	Dec. 20, 1907,	Misbranded.
Tomato ketchup,	Dec. 20, 1907,	Misbranded.
Tomato ketchup,	Dec. 23, 1907,	Misbranded.
Tomato catsup,	Dec. 31, 1907,	Misbranded.
Plum preserves,	Dec. 31, 1907,	Misbranded.
Tomato catsup,	Dec. 31, 1907,	Misbranded.
Hamburg steak,	Dec. 17, 1907,	Preserved with sulphites.

October, 1907.

Butter,	Oct. 23, 1907,	Butter.
Butter,	Oct. 23, 1907,	Butter.
Butter,	Oct. 23, 1907,	Butter.
Butter,	Oct. 23, 1907,	Butter.
Butter,	Oct. 23, 1907,	Butter.
Butter,	Oct. 23, 1907,	Butter.
Butter,	Oct. 24, 1907,	Butter.
Butter,	Oct. 24, 1907,	Butter.
Butter,	Oct. 24, 1907,	Butter.
Butter,	Oct. 24, 1907,	Butter.
Butter,	Oct. 25, 1907,	Butter.
Butter,	Oct. 25, 1907,	Butter.
Butter,	Oct. 25, 1907,	Butter.
Butter,	Oct. 25, 1907,	Butter.
Butter,	Oct. 25, 1907,	Butter.
Butter,	Oct. 25, 1907,	Butter.
Butter,	Oct. 26, 1907,	Butter.
Butter,	Oct. 26, 1907,	Butter.
Butter,	Oct. 26, 1907,	Butter.

November, 1907.

Butter,	Nov. 1, 1907,	Butter.
Butter,	Nov. 1, 1907,	Butter.
Butter,	Nov. 1, 1907,	Butter.
Butter,	Nov. 1, 1907,	Butter.
Butter,	Nov. 1, 1907,	Butter.
Butter,	Nov. 1, 1907,	Butter.
Butter,	Nov. 1, 1907,	Butter.
Butter,	Nov. 1, 1907,	Butter.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Butter, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
M. 4388,.....	M. 4388,.....	Joseph Kasper, ...	216 Chartiers Ave., N. S., Pittsburg.
M. 4389,.....	M. 4389,.....	D. K. Conner, ...	40 California Ave., N. S., Pittsburg.
M. 4390,.....	M. 4390,.....	Herschell J. Evans, ...	2043 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, ...
M. 4391,.....	M. 4391,.....	J. L. Ackerman, ...	1909 Centre Ave., Pittsburg, ...
M. 4392,.....	M. 4392,.....	A. Appel, Jr., ...	30 S. S. Market, Pittsburg, ...
M. 4393,.....	M. 4393,.....	Ed. McLeod, ...	116 S. Main St., Washington, ..
M. 4399,.....	M. 4399,.....	Elgin Dairy Co., ...	4525 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, ...
M. 4400,.....	M. 4400,.....	M. Muenzua, ...	4810 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, ...
M. 4401,.....	M. 4401,.....	Sterling Butter Co., ...	4514 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, ...
M. 4402,.....	M. 4402,.....	N. Ohlinger, ...	4755 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, ...
M. 4403,.....	M. 4403,.....	J. T. Hill, ...	6510 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg.
M. 4404,.....	M. 4404,.....	A. C. Paulish, ...	5921 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, ...
M. 4404½,.....	M. 4404½,.....	J. W. Ferguson, ...	6500 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg.
M. 4405,.....	M. 4405,.....	Harry Reel, ...	128 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg,
M. 4406,.....	M. 4406,.....	Clark Bros., ...	Penn Ave., Pittsburg, ...
M. 4407,.....	M. 4407,.....	Martha Russel, ...	207 Orchard St., Canonsburg, ..
M. 4411,.....	M. 4411,.....	Ed. Preach, ...	5145 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, ...
M. 4412,.....	M. 4412,.....	Agnes Hall, ...	4909 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, ...
M. 4413,.....	M. 4413,.....	P. Linaugh, ...	5022 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, ...
M. 4415,.....	M. 4415,.....	Fayette Butter Co., ...	3818 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, ...
M. 4416,.....	M. 4416,.....	J. B. Imhoff, ...	6321 Broad St., Pittsburg, ...
M. 4417,.....	M. 4417,.....	J. B. Imhoff, ...	6321 Broad St., Pittsburg, ...
M. 4423,.....	M. 4423,.....	John Wilson's Hotel, ...	10 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, ...
M. 4424,.....	M. 4424,.....	Chicago Dairy Co., ...	4808 Second Ave., Pittsburg, ..
M. 4425,.....	M. 4425,.....	Greenfield Dairy Co., ...	121 Greenfield Ave., Pittsburg,..
M. 4426,.....	M. 4426,.....	J. Boylan, ...	Ross St. & Second Ave., Pittsburg.
M. 4427,.....	M. 4427,.....	S. B. Charters, ...	Cor. 3d & Grant Sts., Pittsburg,
M. 4428,.....	M. 4428,.....	Owen Quinn, ...	Pitcairn, ...
M. 4429,.....	M. 4429,.....	G. H. Callahan, ...	814 Braddock Ave., Braddock, ..
M. 4430,.....	M. 4430,.....	Owen Quinn, ...	845 Braddock Ave., Braddock, ..
M. 4431,.....	M. 4431,.....	Liston Bros., ...	300 Braddock Ave., Braddock, ..
M. 4432,.....	M. 4432,.....	O'Donnell & Thompson, ...	638 Braddock Ave., Braddock, ..
M. 4433,.....	M. 4433,.....	Hugh Given, ...	564 Braddock Ave., Braddock, ..
M. 4436,.....	M. 4436,.....	J. R. Martin, ...	200 Market St., N. S., Pittsburg.
M. 4437,.....	M. 4437,.....	J. Benno, ...	1933 Beaver Ave., Pittsburg, ...
M. 4438,.....	M. 4438,.....	Mike Polyak, ...	Beaver Ave., Pittsburg, ...
M. 4439,.....	M. 4439,.....	City Restaurant, T. A. Connor, Prop.	Main St., Washington, ...
M. 4441,.....	M. 4441,.....	Siegel Hotel, S. Siegel, Prop.,	Main St., Washington, ...
M. 4447,.....	M. 4447,.....	A. Serafine, ...	1631 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, ...
M. 4449,.....	M. 4449,.....	S. Murphy, ...	4828 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, ...
M. 4450,.....	M. 4450,.....	M. Simpson, ...	5403 Butler St., Pittsburg, ...
M. 4451,.....	M. 4451,.....	J. Davis, ...	4302 Butler St., Pittsburg, ...
M. 4452,.....	M. 4452,.....	Butter Store, ...	44th & Butler Sts., Pittsburg, ..
M. 4453,.....	M. 4453,.....	T. Paffenbach, ...	525 Ann St., N. S., Pittsburg,..
M. 4454,.....	M. 4454,.....	M. R. Marshall, ...	822 Federal St., N. S., Pittsburg,
M. 4455,.....	M. 4455,.....	S. Connor, ...	315 E. Ohio St., Pittsburg, ...
M. 4456,.....	M. 4456,.....	W. Segelhorst, ...	E. Ohio St., N. S., Pittsburg,..
M. 4457,.....	M. 4457,.....	C. Limburg, ...	860 E. Ohio St., N. S., Pittsburg.

Butter, No Cases,

M. 4458,.....	M. 4458,.....	O. H. Shoemaker, ...	432 Market St., Pittsburg, ...
M. 4459,.....	M. 4459,.....	McCann & Co., ...	415 Market St., Pittsburg, ...
M. 4460,.....	M. 4460,.....	Harry Watson, ...	196 Main St., W. E., Pittsburg,
M. 4461,.....	M. 4461,.....	S. C. Bartlett & Co., ...	201 Main St., W. E., Pittsburg,
M. 4468,.....	M. 4468,.....	M. Heckman, ...	115 Mansion St., Pittsburg, ...
M. 4470,.....	M. 4470,.....	E. A. Moschel, ...	1800 Carson St., Pittsburg, ...
M. 4471,.....	M. 4471,.....	Jacob Doyle, ...	Carson St., Pittsburg, ...
M. 4472,.....	M. 4472,.....	D. W. Campbell, ...	3625 Butler St., Pittsburg, ...
M. 4473,.....	M. 4473,.....	P. H. Butler, ...	4126 Butler St., Pittsburg, ...
M. 4476,.....	M. 4476,.....	Hubert & Specht, ...	Pittsburg St., New Castle, ...
M. 4477,.....	M. 4477,.....	Shilling Bros., ...	65 Pittsburg St., New Castle, ...
M. 4478,.....	M. 4478,.....	H. L. Allen, ...	Nashannock Ave., New Castle,
M. 4479,.....	M. 4479,.....	Horace Munnell, ...	Pittsburg St., New Castle, ...
M. 4480,.....	M. 4480,.....	W. R. McKee, ...	So. Mill St., New Castle, ...
M. 4481,.....	M. 4481,.....	Central Market, ...	24 Mill St., New Castle, ...
M. 4482,.....	M. 4482,.....	Jere Blucher, ...	648 S. Jefferson St., New Castle,
M. 4483,.....	M. 4483,.....	James C. Huston, ...	4 E. Long Ave., New Castle, ..

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1908.

November, 1907—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Butter, ...	Nov. 2, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 2, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 2, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 2, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 2, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 6, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 8, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 8, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 8, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 8, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 8, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 8, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 8, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 8, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 8, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 9, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 9, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 9, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 9, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 9, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 11, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 12, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 13, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 13, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 13, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 13, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 13, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 15, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 15, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 15, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 15, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 15, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 15, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 18, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 18, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 19, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 19, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 25, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 25, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 26, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 26, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 26, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 27, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 27, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 27, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 27, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 27, 1907, ...	Butter.

December, 1907.

Butter, ...	Dec. 3, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 3, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 4, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 4, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 5, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 5, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 5, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 6, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 6, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 7, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 7, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 7, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 7, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 7, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 7, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 7, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 7, 1907, ...	Butter.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Butter, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
M. 4484,.....	M. 4484,.....	Robert McKee, ...	114 E. Long Ave., New Castle,
M. 4485,.....	M. 4485,.....	Abraham Martin, ...	31 S. Jefferson St., New Castle,
M. 4488,.....	M. 4488,.....	Enterprise Butter Co., ...	Sixth Ave., Homestead, ...
M. 4489,.....	M. 4489,.....	Peter Fey, ...	319 Eighth Ave., Homestead, ..
M. 4492,.....	M. 4492,.....	Butter Store, ...	36th & Butler Sts., Pittsburg, ..
M. 4494,.....	M. 4494,.....	U. G. Bartlett, ...	3009 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, ...
M. 4495,.....	M. 4495,.....	H. Bruggeman, ...	Cor. Penn Ave. & Butler Sts., Pittsburg.
M. 4499,.....	M. 4499,.....	W. H. Huston, ...	45 Market St., N. S., Pittsburg,
M. 4500,.....	M. 4500,.....	Jesse Sarver, ...	143 Market St., N. S., Pittsburg,
M. 4501,.....	M. 4501,.....	Geo. P. Hanny, ...	135 Market St., Pittsburg, ...
M. 4502,.....	M. 4502,.....	A. Braun, ...	197 Market St., N. S., Pittsburg,
M. 4503,.....	M. 4503,.....	J. A. Donahue, ...	106 Market St., N. S., Pittsburg,
M. 4504,.....	M. 4504,.....	The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.	433 Market St., Pittsburg, ...
M. 4507,.....	M. 4507,.....	H. Wareman, ...	7700 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg.
M. 4509,.....	M. 4509,.....	J. H. Ehrhardt, ...	66 Market St., N. S., Pittsburg,
M. 4515,.....	M. 4515,.....	Washington Produce House, ..	116 Main St., Washington, ...
M. 4517,.....	M. 4517,.....	Stephen Broderick, ...	207 Main St., Carnegie, ...
M. 4518,.....	M. 4518,.....	P. T. Clary, ...	Main St., Carnegie, ...
M. 4519,.....	M. 4519,.....	W. H. Speaker, ...	15 Wabash Ave., N. E., Pittsburg.
M. 4521,.....	M. 4521,.....	Harry Watson, ...	196 Main St., W. E., Pittsburg,
M. 4531,.....	M. 4531,.....	S. B. Charters, ...	Grant St., Pittsburg, ...

Butter, No Case,

M. 4532,.....	M. 4532,.....	Robert A. Wiery, ...	100 Pittsburg St., New Castle,..

Butter, No Cases,

F. J. W. 469,.	F. J. W. 469,	Restaurant, Reinhold & Freed,	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 470,.	F. J. W. 470,	Restaurant, A. K. Heinbuecher & Son.	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 478,.	F. J. W. 478,	Wasberg's Restaurant & Hotel,	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 480,.	F. J. W. 480,	Restaurant, A. Hahn, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 493,.	F. J. W. 493,	Criterion Restaurant, ...	N. S., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 496,.	F. J. W. 496,	Restaurant, Vowinkel & Truby,	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 501,.	F. J. W. 501,	Restaurant, Jno. Hoffman, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 504,.	F. J. W. 504,	Restaurant, H. Bach, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 514,.	F. J. W. 514,	Baltimore Dairy, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 521,.	F. J. W. 521,	Liberty Restaurant, ...	Pittsburg, ...
C. C. L. 1129,	1924,.....	Hotel Gettysburg, John P. Maltin, Prop.	Gettysburg, ...
H. P. C. 4042,	4674,.....	H. B. Johnson, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4043,	4675,.....	Jacobs' Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4044,	4676,.....	Paul Amann, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4045,	4677,.....	Keller's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4046,	4678,.....	Kneisler's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4047,	4679,.....	Graham's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4048,	4680,.....	Jacob Hitchler, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4049,	4681,.....	Fink Bros., ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4050,	4682,.....	Casey's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4051,	4683,.....	Wm. H. Haslam, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4052,	4684,.....	Schmidt's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4054,	4686,.....	F. H. Butler, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4055,	4687,.....	Bernard Yocum, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4056,	4688,.....	E. James, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4057,	4689,.....	137 Lehigh Ave., ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4058,	4690,.....	Shrimp's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4059,	4691,.....	Pfab's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4060,	4692,.....	Adair Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4061,	4693,.....	Saeger's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4062,	4694,.....	Holland Cafe, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4063,	4695,.....	Horace K. Mauger, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4064,	4696,.....	John A. Seeds, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4065,	4697,.....	Arthur H. Bonsor, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4066,	4698,.....	James La Sern, ...	Philadelphia, ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1908.

December, 1907—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Butter, ...	Dec. 7, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 7, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 11, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 11, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 12, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 12, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 12, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 13, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 13, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 13, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 13, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 14, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 14, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 17, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 18, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 20, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 21, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 21, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 21, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 21, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 21, 1907, ...	Butter.

January, 1908.

Butter, ...	Jan. 2, 1908, ...	Butter.

February, 1908.

Butter, ...	Feb. 6, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 6, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 10, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 11, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 14, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 15, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 18, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 20, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 24, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 24, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 27, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 14, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 14, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 15, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 17, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 17, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 18, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 18, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 18, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 18, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 19, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 20, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 20, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 20, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 21, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 21, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 22, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 24, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 24, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 24, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 25, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 25, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 25, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 25, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Feb. 25, 1908, ...	Butter.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Butter, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
H. P. C. 4067,	4699,	Geo. Reising & Son,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4068,	4700,	16th Wolf Sts.,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4069,	4701,	John Eagan,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4070,	4702,	Restaurant, J. W. Ale, Prop.,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4071,	4703,	Wunder's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4072,	4704,	Indiana and Rorer Sts.,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4074,	4706,	Frankford Butter and Egg Co.,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4076,	4708,	11th St. and Grand Ave.,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4077,	4709,	H. Johnson,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4079,	4711,	Holland Cafe,	Philadelphia,

Butter, No Cases,

H. P. C. 4081,	4713,	Stull's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4082,	4714,	138 Lehigh Ave.,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4084,	4716,	N. E. Cor. 8th & Norris Sts.,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4085,	4717,	Josef Miller,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4086,	4718,	John Huber,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4087,	4719,	Cleaver's,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4088,	4720,	Sam. T. James,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4090,	4722,	Barker's,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4091,	4723,	Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4092,	4724,	Lewis Bickings,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4093,	4725,	Lindsey Mills,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4094,	4726,	H. J. Hoch,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4095,	4727,	The Central,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4096,	4728,	Conrad Killian,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4097,	4729,	James Dawson,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4098,	4730,	Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4099,	4731,	O'Bryan's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4100,	4732,	Hind's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
W. A. H. 3904,	W. A. H. 3904	J. W. Williams,	Nanticoke,
W. A. H. 3905,	W. A. H. 3905	Hotel Hesser,	Nanticoke,
W. A. H. 3906,	W. A. H. 3906	J. Z. Skitzki,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 3907,	W. A. H. 3907	W. J. Scott,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 3908,	W. A. H. 3908	Hazleton House,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 3906 -a.	W. A. H. 3906 -a.	Shickshinny Mountain Inn,	Shickshinny,
W. A. H. 3907 -a.	W. A. H. 3907 -a.	Restaurant,	Shickshinny,
W. A. H. 3908 -a.	W. A. M. 3908 -a.	J. Harris,	Shickshinny,
M. 4538,	M. 4538,	Chas. M. McIntosh,	1201 Federal St., Pittsburg,
M. 4539,	M. 4539,	Fire Bros.,	Federal St., Pittsburg,
M. 4540,	M. 4540,	T. Paffenbach,	525 Ann St., Pittsburg,
M. 4541,	M. 4541,	C. Stimple,	2602 Perrysville Ave., Pittsburg,
M. 4542,	M. 4542,	Geo. Ruppert,	919 East St., Pittsburg,
M. 4543,	H. 4543,	Henry C. Meyer,	630 Second St., Pittsburg,
M. 4545,	M. 4545,	Triune Butter Co.,	Rebecca St., Wilkinsburg,
M. 4546,	M. 4546,	P. H. Butler,	632 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg,
M. 4547,	M. 4547,	The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.	734 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg,
M. 4548,	M. 4548,	M. Fuher,	22 Diamond Market, Pittsburg,
M. 4549,	M. 4549,	Elizabeth Donahue,	25 Diamond Market, Pittsburg,
G. M. P. 2130,	G. M. P. 2130	H. Cohen,	Bradford,
G. M. P. 2132,	G. M. P. 2132	B. H. Green,	Bradford,
G. M. P. 2133,	G. M. P. 2133	E. E. Miller,	Bradford,
G. M. P. 2135,	G. M. P. 2135	M. A. Nusbaum,	Bradford,
G. M. P. 2136,	G. M. P. 2136	John Larson,	Bradford,
G. M. P. 2137,	G. M. P. 2137	J. W. Harrington,	Bradford,
G. M. P. 2138,	G. M. P. 2138	M. Kelley,	Bradford,
G. M. P. 2139,	G. M. P. 2139	The Excelsior Meat Market,	Bradford,
G. M. P. 2140,	G. M. P. 2140	A. P. McConnell,	Bradford,
G. M. P. 2142,	G. M. P. 2142	Hotel, G. W. McClure,	N. Clarendon,
G. M. P. 2143,	G. M. P. 2143	Hotel, O. B. Beebe,	N. Clarendon,
G. M. P. 2144,	G. M. P. 2144	C. C. Campbell,	N. Clarendon,
G. M. P. 2145,	G. M. P. 2145	Fitzgerald Grocery,	Ridgway,
G. M. P. 2146,	G. M. P. 2146	A. Bonni,	Ridgway,
G. M. P. 2147,	G. M. P. 2147	New Hyde House,	Ridgway,
G. M. P. 2148,	G. M. P. 2148	Duppee's Restaurant,	Ridgway,
G. M. P. 2149,	G. M. P. 2149	Duppee's Cafe,	Ridgway,
G. M. P. 2150,	G. M. P. 2150	P. W. Flanigan,	Ridgway,
G. M. P. 2151,	G. M. P. 2151	W. D. Thompson,	Ridgway
G. M. P. 2152,	G. M. P. 2152	Power Bros.,	Ridgway,
G. M. P. 2153,	G. M. P. 2153	Keystone Restaurant,	Johnsonburg,
G. M. P. 2154,	G. M. P. 2154	Star Restaurant,	Johnsonburg,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1908.

February, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Butter,	Feb. 25, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	Feb. 25, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	Feb. 25, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	Feb. 25, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	Feb. 26, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	Feb. 26, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	Feb. 26, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	Feb. 27, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	Feb. 28, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	Feb. 29, 1908,	Butter.

March, 1908.

Butter,	March 2, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 3, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 3, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 4, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 5, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 5, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 6, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 7, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 9, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 9, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 10, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 11, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 11, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 11, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 12, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 12, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 12, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 13, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 21, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 23, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 24, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 24, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 24, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 25, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 25, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 25, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 6, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 6, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 7, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 7, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 7, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 7, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 12, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 12, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 12, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 14, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 14, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 9, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 9, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 9, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 9, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 9, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 9, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 9, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 9, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 9, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 13, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 13, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 13, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 16, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 16, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 16, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 16, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 16, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 16, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 17, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 17, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 17, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 17, 1908,	Butter.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Butter, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
G. M. P. 2155,	G. M. P. 2155	Notarinni Bros.,	Johnsonburg,
G. M. P. 2156,	G. M. P. 2156	A. R. Long,	Johnsonburg,
G. M. P. 2157,	G. M. P. 2157	J. M. Flink,	Johnsonburg,
G. M. P. 2158,	G. M. P. 2158	Savage & O'Brien,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2159,	G. M. P. 2159	Max Lewis,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2160,	G. M. P. 2160	Roselle Restaurant,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2175,	G. M. P. 2175	J. W. Agrelius,	Youngsville,
A. B. 559,	A. B. 559,	Stall No. 169 Central Market House.	Erie,

Cheese, No Cases,

F. J. W. 152,	F. J. W. 152,	McCann's,	Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 453,	F. J. W. 453,	Shumaker,	Pittsburg,

Milk, No Cases,

F. J. W. 523,	496,	D. A. Williams,	Bentleysville,
F. J. W. 524,	497,	D. A. Williams,	Bentleysville,
F. J. W. 525,	498,	N. D. Bobka,	Bentleysville,
F. J. W. 526,	499,	John Majoras,	Bentleysville,
F. J. W. 527,	500,	John Majoras,	Bentleysville,
F. J. W. 528,	501,	G. W. Sproul,	Bentleysville,
F. J. W. 529,	502,	G. W. Sproul,	Bentleysville,
F. J. W. 530,	503,	W. C. Arnold,	Bentleysville,
F. J. W. 531,	504,	W. C. Arnold,	Bentleysville,

PURE FOOD SAMPLES COMPLYING

F. J. W. 425,	F. J. W. 425,	Fred. Hoffman & Sons,	Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 426,	F. J. W. 426,	S. B. Charter,	Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 427,	F. J. W. 427,	More's,	Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 428,	F. J. W. 428,	Price Bros.,	Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 429,	F. J. W. 429,	Pittsburg Grocery Co.,	Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 430,	F. J. W. 430,	Renshaw, Carson & Co.,	N. S., Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 431,	F. J. W. 431,	Fred. E. Thomas,	Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 432,	F. J. W. 432,	R. W. Dalzell & Co.,	Piftsburg,
F. J. W. 433,	F. J. W. 433,	H. S. Hepner,	Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 440,	F. J. W. 440,	P. Wertz & Co.,	Sharpsburg,
F. J. W. 441,	F. J. W. 441,	P. Wertz & Co.,	Sharpsburg,
F. J. W. 442,	F. J. W. 442,	P. Wertz & Co.,	Sharpsburg,
F. J. W. 443,	F. J. W. 443,	P. Wertz & Co.,	Sharpsburg,
F. J. W. 454,	F. J. W. 454,	P. Schiefer & Co.,	Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 455,	F. J. W 455,	Geo. W. Fornof,	Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 456,	F. J. W. 456,	Geo. W. Fornof,	Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 457,	F. J. W. 457,	W. M. Genter,	Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 458,	F. J. W. 458,	Geo. Babst,	Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 459,	F. J. W. 459,	H. Stier,	Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 460,	F. J. W. 460,	John Hahn,	Pittsburg,
A. P. 558,	A. B. 558,	Stall No. 63 Central Market House.	Erie,
A. B. 561,	A. B. 561,	Schlandecker Bros.,	Erie,
A. B. 564,	A. B. 564,	Fornof,	Sharon,
A. B. 568,	A. B. 568,	12 N. Water St.,	Sharon,
A. B. 569,	A. B. 569,	12 N. Water St.,	Sharon,
A. B. 571,	A. B. 571,	Anna Frewen,	So. Sharon,
McG. 2590,	510,	E. B. Ketteny,	Blairsville,
McG. 2591,	509,	Harry A. New,	Blairsville,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1908.

March, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Butter,	March 17, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 17, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 17, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 18, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 19, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 19, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 28, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	March 19, 1908,	Butter.

January, 1908.

Cream cheese,	Jan. 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream cheese,	Jan. 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.

March, 1908.

Milk,	March 13, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	March 13, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	March 13, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	March 13, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	March 13, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	March 13, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	March 13, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	March 13, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	March 13, 1908,	No adulteration detected.

WITH RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Canned lobster,	Jan. 2, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Canned lobster,	Austin, Nichols & Co., New York,	No adulteration detected.
Cream puffs,	Jan. 2, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream puffs,	Jan. 2, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Canned shrimps,	G. W. Dunbar's Sons, New Orleans, La.	No adulteration detected.
Canned crab meat,	Geo. D. Insley & Son, Bivalve, Md.,	No adulteration detected.
Canned crab meat,	McMenamin & Co., Hampton, Va.,	No adulteration detected.
Canned shrimps,	Jan. 6, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Canned lobster,	Portland Packing Co., Portland, Me.,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh veal,	Jan. 11, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	Jan. 11, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh sausage,	Jan. 11, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Liver pudding,	Jan. 11, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	Jan. 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	Jan. 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh sausage,	Jan. 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh sausage,	Jan. 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	Jan. 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	Jan. 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	Jan. 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh sausage,	March 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	March 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	March 21, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	March 21, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburg steak,	March 21, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	March 21, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Canned salmon,	Arctic Fishing Co., Cooks Inlet, Alaska.	No adulteration detected.
Sardines,	Packed by Ole Jensen, Stavongex, Norway.	No adulteration detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

FOOD SAMPLES

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
McG. 2592, ...	506, ...	J. H. Harvey, ...	Blairsville, ...
McG. 2593, ...	508, ...	Catherine Wiley, ...	Blairsville, ...
McG. 2594, ...	513, ...	W. H. Hosack, ...	Blairsville, ...
McG. 2595, ...	511, ...	W. A. Geary, ...	Blairsville, ...
McG. 2596, ...	507, ...	E. T. Gilmore, ...	Blairsville, ...
McG. 2597, ...	514, ...	Baker & Lear, ...	Blairsville, ...
McG. 2598, ...	512, ...	David Grigsley, ...	Blairsville, ...
McG. 2599, ...	517, ...	Clemsen & Hunter, ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2600, ...	518, ...	H. F. Kuhns, ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2601, ...	515, ...	R. S. Weener, ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2602, ...	526, ...	J. W. Pellens Co., ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2604, ...	522, ...	F. Steever, ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2605, ...	525, ...	C. N. Giron, ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2606, ...	521, ...	A. H. Plough, ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2607, ...	524, ...	Snedden & Duff, ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2608, ...	523, ...	Lynn & Taylor, ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2609, ...	520, ...	C. L. Townsend, ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2610, ...	516, ...	Besserman & Houston, ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2611, ...	527, ...	R. C. Fisher, ...	Jeannette, ...
McG. 2612, ...	509, ...	Jos. A. Diebald, ...	Jeannette, ...
McG. 2613, ...	512, ...	E. A. Mysas, ...	Jeannette, ...
McG. 2614, ...	516, ...	Frankel & Friend, ...	Jeannette, ...
McG. 2615, ...	534, ...	N. J. Shatz, ...	Jeannette, ...
McG. 2616, ...	513, ...	Hess Bros., ...	Jeannette, ...
McG. 2617, ...	528, ...	Chas. C. Meyer, ...	Jeannette, ...
McG. 2618, ...	510, ...	H. Koss, ...	Jeannette, ...
McG. 2619, ...	515, ...	M. Whiteman, ...	Jeannette, ...
McG. 2620, ...	511, ...	Alvin Buckley Sons, ...	Jeannette, ...
McG. 2621, ...	538, ...	W. R. Scott, ...	Connellsville, ...
McG. 2622, ...	544, ...	G. B. Brackman & Co., ...	Connellsville, ...
McG. 2623, ...	539, ...	B. N. Blighley, ...	Connellsville, ...
McG. 2624, ...	546, ...	I. S. Patterson, ...	Connellsville, ...
McG. 2625, ...	540, ...	J. M. Sembower, ...	Connellsville, ...
McG. 2626, ...	537, ...	J. R. Davidson Co., ...	Connellsville, ...
McG. 2627, ...	547, ...	D. Sinclair, ...	Connellsville, ...
McG. 2628, ...	542, ...	A. Hager, ...	Connellsville, ...
McG. 2629, ...	545, ...	H. J. Cuny, ...	Connellsville, ...
McG. 2630, ...	543, ...	A. Spindler, ...	Connellsville, ...
McG. 2631, ...	541, ...	Union Supply Co., ...	Connellsville, ...
McG. 2632, ...	549, ...	S. C. Frey, ...	Uniontown, ...
McG. 2634, ...	548, ...	C. B. Miller, ...	Uniontown, ...
McG. 2635, ...	552, ...	John Rutter, ...	Uniontown, ...
McG. 2636, ...	554, ...	Case & Nulls, ...	Uniontown, ...
McG. 2637, ...	557, ...	Oliver Inks, ...	Uniontown, ...
McG. 2638, ...	553, ...	J. S. Darby, ...	Uniontown, ...
McG. 2639, ...	556, ...	Frank Kamblin, ...	Uniontown, ...
McG. 2640, ...	550, ...	J. C. Berrer, ...	Uniontown, ...
McG. 2641, ...	551, ...	I. D. Ruby, ...	Uniontown, ...
McG. 2642, ...	558, ...	N. P. Cooper, ...	Uniontown, ...
H. P. C. 4053,	4685, ...	Acme Tea Co., ...	35th & Haverford Aves., Phila.,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1908.

—CONTINUED.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Sardines, ...	March 19, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Potted meat, ...	The Cudahy Co., ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned spinach, ...	Packed by The John Boyle Co., Baltimore, Md.	No adulteration detected.
Canned corn, ...	Illinois Canning Co., Hoopeston, Ill.,	No adulteration detected.
Salmon, ...	March 19, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned peas, ...	Packed by The Sears & Nichols Co., Chillicothe, O.	No adulteration detected.
Canned tomatoes, ...	Packed by Chas. Webster, Dorchester Co., Md.	No adulteration detected.
Quail-pate truffled, ..	The Franco-American Food Co., Jersey City Heights, N. J.	No adulteration detected.
Canned spinach, ...	Packed expressly for H. F. Kuhns, Greensburg, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Veal loaf, ...	Libby, McNeil & Libby, Chicago, Ill.	No adulteration detected.
Canned clams, ...	F. H. Leggett & Co., New York, ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned corn, ...	Genesee Canning Co., Genesee, N. Y.,	No adulteration detected.
Sliced dried beef, ...	Packed expressly for the Westmoreland Grocery Co., Greensburg, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Canned spinach, ...	Packed expressly for the Westmoreland Grocery Co., Greensburg, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Canned salmon, ...	Packed by Alaska Packers Ass'n, in Alaska.	No adulteration detected.
Canned pineapple, ...	W. H. Dudley & Co., Distributors, New York.	No adulteration detected.
Canned salmon, ...	M. J. Kinney, Astoria, Ore., ...	No adulteration detected.
Chicken loaf, ...	Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., ...	No adulteration detected.
Beans with tomato sauce.	Beechnut Packing Co., Canajoharie, N. Y.	No adulteration detected.
Canned lobster, ...	Otis, Shepard & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.,	No adulteration detected.
Canned sausage, ...	Libby, McNeil & Libby, Chicago, Ill.	No adulteration detected.
Canned corn, ...	Illinois Canning Co., Hoopeston, Ill.,	No adulteration detected.
Canned peas, ...	Genesee Canning Co., Genesee, N. Y.,	No adulteration detected.
Canned salmon, ...	Francis H. Leggett & Co. (Distributors), New York.	No adulteration detected.
Chicken mackerel in wine sauce.	Packed by L. Pickert Fish Co., Boston, Mass.	No adulteration detected.
Corned beef, ...	Cudahy Canning Co., U. S. A., ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned corn, ...	C. E. Sears & Co., Circleville, O., ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned corn, ...	Lenox Canning Co., Lenox, N. Y.,..	No adulteration detected.
Canned shrimps, ...	Distributed by Sprague, Warner & Co., Chicago, Ill.	No adulteration detected.
Salmon steak, ...	P. J. McGowan & Sons (packers), Chinook, Wash.	No adulteration detected.
Beans with tomato sauce.	Beechnut Packing Co., Canajoharie, N. Y.	No adulteration detected.
Mince meat, ...	Atwood & Son, Phila., Pa., ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned salmon, ...	Packed for B. H. Voskamp & Sons, Pittsburg, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Canned peas, ...	Githens, Roxamer & Co., Phila., Pa.,	No adulteration detected.
Canned tomatoes, ...	Claybrook, Neale Packing Co., Bowler's Wharf, Essex Co., Va.	No adulteration detected.
Canned corn, ...	Packed for Arbuckles & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Tomato soup, ...	H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburg, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Canned peas, ...	J. T. Polk Co., Greenwood, Ind., ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned tomatoes, ...	T. M. Bramble & Co., Cambridge, Md.	No adulteration detected.
Pork and beans, ...	Martin Wagner Co., Baltimore, Md.,	No adulteration detected.
Canned corn, ...	Packed by Pressing & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Canned oysters, ...	American Canners' Ass'n, Bayou Labatre, Ala.	No adulteration detected.
Salmon steak, ...	Packed by M. J. Kinney, Astoria, Ore.	No adulteration detected.
Canned beans, ...	The Burt Olney Canning Co., Oneida, N. Y.	No adulteration detected.
Canned beans, ...	Fredonia Preserving Co., Fredonia, N. Y.	No adulteration detected.
Vienna sausage, ...	Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., ...	No adulteration detected.
Potted meat; ham flavor.	Armour Canning Co., U. S. A., ...	No adulteration detected.
Boned chicken, ...	Richardson & Bros., Dover, Del., ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned tomatoes, ...	The Pressing & Orr Co., Circleville, Ohio.	No adulteration detected.
Cakes, ...	Feb. 20, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.

Part III.

TABULATED STATEMENT OF

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS

TERMINATED BY THE

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

Secretary of Agriculture

DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1908.

ARRANGED BY COUNTIES.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Meat Case,

Sample. Agent's Number and Mark.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Suit. Begun.	Date of Hearing.	Charge.
F. J. W. 367,	John Baker and John Feldik, S. S. Market, Pittsburg.	Dec. 11, 1907,	Dec. 19, 1907,	Selling adulterated fresh Hamburg steak.

Oleomargarine Cases,

A. B. 373, ...	Augustus Seng, 904 Braddock Ave., Braddock.	Feb. 24, 1908,	Feb. 27, 1908,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
A. B. 379, ...	Chas. G. Klans, 612 Braddock Ave., Braddock.	Feb. 24, 1908,	Feb. 27, 1908,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
A. B. 381, ...	M. J. Meade, 626 Braddock Ave., Braddock.	Dec. 24, 1907,	Dec. 27, 1907,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
A. B. 383, ...	Benedict Seng, 708 Braddock Ave., Braddock.	Feb. 24, 1908,	Feb. 27, 1908,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
A. B. 388, ...	Mrs. Caroline Gelm, 636 Braddock Ave., Braddock.	Feb. 24, 1908,	Feb. 27, 1908,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
A. B. 389, ...	Antonio Morraelli, 554 Braddock Ave., Braddock.	Feb. 24, 1908,	Feb. 27, 1908,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
A. B. 390, ...	Wm. Dougherty, corner 1st St. & Talbot Ave., Braddock.	Feb. 24, 1908,	Feb. 27, 1908,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
A. B. 391, ...	H. E. Dowling, 28 Braddock Ave., Braddock.	Feb. 24, 1908,	Feb. 27, 1908,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
A. B. 394, ...	Michael Kalina, 312 Braddock Ave., Braddock.	Feb. 24, 1908,	Feb. 27, 1908,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
A. B. 520, ...	Wm. J. Alker, 508 Market St., McKeesport.	Feb. 12, 1908,	Feb. 19, 1908,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
C. L. S. 28227-a.	Owen Quinn, 845 Braddock Ave., Braddock.	Feb. 21, 1908,	Feb. 27, 1908,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
M. 4403, ...	Lincoln Dairy Co., J. T. Hill, 6510 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg.	Dec. 11, 1907,	Dec. 19, 1907,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
M. 4404, ...	A. C. Paulish, 5921 Penn Ave., Pittsburg.	Dec. 11, 1907,	Dec. 19, 1907,	Selling colored oleomargarine.

Oleomargarine Cases,

W. A. H. 3789	Jos. Gelb and Robert Cramer, Phila.	Nov. 19, 1907,	Nov. 27, 1907,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
W. A. H. 3792	Jos. Gelb and Robert Cramer, Phila.	Nov. 19, 1907,	Nov. 27, 1907,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
W. A. H. 3810	Emma Graham., Phila.,	Nov. 26, 1907,	Dec. 3, 1907,	Selling colored oleomargarine.

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS FOR MARCH, 1908.

Allegheny County, 1908.

Form of Action.	Name and Address of Magistrate.	Disposition of the Case. By Magistrate or by the Court.	Final.
Criminal,.	Jno. Groetzinger, Pittsburg,	Case adjusted by defendant paying a fine of $100.	March 6, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.

Allegheny County, 1908.

Criminal,.	Jno. Groetzinger, Pittsburg,	Case adjusted by defendant paying a fine of $100.	March 6, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,.	Jno. Groetzinger, Pittsburg,	Case adjusted by defendant paying a fine of $100.	March 6, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,.	Jno. Groetzinger, Pittsburg,	Case adjusted by defendant paying a fine of $100.	March 6, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
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Criminal,.	Jno. Groetzinger, Pittsburg,	Case adjusted by defendant paying a fine of $100.	March 6, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,.	Jno. Groetzinger, Pittsburg,	Case adjusted by defendant paying a fine of $100.	March 6, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,.	Jno. Groetzinger, Pittsburg,	Case adjusted by defendant paying a fine of $100.	March 6, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,.	Jno. Groetzinger, Pittsburg,	Case adjusted by defendant paying a fine of $100.	March 6, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,.	Jno. Groetzinger, Pittsburg,	Case adjusted by defendant paying a fine of $100.	March 6, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,.	Robert C. Smith, Swissvale,	Magistrate imposed a fine of $100. Mrs. Quinn, 845 Braddock Ave., appeared before magistrate and adjusted case by paying fine and costs before hearing was called.	Feb. 28, 1908, Chas. L. Shoop paid fine to James Foust.
Criminal,.	John Groetzinger, Pittsburg,	Case adjusted by defendant paying a fine of $100.	March 6 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,.	John Groetzinger, Pittsburg,	Case adjusted by defendant paying a fine of $100.	March 6, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.

Philadelphia County, 1908.

Criminal,.	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Defendants held in $600 bail each for court. Dec. 9, 1907, true bill. This case was combined with that of Sample No. 3792, W. A. H., on which a plea of guilty was entered Feb. 22, 1908.	Terminated.
Criminal,.	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Defendants held in $600 bail each for court. Dec. 9, 1907, true bill. Feb. 22, 1908, defendants plead guilty and each were sentenced to pay $150 fine.	March 20, 1908, Agent W. A. Hutchinson paid $300 to James Foust.
Criminal,.	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Defendant held in $600 bail for court. Dec. 12, 1907, true bill. Feb. 21, 1908, tried in conjunction with W. A. H. 3811, upon which plea of guilty was entered.	Terminated.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Oleomargarine Cases,

Sample. Agent's Number and Mark.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Suit. Begun.	Date of Hearing.	Charge.
W. A. H. 3811	Jno. A. & Emma Graham, Phila.	Nov. 26, 1907,	Dec. 3, 1907,	Selling colored oleomargarine.

Oleomargarine Cases,

G. M. P. 2038	F. A. Hoffman & F. W. Riley, Warren.	Nov. 11, 1907,	Nov. 14, 1907,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
G. M. P. 2130	Francis L. Darling, Chandler's Valley.	Feb. 10, 1908,	Feb. 20, 1908,	Selling colored oleomargarine.

Oleomargarine Case,

A. B. 550, ...	Jacob Nease, 116 S. Main St., Washington.	Feb. 26, 1908,	Mar. 4, 1908,	Selling colored oleomargarine.

Pure Food Cases,

H. P. C. 3207,	Samuel Richman, 107 Christian St., Phila.	Sept. 20, 1907,	Sept. 26, 1907,	Selling milk, skimmed,
H. P. C. 3832,	A. Goldstein, 2227 N. Front St., Phila.	Mar. 6, 1908,	Mar. 13, 1908,	Selling catsup, misbranded.
H. P. C. 3833,	W. Weinfeld, 2556 Kensington Ave., Phila.	Mar. 3, 1908,	Mar. 10, 1908,	Selling catsup, misbranded.
H. P. C. 3837,	Hanscom Bros., 734 Market St., Phila.	Feb. 11, 1908,	Feb. 19, 1908,	Selling catsup, misbranded.
H. P. C. 3838,	Showell & Fryer, Juniper and Market Sts., Phila.	Mar. 3, 1908,	Mar. 10, 1908,	Selling catsup, misbranded.
H. P. C. 3840,	S. D. Rappaport, 311 Columbia Ave., Phila.	Mar. 11, 1908,	Mar. 18, 1908,	Selling catsup, misbranded.
H. P. C. 3841,	Henry Rohner, 1716 Columbia Ave., Phila.	Mar. 11, 1908,	Mar. 18, 1908,	Selling catsup, misbranded.

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS FOR MARCH, 1908.

Philadelphia County, 1908—Continued.

Form of Action.	Name and Address of Magistrate.	Disposition of the Case. By Magistrate or by the Court.	Final.
Criminal,.	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Held defendants in $900 bail for court. Dec. 12, 1907, true bill. Feb. 21, 1908, case went to trial in court in conjunction with 3810, and after the Commonwealth's testimony was taken the defendants withdrew plea of "not guilty" and entered plea of "guilty." John Graham was sentenced to serve sixty days in the county prison and Emma Graham to pay a fine of $100.	March 20, 1908, W. A. Hutchinson paid same to Jas. Foust.

Warren County, 1908.

Criminal,.	H. S. Perry, Warren, ...	Magistrate held defendants for court. Dec. 3, 1907, case continued to March term. March 2, 1908, case tried. March 3, 1908, jury returned verdict of "not guilty," county to pay the costs.	Terminated.
Criminal,.	E. L. Morris, Youngsville, ..	Held defendant in $300 bail for court. March 21, 1908, case nolle prossed on account of insufficient evidence, upon payment of costs amounting to $4.48.	March 21, 1908, G. M. Pelton paid same to Jas. Foust.

Washington County, 1908.

Criminal,.	E. N. Dunlap, Washington,	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $100.	March 17, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to Jas. Foust.

Philadelphia County, 1908.

Civil,.....	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Case adjusted by defendant paying a fine of $60 and costs of $9.55.	March 5, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Civil,.....	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $60 by Lutz & Schramm, manufacturers.	March 14, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Civil,.....	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Case adjusted by defendant paying a fine of $60.	March 14, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Civil,.....	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Magistrate fined defendants $60. Judgment for that amount entered against defendants for non-appearance. Fine paid March 10, 1908.	March 27, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Civil,.....	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $60 by The Thos. J. Campbell Co., Mfrs.	March 9, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Civil,.....	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $60 by The Retail Grocers' Association.	March 19, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Civil,.....	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Case adjusted by defendant paying a fine of $60.	March 27, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Pure Food Cases,

Sample. Agent's Number and Mark.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Suit. Begun.	Date of Hearing.	Charge.
H. P. C. 3842,	F. N. Althouse, 1500 N. 28th St., Phila.	Feb. 17, 1908,	Feb. 18, 1908,	Selling catsup, misbranded.
H. P. C. 3844,	J. J. Fletcher & Bro., 5600 Germantown Av., Phila.	Mar. 3, 1908,	Mar. 10, 1908,	Selling catsup, misbranded.
H. P. C. 3850,	H. S. Delp, 250 So. 40th St., Phila.	Feb. 11, 1908,	Feb. 19, 1908,	Selling catsup, misbranded.
H. P. C. 3851,	M. C. Malatesta, 100 S. 33d St., Phila.	Feb. 20, 1908,	Feb. 27, 1908,	Selling catsup, misbranded.
H. P. C. 3860,	Chas. Y. Scully, 5352 Germantown Avenue, Phila.	Mar. 3, 1908,	Mar. 10, 1908,	Selling catsup, misbranded.
H. P. C. 3862,	Bauer & Harrison, 620 N. 2d St., Phila.	Feb. 20, 1908,	Feb. 27, 1908,	Selling catsup, misbranded.
H. P. C. 3863,	Chas. Nordinger, 16th and Venango Sts., Phila.	Mar. 3, 1908,	Mar. 10, 1908,	Selling catsup, misbranded.
H. P. C. 3865,	Wm. Kramer, 1412 N. 21st St., Phila.	Feb. 20, 1908,	Feb. 27, 1908,	Selling catsup, misbranded.
H. P. C. 3866,	H. Rutenberg, 914 N. 2d St., Phila.	Feb. 20, 1908,	Feb. 27, 1908,	Selling catsup, misbranded.
H. P. C. 3867,	F. Peters, 1119 So. 18th St., Phila.	Feb. 20, 1908,	Feb. 27, 1908,	Selling catsup, misbranded.
H. P. C. 3871,	Geo. M. Dunlap Co., Ridge Ave. & Green St., Phila.	Feb. 12, 1908,	Feb. 19, 1908,	Selling catsup, misbranded.
H. P. C. 3872,	Geo. M. Dunlap Co., Ridge Ave. & Green St., Phila.	Mar. 3, 1908,	Mar. 10, 1908,	Selling catsup, misbranded.

Pure Food Cases,

C. C. L. 1089,	Rishel & Crosby, Pottsville.	Mar. 7, 1908,	Mar. 14, 1908,	Selling catsup, misbranded.
C. C. L. 1090,	R. C. Hamilton, Pottsville.	Mar. 8, 1908,	Mar. 16, 1908,	Selling preserves, adulterated and misbranded.
C. C. L. 1085,	Kurtz & Mayer, Reading. (A. E. Stitzel, Pottsville.)	Mar. 9, 1908,	Mar. 16, 1908,	Selling catsup, misbranded.

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS FOR MARCH, 1908.

Philadelphia County, 1908—Continued.

Form of Action.	Name and Address of Magistrate.	Disposition of the Case. By Magistrate or by the Court.	Final.
Civil,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila.,	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $60 by Louis Wittenberg, Mfr.	March 14, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Civil,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila.,	Case adjusted by defendants paying a fine of $60.	March 14, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Civil,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila.,	Judgment entered against defendant for the sum of $60, for non-appearance. Execution issued March 10. Fine and costs of execution paid March 16, 1908.	March 27, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Civil,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila.,	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $60 by M. E. Stohrer, Manufacturer.	March 9, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Civil,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila.,	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $60 by The Retail Grocers' Association.	March 19, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Civil,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila.,	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $60 by M. E. Strohrer, Manufacturer.	March 9, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Civil,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila.,	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $60 by The Retail Grocers' Association.	March 19, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Civil,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila.,	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $60 by Louis Wittenberg, Manufacturer.	March 14, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Civil,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila.,	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $60 by Louis Wittenberg, Manufacturer.	March 14, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Civil,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila.,	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine by M. E. Srohrer, Manufacturer.	March 9, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Civil,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila.,	Continued. Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $60, by The Thos. J. Campbell Co., Manufacturers.	March 9, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Civil,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila.,	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $60 by The Thos. J. Campbell Co., Manufacturers.	March 9, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.

Schuylkill County, 1908.

Civil,	Davis Mellon, Pottsville,	Case adjusted by defendants paying a fine of $60.	March 17, 1908, Agent C. C. Linton paid same to Jas. Foust.
Civil,	Davis Mellon, Pottsville,	Case adjusted by defendant paying a fine of $60.	March 17, 1908, Agent C. C. Linton paid same to Jas. Foust.
Civil,	Davis Mellon, Pottsville,	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $60 paid by Kurtz & Mayer, of Reading, who had given a guarantee of purity to N. E. Stitzel, from whom sample was purchased.	March 17, 1908, Agent C. C. Linton paid same to Jas. Foust.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

ESTABLISHED APRIL 1, 1903.

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OF THE

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

JAMES FOUST, Dairy and Food Commissioner.

VOL. 6, No. 4.

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BEEF PREPARATIONS.

Recent Investigation of Beef Preparations made by Chas. H. LaWall, Ph. D., of Philadelphia.

The beef preparations of the market constitute a class of nutrient substances which are supposedly made by extraction from fresh meat by some appropriate process whereby its valuable constituents are obtained in a soluble and concentrated form and the worthless and indigestible portions are rejected. The major portion of these preparations are called meat extracts, although the general classification as regards preparation and use includes meat juices as well as concentrated bouillons.

Standards for beef preparations have not yet been adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture, but a series of tentative standards were adopted in July, 1907, by the Food Standard Committee of the Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments. According to these requirements, meat extract is the product obtained by extracting fresh meat with boiling water and concentrating the liquid portion by evaporation after the removal of fat, and contains not less than 75 per cent. of total solids, of which not over 27 per cent. is ash and not over 12 per cent. is sodium chloride, and not less than 8 per cent. is nitrogen.

Fluid meat extract is identical with meat extract, except that it is concentrated to a lower degree, and contains not more than 75 per cent. and not less than 50 per cent. of total solids.

Meat juice is the fluid portion of muscle fiber, obtained by pressure or otherwise, and may be concentrated by evaporation at a temperature not less than the coagulating point of the soluble proteids, the solids containing not more than 15 per cent. of ash and not more than 2.5 per cent. of sodium chloride, and not less than 12 per cent. of nitrogen. There is no standard for concentrated bouillons.

There are two ways in which these preparations obtain their extended use; first, as an adjunct to cooking in the preparation of soups, sauces and relishes, and secondly, as a stimulating food for invalids and convalescents. From the manner of the preparation of this entire class of compounds, they may be looked upon simply as concentrated soup stocks, made exclusively from beef, and there is no doubt that the actual nutritive properties have been largely overestimated from a popular point of view, as the real properties have been shown to be more of a stimulating nature, and the chief value is in the readiness and ease with which they are absorbed

into the circulation and thus utilized in conditions where very little tax should be placed upon the digestive organs. The deficiency of fat or other carbohydrates makes it impossible for them to sustain life for a long period of time in the absence of other foods, and they are mainly useful for the properties indicated—that is, for bridging over temporary conditions.

It is apparent that in a class of preparations which are intended very frequently for administration to persons who are in an enfeebled condition, there should be a complete absence of preservative substances or undue amounts of salt or moisture, and comparisons which have repeatedly been made by well known investigators, have shown a wide discrepancy in the actual comparative value of the different preparations, as based upon the cost to the consumer.

It is a self evident fact that beef extract that contains but 15 per cent. of moisture is far superior to one which may cost the consumer just as much, but which contains from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. of moisture. It is also clearly apparent that a beef extract which contains from 10 to 12 per cent. of sodium chloride, calculated to the dry substance, is of greater value than one which contains from 15 to 30 per cent., as from one to two dollars is a pretty high price to pay for common salt.

The tabulated statement below gives an indication of the properties of some of the commercial extracts of the market with regard to the factors mentioned, and the great variation which is noted, not only between different makes, but, as shown in some cases, in packages of the same brand purchased at different times, indicates the necessity for the adoption of standards with which all of these preparations should be required to comply. One of the methods sometimes employed in making cheap meat preparations is to utilize a portion of the liquid used in making preserved meats, such as corned beef, which fluid undoubtedly contains a large proportion of soluble proteid matter having a food value, but which also contains appreciable quantities of potassium nitrate or saltpetre. This latter constituent is not desirable in a preparation intended for persons whose digestive processes have been enfeebled by disease, and when present, as in some of the instances cited below, in quantities of from .5 to 2 per cent., corresponding to from 1 to 5 grains to the tablespoonful of the preparation, its presence should be stated on the label, so that the physician who often advises its use, may be aware of the presence of this constituent.

In about one-half of the samples examined the nitrogen was present to the amount of not less than approximately 8 per cent.,

calculated to the dry material. In some of them, however, it was far below this figure. As regard sodium chloride, the requirement of not more than 12 per cent. in the dry extract was exceeded in 18 out of the 23 samples, in several cases reaching 20 per cent. and over, and in one case reaching to a fraction over 30 per cent. In some of the bouillon preparations, benzoic acid was found, which was stated upon the label to be present in not more than one-tenth of one per cent. in the tomato catsup used in the preparation of the bouillon. This was largely exceeded in one case, which contained nearly double the amount in the finished preparation that was stated to be present in the tomato catsup alone.

Generally speaking, the claims made on the labels of these preparations are not unwarranted nor extravagant, except in the fact that most of them bear the statement that this particular product is the best in the market. In such cases where the presence of a large proportion of potassium nitrate or saltpetre indicates the use of cured meat instead of fresh meat in the preparation of the extract, I believe that such fact should be stated upon the label, and that neglect to do this is equivalent to misbranding.

HELPING OUR WORK.

The Bulletin has some good friends who have formed the habit of sending it clippings from newspapers and magazines bearing upon the subjects in which it is specially interested. It desires to acknowledge its sense of obligation to them and to invite similar cooperation by others. The literature of the food question is constantly enlarging. A few years ago it was like one of our noble rivers at its source, a tiny stream, giving little promise of a great future. Now it is like the same river as it approaches its destination in the ocean, broad and deep, beyond the capacity of any one man to fathom. Thus the helpful kindness of friends who gather facts out of their local newspapers or the other publications that come to their homes and send them to this office will be greatly appreciated.

Some of the friends of the Bulletin must have original experiences or practical thoughts upon the various problems involved in the food question. Why should they keep these things to themselves? When a man has a good thought he ought to treat it as Cromwell ordered his followers to treat the images of the twelve Apostles in a certain famous English cathedral. "Take them down from their niches," said he, "and send them out into the world that they may do

good." If one knows anything of value he ought to send it out into the great world to be of use to his fellows. No man liveth unto himself alone. He may try to do so, but the very effort produces disastrous consequences both to himself and his neighbors. The business of communicating our good to others is part of the plan which sent us into the world.

The Bulletin is an official publication. It must confine itself within certain well-defined limits. It has none of the functions of a trade paper and desires to have none. It believes that every consumer, as well as every grocer and manufacturer, would be all the better for taking into the home every week one of the excellent, progressive and stimulating trade publications which come to its table each week. Nothing can take their place and nothing should. But the Bulletin seeks to supplement their work by striving to present certain facts concerning food products, their preparation and the conditions under which they should be sold. These facts it is hoped to make valuable along educational lines. The numbers of the Bulletins already issued give some index of the idea had in view.

In this work readers of the Bulletin may be very helpful if they will place themselves in communication with the editor. They come in contact with experiences which might be very useful; they have notions concerning law and food and groceries and grocers and a hundred other things, all having to do with the work of the Dairy and Food Division and all of which might help forward the good work in which we are engaged and in which we all believe.

BE CAREFUL.

Under the above suggestive heading the Grocers' Review rises to make the following remarks:

Grocers who have goods on their shelves that are not guaranteed should lose no time in getting rid of them.

Neglect to do so may mean a fine.

Especially is this true of articles that were bought prior to the passage of the new food act.

One or two Philadelphia grocers can testify to the soundness of this advice.

No better advice could be given careless or indifferent grocers. The wonder is that is should be necessary at this late day. There should not be a dealer in Pennsylvania ignorant of the peril he runs when he persists in keeping unguaranteed goods on his shelves.

The act of 1907 was enacted for the express purpose of protecting grocers from the consequences of selling articles of food that were adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of that act. From every section of the State complaint went up to lawmakers that retail dealers were not given a fair deal under the existing law; that in many instances they were arrested, tried, convicted and heavily fined for selling impure food products which they had purchased from manufacturers or jobbers on the understanding that they were pure. The original vender escaped while the grocer paid the bill, it was declared.

Although it was held by many that the retailer could easily have protected himself from ultimate loss by absolutely declining to buy from manufacturers or jobbers who refused or neglected to furnish a guarantee, yet the law was changed to suit the wishes of the retail grocers. As it now stands no retail dealer is in the least danger of prosecution, provided he acquaint himself with the requirements of law and insist upon receiving a legal guarantee from every wholesale dealer from whom he makes purchases. The law acts as a perfect shield for every grocer who will simply take the pains to observe it.

Last summer the Bulletin called special attention to the provisions of the act, the purport of which has been reprinted in successive issues. Special articles were written and given conspicuous places in the Bulletin warning retail venders of food products to be careful, advising them to "clean house" and to make sure of getting rid of every article on their shelves, for the purity of which they did not carry a guarantee. And it was stated with all possible emphasis that the Dairy and Food Division did not wish to prosecute any retail grocer and hoped all would cheerfully comply with the act of Assembly. And yet, it is to be feared that the Bulletin's words of warning and those of the Grocers' Review, too, will fall upon some deaf ears. And when judgment day arrives the guilty will blame others.

THE SALE OF SKIMMED MILK.

Whenever the interested foes of reform legislation find themselves driven into a corner they endeavor to break the force of the act by inserting the word "knowingly." If they succeed they have made the law of no effect. For the average defendant in a case involving fine or imprisonment will take the stand and swear that he com-

mitted no offense "knowingly." And it is almost impossible to prove that he isn't telling the truth. That simple word "knowingly," has proved the graveyard wherein are buried many of the most ardent hopes of the people. It is the refuge and shield of many a malefactor.

Judge Moschzisher, one of the judges of the courts of Philadelphia, not long ago handed down a decision declaring that the Tustin Food Act does not apply to milk. It is held that this decision leaves the State without any effective law to protect the consuming public against watered and skimmed milk. In view of the fact that milk is one of the most important of foods and that the lives of hundreds of little children in this Commonwealth will depend during the coming summer upon the quality of the milk furnished by the dairymen of this State, the situation becomes truly lamentable and it will certainly be the duty of the legislature at its next session to enact legislation that will cure the defect at the earliest possible moment.

It is true the act of 1878 seems to prohibit the sale of adulterated milk. But it does nothing of the sort. It begins by declaring "that any person or persons who shall knowingly sell adulterated milk shall be deemed guilty," etc. The fatal mischief is done by the word "knowingly." It at once raises the presumption of innocence upon the part of the defendant. It compels the Commonwealth to prove to the satisfaction of the jury that the vender of adulterated or weakened milk positively knew its condition before placing it on sale. It enables the dealers to score an acquittal by swearing that he did not "knowingly" violate the act of Assembly.

The Legislature will be urged to pass a bill making adequate provision for the severe punishment of all venders of adulterated milk; of all milk that has been robbed of its strength by skimming or of its purity by admixture with water. As the Bulletin has repeatedly said, milk is the natural food of the infant and the young child. Thousands of little ones in Pennsylvania depend upon the milk dealer for health and continued existence. Bad milk is poison at any time, but it is especially dangerous in midsummer and is largely responsible for those diseases which carry off so many hundreds of the babes of the household, thus robbing the homes of dear ones and depriving the State of service that might prove of inestimable value in the future. Surely legislators will need no urging to cure the very radical defect now existing in our laws against impure milk.

PURE FOOD LAW ENFORCEMENT IN GERMANY.

By H. C. STIEFEL, Ph. D.

That the pure food laws in Germany are carried out with German thoroughness is shown by the final verdict in a suit entered against a manufacturer of imitation raspberry marmalade.

In 1903 manufacturer A..... in D..... was placed on trial for making and selling as pure raspberry jelly a compound of apple and raspberry jelly, containing gelatine, salicylic acid and glucose. He was found guilty and, with his chief bookkeeper, foreman and jelly boiler fined in varying sums.

Appeal was taken from one court to another until the highest German court was reached. This court has just handed down the final decision in the case as follows: The manufacturer to pay 1500 marks fine or one hundred days imprisonment, the bookkeeper is fined 500 marks (10 per cent. of his yearly salary) or fifty days imprisonment, the foreman of the factory is fined 300 marks (10 per cent. of his yearly salary), or forty days imprisonment, and the laborer, the jelly boiler, is fined 75 marks, or ten days imprisonment. The verdict of the court is to be published in three newspapers in the manufacturer's home city, and finally all costs of the trial, appeals, experts, etc., are to be placed upon the manufacturer.

The courts decided that the bookkeeper, the foreman in the factory and the jelly boiler knew perfectly well that they were making a jelly that was to be sold as pure which they knew was false and deceiving. They were therefore guilty with the manufacturer himself, though in a lesser degree as the manufacturer was striving for excessive profit, and his subordinates were to a certain extent compelled to do the work in order to retain their positions.

CONCERNING THE USE OF PRESERVATIVES.

A representative of an American firm known all over the world for its success in the field of preserving fruits and vegetables makes the following emphatic declaration concerning the use of preserva-

tives: "All foods made of fruits and vegetables can be prepared in a satisfactory manner without artificial preservatives, so that they will keep perfectly wholesome a sufficient length of time without causing the manufacturer, dealer or consumer any loss."

Another representative of a less distinguished company engaged in the same business takes issue with the former gentleman and declares: "The manufacturers maintain on the one hand that the use of benzoate of soda is absolutely necessary in making such food products as preserves, catsup, pickles, cider, jams, pie fillings, mince meat, salt fish, crushed fruits and syrups for soda fountains, table condiments, etc. Prohibit benzoate and you do away with bulk goods, which means higher prices and ruined business."

The manufacturers for whom the last quoted gentlemen speaks all declare that they are radically opposed to the use of anything that would be injurious to health. But they insist that the preservatives they wish to use are not harmful. They undertake to convince the country that those who oppose the use of preservatives like benzoate of soda or the fumes of sulphur are simply theorists and that their theories are backed by no substantial facts. They sneer at the professors who lack practical experience.

Nevertheless, if there is the slightest doubt about the actual effect of preservatives or bleachers upon the human stomach or other organs, and if it is possible to put up fruit and vegetables so that they will keep wholesome for a reasonable length of time without such use, wouldn't it be better, as a mere matter of ordinary precaution, to omit them? It is possible that manufacturers would have to be a little more careful; that they would be forced to discard all decaying or inferior products and to insist upon every part of the work being thoroughly done. But what of that? Is not the public health worth something?

In view of the fact that the firm of which the first gentleman quoted is the spokesman has an international reputation and is more extensively engaged in the business of putting up preserves, pickles, catsup and similar food products than many of its competitors, and that it has adopted the settled policy of using no artificial preservatives whatever, it is folly to say that the prohibition of benzoate would mean a ruined business. It would mean nothing worse than a little more trouble to manufacturers. It would also mean better goods and more absolute security to the health of the consumer. And that certainly ought to be worth something.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MERCHANT.

The Bulletin has received the first eleven numbers of the "Pennsylvania Merchant," a "circular," as it is modestly called, by its editor, intended to be the means of communication "between the State Secretary" of the Retail Merchants' Association of Pennsylvania and affiliated bodies. It declares itself "in no sense a trade paper. It cannot be purchased by subscription." Its circulation is limited to the membership of the association which it represents and to the trade journals. Its editor is A. M. Howes, the very capable and energetic State Secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association of Pennsylvania, and the publication office is Erie. This little publication will be of great use to the retail grocers of the State, since it will keep them in touch with each other. It will also post each local association concerning the doings of all the others.

EVERY POSSIBLE CHANCE.

Under the liberal provisions of the Tustin food act every retail grocer who is willing to familiarize himself with its simple requirements and to obey them is protected from prosecution for the sale of impure, adulterated or misbranded food products. If he takes the precaution to secure a properly worded guarantee from the manufacturer or jobber from whom his purchases are made he is immune. If it be shown that the goods he has been selling contains foreign substances or preservatives, or if it has been misbranded the responsibility is shifted from the grocer to the person or the firm from whom he made his purchases. Only if he recklessly ignore law can he fall into trouble with the State. The agents of the State seek to help him and ask his cooperation in the effort to secure good food for the consuming public. Surely the law is so liberal that it should be universally obeyed so that there might no longer be occasion to institute prosecutions.

THERE MUST BE A DRINK LAW.

Experience and investigation show that it is just as essential to have a pure beverage law as one providing for pure food. It is no secret to Bulletin readers that the greater part of the non-alcoholic beverages sold to children and young people in our cities is grossly adulterated. It has been established by the official results of the chemical analysis in divers cases that the summer drinks sold to

children at the rate of a penny a glass, and even some that cost more, are largely made up of colored water and acid and are extremely prejudicial to human health. This should never have been possible, but in the failure of the legislature to include beverages in the pure food regulations has rendered it difficult to make an end of the nefarious business. Legislation is urgently needed.

FLY TIME, BUG TIME.

The season is again here when the festive fly and the intrusive bug live their joyous and busy little lives. When one remembers that they are here to-day and gone to-morrow one feels that they ought to have a good time while they can enjoy it. And yet there are other matters to be considered. The general public do not relish food that has been explored too assiduously by flies or bugs. They prefer to run no risks. And they do not know whence came the industrious fly that is wandering over the meat or the berries or the vegetables that are on exhibition at the butcher's or the grocer's and which they are expected to buy. They are becoming increasingly critical with the lapse of time. The increase of scientific knowledge has warned them of the danger of infection and it is no wonder that they insist upon the strict enforcement of those rules and regulations which demand the proper screening of goods intended for household use. The wise grocer takes time by the forelock and sees that regular or transient customers have no opportunity to form prejudices against him or his wares on the ground of a lack of cleanliness.

TACT AND TIDINESS PAY.

Somebody says that the distinguishing characteristic of real genius is the faculty of taking infinite pains. That is certainly true of the grocer. If he wishes to succeed and keep the refreshing approval of a good conscience he must be willing to take infinite pains in the selection of his stock, in the care given it after it has been received, in the recommendations he give it when advising his customers. He must be eager and willing to take infinite pains in the arrangement of all the belongings of his place of business. People like a bright and attractive storeroom. There is an art of arranging goods and garnishing them which compels the admiration of the onlooker. If to this tidiness be added the spirit of good cheer and of kindly spoken words in season and out, the grocer will soon acquire a popularity among his neighbors which will mean a constantly enlarging patronage. This will also mean many pleasant friendships and much profitable business.

EXAMINE THE LABELS WHEN YOU BUY.

The Bulletin urges the housekeeper to familiarize herself with the labels of standard goods and to examine with care the label on every article of food offered her. Canned goods and bottled goods vary in merit. But the act of Assembly and the rules adopted in pursuance thereof require truthful labeling and when a cheap article appears in the market it will be worth your while to look carefully at the label. Some goods are dear at any price. Besides, if there is no market for worthless articles they will soon disappear. It is the housekeeper who has this important matter almost wholly in hand.

PENNSYLVANIA'S SILVER CUP.

The announcement has been made that in the Educational Butter Scoring Contest, conducted during the past year by the Dairy Husbandry Department of the Pennsylvania State College, E. C. Wivel, of Fulton House, Pa., made the highest average score, namely 92½ out of a possible 100 points, judged on market standards.

THE ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS.

The national convention of the National Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers was held in the city of Pittsburg as long ago as last February, yet in the midst of many duties we have but scant time and opportunity to examine the very interesting report of proceedings published in the Ice Cream Trade Journal. Many valuable addresses were made and papers read and the makers of ice cream generally manifested a laudable desire to comply with the requirements of law and to continue furnishing consumers a wholesome as well as a delicious article of food. Commissioner Foust had the privilege of visiting the convention and talking to the delegates concerning the relation of the law to their business. He was very kindly received.

AMENDING THE OLEOMARGARINE LAWS.

Various leading Pennsylvanians, representing the Patrons of Husbandry and other organizations as well as the State Agricultural Department and the Dairy and Food Division, having recently visited the national capital in the interest of needed amendment to the Federal law regulating the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine. It is not contended that the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine should be prohibited; it is held, however, that the greatest precautions should be taken to prevent its manufacture and sale as creamery butter. That some changes are urgently needed is shown by the

fact that in spite of the utmost vigilance, dairymen are still forced to contend against the competition of bogus butter.

IT WILL PAY IN THE END.

We mean to comply rigidly with all the requirements of the State's pure food law and the rules and regulations made in pursuance thereof. We also mean an incessant effort to keep one's premises bright and clean, fresh and attractive, so as to win the admiration and approval of the most fastidious housekeeper among one's intending patrons. We mean war to the bitter end against flies and bugs and rats and mice and cats and dogs and every other creature that helps to defile. It will pay to keep on hand some of the best goods in the market and to draw the attention of housekeepers to their merits. In short, it will pay to be progressive, energetic, active, modern.

ABOUT PURE MILK.

In a recent address before the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' Association, in session in Boston, Dr. George M. Whitaker, representing the United States Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture, made the following remarks about the importance of pure milk:

"I would not underestimate the importance of a law helping the milk consumer to a square deal in the composition of what he buys, or protecting the majority of producers against the low grade product of a minority. But there are more things than putting an excessive amount of water into milk—either naturally or artifically. That is a fraud. But cheating is not the most heinous sin there is. To poison a man is worse than to pick his pocket. Increasing knowledge of bacteriology has proved that dirty milk may poison your baby, that milk may contain the germs which spread contagious diseases. Hence the production of clean milk, milk with a minimum of bacteria, is really the burning question of the dairy hour. Modern bacteriology is one of the most practical of all the sciences."

GROCERS AND THE FOOD LAWS.

In the course of his interesting address to the Grocers' Association of Massachusetts, Dr. George M. Whitaker, of the Dairy Division of the Federal Agricultural Department, said:

"No class, as a class, is benefited more by honest, fearless enforcement of food laws than the grocers. It brings dollars to all of you. The interests of the great majority who want to be honest can be seriously injured by the competition of a dishonest minority who cut prices with adulterated or fraudulent goods. Should the time ever come when political brigands seek to lower Massachusetts' standard I know that you will stand both for personal reasons and as broad-

minded citizens unanimously against such a backward step. But not till you have had experiences in some other States can you duly and fully appreciate the advantage of conditions under which you live."

CHEAP THINGS NOT ALWAYS WORTH THE MONEY.

Grocers who put cheap things on their shelves for the benefit of patrons who are always on the lookout for bargains are not always to blame. The consuming public has harmed itself by the persistence with which it looks out for the cheapest possible things without reference to quality. An effort has been made to prejudice the public against pure food laws on the ground that they have added to the cost of food products by the extra expense involved in complying with their requirements. This is not true in any large sense, but even if it were consumers should be willing to pay a little for the security which comes to themselves and the members of their families. A great impetus will be given the pure food crusade when all the people realize the importance of purity in the things they eat.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

The American Grocer, a trade paper which contains many valuable and pertinent editorial declarations from week to week, makes the following timely sugestion which the Bulletin commends to the attention of all grocers and of every person who has to do with handling the food products of the country:

"Carelessness is a factor in turning the stock, for neglect to properly care for goods makes a sale difficult and takes off the profit. Who wants articles with dingy labels, or preserved fruit in battered tins or dusty glass containers? Goods that quickly absorb foreign smells lose value and desirability if placed near by those that give up flavor. Keep the butter, tea and salt away from codfish, kerosene oil, Limburger cheese. There are innumerable opportunities for indifferent helpers to work damage to the stock to an extent to seriously retard the overturn of the stock."

CLEAN GROCERY STORES.

From the Merchants' Magazine.

Rules and regulations outlined by a woman member of the health board at Portland, Ore., call for stringent regulations in order to be classed as a clean store. In Portland everybody seems imbued with a spirit of do something, and in most every case it is do it just

about as near right as it is possible to be done. The grocers in Portland attend meetings about fifty per cent. strong, even though it may be raining. In Los Angeles the members attend about three per cent. strong under the most favorable circumstances. The women don't vote in Portland, but they can hold some offices, and this member of the board of health has done more to clean up the stores in that city than any ten in Portland. The following is a code of regulations adopted by her:

1. All prepared foods, cheese, cooked meats, honey, pickles, olives, sauer kraut, mincemeat, bread, cakes, lard, butter, figs and dates must be kept under cover.
2. Floors, shelves, counters and utensils must be clean and free from dust.
3. There must be water and conveniences for washing the hands.
4. All provisions must be raised at least two feet above the floor.
5. Flour must be raised above the floor, and protected from the dust by covering.
6. Refrigerators must be kept clean and free from offensive odors.
7. Fruit and vegetables must be kept free from decayed matter.
8. Berries must be protected from the flies.
9. Smoking and expectorating must be prohibited and notices to that effect exposed.
10. Back premises must be kept clean.

FOOD LAW INTERPRETATION.

In an address made a few weeks ago Dr. Wiley, chief of the United States bureau of chemistry, made the following declarations: "I shall contend as long as I live and have to do with the administration of the pure food and drugs law, that the enactment shall be interpreted as positive prohibition of the addition of anything to an article of food to increase its bulk; to the addition of anything but the fundamental preservatives, and to the addition of any substances to change the color of food or drink and make them appear what they are not."

Commenting upon which Eli Grocer indulges in the following remarks:

"Now it may be that this interpretation of the law and its administration along those lines would not suit some manufacturers of foods, but, is not Dr. Wiley's position exactly right? Should not all foods be exactly as he outlines? Do you want on your own table

any foods that do not conform to his specifications? Have you any right to sell to others foods which do not suit your own taste?

"It may take a broad man to put aside personal interests and greed and selfishness, long enough to see the justice to the people at large of the enactment of food laws, but that broad view is the right view. The retailers should show themselves thus broad and fair by assisting in the enforcement of the laws. The way to help is to refuse to handle any goods that do not exactly meet every requirement of the law."

When all the trade journals of the country look at this vitally important matter from the standpoint occupied by Eli Grocer a great advance will have been made in the direction of the elimination of adulterated or counterfeit foods. The manufacturer oftens endeavors to excuse himself upon the ground that the articles he sends out would be too rich if he did not qualify their strength a little by mixing some harmless but foreign substance with them. He reminds one of the honest farmer who went to a certain justice of the peace and wanted to know whether it was lawful to mix water with cider when he manufactured cider vinegar. Upon being told that it was not, he remonstrated, affirming that "the housekeepers always put water in vinegar before using it." "That may be true enough, John," replied the 'Squire, " but you'll have to leave the women do their own mixing." The same rule should apply to the mixing of food. The consumer is able to do his own mixing. What the housekeeper wants and should have is precisely what she has paid for. If it is so rich as to become unhealthy she may be relied upon to work a cure herself.

CONCERNING MOCHA COFFEE.

Our government pure food authorities have recently taken action concerning the branding or labeling of coffee brought into the United States. One decision which has produced considerable commotion and brought about many protests is to the effect that Mocha coffee must be exactly what it purports to be. The result of this decision will be to practically make an end of the sale of so-called "Mocha" coffee in this market. Efforts are already on foot to secure a reversal of that decision, just as other interested parties are industriously engaged in persuading the president and his subordinates to set aside other requirements of the food and drugs act. Upon this subject the Chicago Record-Herald recently contained a

somewhat illuminating article that may prove interesting and instructive to readers of the Bulletin. Among other things the Record-Herald says:

"It appears that the board of food and drug inspection at Washing has decided that the term "Mocha" should be restricted to coffee grown in that part of Arabia known as Yemen. We do not find any coffee credited specifically to Yemen in the government's tables of imports, but the record for all Asia tells what we may expect in the way of real Mocha. Outside the East Indies the entire exports of Asia and Oceanica to the United States for the eight months ending with February came to but 2,554,436 pounds. During the same period of our total importations from all parts of the world were 584,072,887 pounds.

"The reader should mediate upon the figures if he likes to calculate chances and guess how many kernels from Yemen are likely to come his way. Manifestly the name Mocha as it appears above much of the coffee that is sold cannot possibly stand for the Yemen product. A further consideration of the statistics will show also that it must be applied to American coffee, since coffee labeled Mocha is sold all over the country, and we are absolutely dependent upon Latin-America for a supply big enough to match the labels. Of the 584,072,887 pounds of coffee imported during the eight months to which we have referred 572,348,894 pounds came from America. The total for the East Indies and Asia and Oceanica was only 9,568,282 pounds. Nearly 60 pounds of American coffee were brought to one pound of all other kinds.

"It would be interesting to know just what infinitesimal fraction comes from Yemen. The information could be used with good effect in dissertations on the question, 'What's in a Name?'

"Of course Mocha from Venezuela may be as good as Mocha from Yemen, but it would really look as though the board of food and drug inspection had reason enough for acting. A large shrinkage of Mocha would now seem to be unavoidable."

The action of the board will be warmly approved by that growing company of Americans who sympathize with the notion that every article of food offered in the market should bear its correct name. There is much in a name, after all. When everything is properly labeled it will be the fault of the purchaser if he is deceived in his marketing adventures. When it is possible for a vender to adopt any name he fancies it is almost impossible to prevent fraud. There may be no question of life or death in the name given a brand of coffee; still if it is really not "Mocha" the consumer should not be told that it is.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' SERVICE.

On the completion of twenty-five years service as chief chemist to the United States Department of Agriculture, Dr. H. W. Wiley was the recipient of many flattering compliments. Among other interesting events was the dinner given in his honor by the University Club of Washington, D. C. At the proper time Dr. Wiley was introduced and delivered an address from which the Bulletin ventures to take the following extracts bearing upon certain questions in which its readers are vitally interested. We quote from the report of the proceedings published by the American Grocer :

"At that time (when he entered the service of the Department), I believed none of the adulterants which were being used were really harmful in themselves when used moderately. I thought this of borax, which was to be the subject of my first investigation into preservatives, but five different tests, extending over the greater part of one year, offered the most convincing proof that borax, even in the smallest quantity, is exceedingly harmful to the human system.

"The packers were a unit in declaring that they must use borax; that the entire industry would be ruined if the use of this preservative were prohibited. Now they are using none of it and the meat is carried to its destination in better condition than ever before. Similarly, when manufacturers say that they must use benzoate of soda in the ketchups and similar products, they are just as honest in their belief as were the packers in advocating the use of borax, but benzoate of soda can and will be discontinued, and manufacturing will go on just the same. No one will drop out of business."

In the summing up Dr. Wiley specified as the most valuable result of all of his labors "the great moral uplift which he believed is being felt more and more throughout the country, because of the honesty and fair dealing which has been injected into the production and sale of food products of all kinds.

"I shall contend as long as I live and have to do with the administration of the Pure Food and Drugs law," he continued, "that the enactments shall be interpreted as positive prohibition of the addition of anything to an article of food to increase its bulk; to the addition of anything but the fundamental preservatives, and to the addition of any substances to change the color of food or drink and make them appear what they are not.

"I stand for the consumer, and I believe that nothing should go into food but food. And you will see this principle prevail, because it is ethical, it is moral, it is justice. I am willing to retire from active life. I do not know that I will do so, but I would be willing to leave my work with the American people. I have not now and never have had a desire to send any one to jail, and the whole idea of punishment of the few benighted manufacturers who still cling to the idea that it is necessary to the conduct of their business to use articles which are prohibited by our laws is repugnant to me.

"I believe the whole problem is working itself out along rational lines, and the prevailing sentiment among the people which leads them to expect and to demand purity in their foodstuffs will carry the reform to a successful conclusion."

OLEO DEALERS ARRAIGNED FOR CONTEMPT.

Pittsburgh newspapers have lately been telling an interesting story about the course taken by the representatives of the Dairy and Food Division to convince certain violators of the law prohibiting the sale of colored oleomargarine that they have made a dangerous mistake. These men, four in number, but likely to have successors or associates, are old offenders. They have acquired the habit of selling bogus butter and it will probably require a violent remedy to convince them of the error of their ways and establish their feet in the way of right-doing for good and all. The story which came from Pittsburgh is as follows:

Pittsburg, April 22.—Violators of the pure food laws who persist in selling colored oleomargarine after having been convicted of the offense will not be permitted to continue the work and get off by paying occasional fines if an action taken in criminal court to-day brings the results anticipated by the pure food agents. It may cause the dealer to face the court for contempt and suffer heavy fines or imprisonment.

Attorney H. W. McIntosh, representing the pure food agents, appeared before Judge John C. Haymaker and filed a petition asking that attachments be issued against P. J. Corrigan, E. J. Dunn, F. A. Hanley and John Preach for contempt. Judge Haymaker granted a rule to show cause returnable Wednesday of next week, when the matter will be tested.

The law under which the pure food agents have proceeded in a number of oleomargarine cases during a few years, gives the criminal court the power of a court of equity and permits it to issue orders against offenders restraining them from selling oelomargarine after indictments have been found against them. These restraining orders are temporary until after a conviction has been secured and then they become permanent.

When the pure food agents started their crusade against the oleomargarine violators some years ago, a number of these orders were secured and many offenders were convicted, thus making the orders permanent. Some of the dealers in order to escape the penalty, sold their stores or turned the titles over to others and continued to sell the colored article. That fact saved many dealers who had been convicted, from being brought before the court to answer for contempt.

Last week Corrigan and other butter dealers were convicted of selling colored oleomargarine. Some others pleaded no defense and an appeal was taken which acts as a stay of sentence. In four of the cases permanent restraining orders had been secured through previous convictions and it is these men that are to be called into court.

Thus it will be perceived that the four individuals who have been experimenting upon the credulity of the consuming public and the leniency or indifference of the courts are likely to make some unpleasant additions to their fund of knowledge. Others who follow in their footsteps will meet the same fate. There can be no possible objection to the sale of oleomargarine as oleomargarine. But when it is disguised as butter and sold as such the law stands in the way and justice demands the punishment of the individual who deceives the trusting housekeeper. And after the court has issued a permanent order restraining a certain individual from selling colored oleomargarine, disobedience to that order constitutes contempt of court and the offender may be incarcerated in prison and heavily fined. And he must purge himself of his contempt before he is let go free.

What grosser form of contempt could there be than the deliberate disregard of a court's imperative order to refrain from a practice which is meant to deceive the unsuspecting consumer? The Bulletin can conceive of nothing that more richly deserves a severe sentence and it hopes the punishment inflicted upon the guilty will be of a nature that will discourage future acts of contempt and teach men who become criminals for the sake of greed that it is a dangerous thing in this Commonwealth. A few examples will do much to work a cure of the evil.

SOME WISE SANITARY MAXIMS.

The food committee of the National Consumers' League, with headquarters at 105 East Twenty-second street, New York City, has just issued a leaflet containing certain admirable "Sanitary Maxims" which the Bulletin believes will do great good if the housekeepers of the country can be induced to read and act upon them. If the women who superintend the operations of the household will determine to take the advice contained in the "Maxims" and will tell their grocers what they intend to do, the question of pure food will be solved. For grocers will not try to sell consumers what they will not have and manufacturers will not make what grocers de-

cline to buy. And the latter will keep their stores neat and clean, too. Among the "Maxims" are the following:

DIRT, DANGER, DISEASE.

"Clean water, clean food, clean streets, clean houses, keep us healthy."

AT THE STORE:

Buy food at the cleanest stores only.

Buy only clean, fresh food.

Refuse to take food handled by dirty hands. Insist upon it being well wrapped. Papers bags are best.

Buy only the purest candies. Is the candy pure and clean that your children buy from the push cart? Do not buy decayed food because it is cheap.

Do not buy bread and cakes at dirty bakeries. Look into the baking rooms, if possible. Are they clean?

Examine the packages of cereals for worms before cooking. Packages of long standing often become infested with worms and are sometimes found at the best stores.

Does your grocer keep his butter and milk in clean, cold places, and are they covered? Does he keep his candies, figs, dates, berries, lettuce, bread, etc., exposed to flies and dust from the street, in shop or show window? Flies carry dirt and disease to food and man.

Are your grocer and butcher and baker cleanly in person? Are their clerks cleanly?

Urge them to keep their goods off the sidewalk. There is danger of disease in street dirt. Ask the delicatessen storekeeper and the pushcart man to keep their eatables covered.

Refuse to buy food sold in open buckets which stand uncovered in the store day after day.

FISH, FLESH AND FOWL.

Select a reliable tradesman as you would select a reliable physician. The best and purest food is cheapest in the end.

FISH.

Buy only fresh fish. It should have red gills, and be firm, with moist and bright scales, clear eyes, and be rigid when handled. Stale fish is flabby, has scales dull, eyes sunken covered with film and a bad odor about the gills.

Lobsters and Crabs should be purchased alive.

Do not eat oysters in May, June, July or August. They are best in months with the "R." Clams may be eaten throughout the year. All shell fish should smell fresh, and the shells should close firmly when put in water or touched with the finger.

FLESH.

Buy only fresh meat. Beef should be a rosy, red color, yellowish white, fat, firm, elastic and scarcely moist when touched with the finger. Cook it well. Do not buy wet, flabby beef that is pink or purple. Good lamb and mutton is firm, close grained and light red with fat white and hard.

Fresh veal is pale red with firm white fat. Bad veal is soft, mushy and bluish tinge.

Good pork is solid, pure white fat, pink flesh. Cook it thoroughly Reject yellow, soft pork.

Make your own sausages if possible. Much of the sausage meat we buy is preserved by chemicals because fresh meat so rapidly spoils.

Do not eat raw meats of any kind. Cooking kills germs if they are present. Cook thoroughly all meats, especially Hamburg steak and pork.

Do not let cats and dogs come near meat.

Canned meats must be free from molds and a greenish hue when opened. If the top of the can is raised in the center, it has begun to spoil and should not be eaten.

FOWL.

Buy only poultry that is firm to the touch, has pink or yellow color, with fresh odor and strong, unbroken skin.

Stale poultry is flabby, bluish green on the crop and abdomen, has bad odor and skin is easily pulled apart.

The odor of decomposition can be detected in any food.

IN THE KITCHEN.

Keep all food covered in ice-box or cup-board. A paper bag is easily slipped over a pitcher or platter of food to protect it.

Save your clean paper bags.

Keep your ice box clean and filled with ice, if possible.

Don't leave food standing around in kitchen or living room. Don't stand it in a sink or washtub. Keep your garbage pail clean and covered, and don't stand it near the ice-box or where you keep food.

Protect all food from flies.

Wash thoroughly all meat, fish, vegetables and fruit before using.

Boil or filter the drinking water, if it is not clear.

Don't let drinking water stand uncovered. The air of living rooms is full of dirt from human breath and human bodies; therefore air your rooms daily.

Keep your cooking utensils clean and off the floor.

Vermin and mice carry infection, they never stay in clean places.

Don't serve food on a dirty table, nor from dirty utensils. Keep the dish pan clean, and everything else that has to do with food. The cook's hands must be clean. Typhoid fever has been contracted from dirty hands.

Keep flies out of your house, especially the kitchen.

MILK RULES.

Tuberculosis kills 5,000,000 people annually. It may be carried through infected milk.

Select a milkman who has clean hands, clean clothes, clean wagon, clean cans, clean bottles.

Do not select a milkman because he sells milk cheap.

Refuse milk that shows a deposit of dirt in the bottom of the bottle.

Do not forget that dirt in milk is a menace to health.

Do not foget that dirty milk may kill the baby.

Always keep Pasteurized milk cool. Use at once. Do not forget that germs multiply more rapidly in Pasteurized milk than in any other.

Do not leave milk uncovered anywhere.

Do not leave milk in a warm room, or unchilled ice box. Protect it from flies. Do not leave it out of doors in the sun, or exposed to cats or dogs.

Do not use the milk bottles for anything but milk.

Wash and scald milk bottles as soon as emptied. Return clean bottles to the milkman. Buy only bottled milk if possible.

LABELS.

The law requires all food manufactures to label their products truthfully.

DO READ THE LABELS CAREFULLY.

They are your protection from fraud.

Study them and learn what is an honest label.

The labels must tell what is inside the can or box or bottle. If it is a compound it must be so stated.

Read the small print, as it is often more important than the large.

Does the label tell the truth about the weight of the package? Don't buy foods artificially colored. Don't buy foods containing chemical preservatives.

IN THE HANDS OF JUDGE BELL.

From the Altoona Morning Tribune.

The Tribune has already taken notice of the interesting proceedings before Judge Bell a couple of weeks ago, the purpose of which was to test the constitutionality of certain provisions of the Tustin Pure Food law. The case was that of the Commonwealth vs. C. W. Kephart, charged with selling dried peaches containing sulphuric acid. It is contended by the Dairy and Food Department that the sales of articles containing that substance is contrary to law. The attorneys for the defense held to the opposite view. The attorneys on both sides presented the best array of legal points they could find, consuming an entire afternoon in the work. Judge Bell listened patiently to their arguments and announced that he would give the matter his immediate attention.

One of the contentions of the attorneys for the Dairy and Food Department was to the effect that those provisions of the Tustin act which declare that the State law shall be construed in harmony with the various decisions of the Federal Government are mere surplusage. The secretaries who have charge of the enforcement of the Federal food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, declare in an official statement that their rules, regulations and decisions do not have the force of law; they are simply the opinion of these officers and will only possess the force and effect of law after they have been duly affirmed by the action of the courts. Of course, the attorneys for the other side vigorously controverted the position of the Dairy and Food lawyers, leaving the matter in a great tangle, so far as the mind of the ordinary layman is concerned.

The decision of Judge Bell will be eagerly awaited by manufacturers, jobbers, retailers, the people who buy and eat the food products brought into the State and the servants of the consuming public whose duty it is made to carry out the law's provisions. One fact that will add to the widespread anxiety to see this decision is that no food decision handed down by Judge Bell has ever been re-

versed by the higher courts. This matter will undoubtedly reach the Supreme Court. It involves questions of the highest importance to manufacturers, dealers and consumers and the sooner the final decision is arrived at the better will all these classes be pleased. Somebody is going to be disappointed, of course, but every manufacturer and dealer who is animated by the right spirit will earnestly desire the speediest possible solution of the vexed questions raised. If sulphurous acid may be used lawfully in food sold to the people of this Commonwealth, manufacturers and food officials ought to know it. If food containing this substance is an unlawful article in Pennsylvania the people have a right to know it as soon as possible.

THE BOSTON MILK EPIDEMIC.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

Despite all the exertions that are made here and elsewhere to improve the quality of the milk supply, evidence is constantly increasing that redoubled efforts are necessary to that end. One indication of it is the recent milk epidemic in Boston, leading incidentally to the discovery of extremely insanitary methods in testing milk.

The Record-Herald's special correspondent in Madison, Wis., notes that milk epidemics occurred in 1907 in Baltimore, Brockton, Charleston, Washington, D. C., Scranton, Providence, Cedar Falls, Iowa, and many other cities. For the present year Boston is the most conspicuous example.

According to The Record-Herald's special correspondent in Boston, an epidemic of typhoid fever, traceable to milk, has prevailed in that city ever since April 2. On April 25 there had been 609 cases, of which 353 were in the Jamaica Plain district and 119 in East Boston. The total deaths has been twenty-eight, but the number of new cases was greatly decreased.

This epidemic was traced to a dealer in milk in the Jamaica Plain district, who died of typhoid fever April 11, and who had been suffering from the disease ever since March 15. During the latter half of March at least he was at work testing and otherwise handling the milk without knowing the character of his illness. As soon as his milk was suspected his premises, utensils and employes were examined and his milk supply changed.

According to our correspondent, the method of testing milk in

Boston, on its arrival in the city, is in some cases so grossly improper that contamination by employes, if they should happen to be diseased, is almost inevitable. In some cases a spoon and in other cases the naked finger is run into one can after another and licked, and in other cases the tongue is run into the milk cans.

The Boston epidemic is worthy of attention because it has occurred in spite of many excellent regulations which are not taken in other cities in this country. Boston is one of the few cities that have a bacterial test and a temperature test for milk. But in spite of these precautions it has suffered a severe typhoid epidemic which has been unmistakably traced to its milk. The lesson for the whole country is that there cannot be too much vigilance in the inspection of the milk supply.

AND THIS FROM KANSAS!

From the Dairy Record.

State Dairy Commissioner Wilson of Kansas has sent out a circular in which he gives the farmers the following good advice: "The butter that will bring the highest price anywhere in the United States is the butter of strictly sweet, mild, clean flavor, as nearly like that of clean flavored, new milk as possible. This butter can only be produced from cream that is sweet and clean in flavor when delivered to the creamery." We hope Mr. Wilson sent this circular also to the big centralizers of his State. Some of them haul their cream a good many hundred miles, and while it would seem rather impossible for them to follow the advice of their State Dairy Commissioner, they ought to have a chance to see the circular, so that the rest of us might have the pleasure of seeing one of them explain, why it is not at all necessary to use clean flavored, new milk (or cream) in order to produce butter that will bring the highest price anywhere in the United States.

PURE FOOD FOR ANIMALS.

Fereral Food Decision, No. 90, from the Department of Agriculture, deals with cattle and poultry food and their adulteration. It

should be read with care by all dealers. In it it is said that "The Department has frequently received inquiries in regard to the labeling of bran, of which the following is a fair sample:

> Can the screenings of wheat, consisting principally of shrunken seed, etc., be put in the bran and it still be called bran, etc.?

"Since the above is clearly in violation of those provisions of the law requiring that a food product be true to label, the department is of the opinion that it will be necessary to label such a mixture as 'Bran and Screenings.'

"It has recently come to the attention of the department that a number of the cattle and poultry foods sold on the American market contain enough poisonous weed seeds, such as corn cockle and jimson weed (Jamestown weed), to have a more or less toxic effect on poultry, cattle, etc. Poultry and cattle foods which contain poisonous weed seeds in appreciable quantities will be considered as adulterated in accordance with those provisions of the food and drug act, June 30, 1906, forbidding the presence of poisonous or deleterious ingredients.

"The Department has been asked by the manufacturers of medicinal mixtures for poultry, cattle, etc., whether such mixtures may, under the law, be labeled respectively as cattle and poultry foods. It is thought first, that the words, 'Cattle Food' or 'Poultry Food' should apply to cattle or poultry foods which are not mixed with any condimental or medicinal substance or substances; second, that mixtures of cattle and poultry food materials, with small quantities of condiments, such as anise seed, ginger, capsicum, etc., should be labeled as 'Condimental Cattle Food,' or 'Condimental Poultry Food,' and third, that mixtures of cattle-food materials with medicinal substances, such as arsenic, sulphate of iron (copperas), etc., should not be labeled as foods, but as medicines, or remedies. For example, under the latter ruling, a cattle food mixed with medicinal substances, such as arsenic, copperas, etc., should be plainly labeled as a remedy, or medicine, so as to differentiate clearly such a substance from a cattle food material unmixed with medicinal agents."

OLEOMARGARINE IN ILLINOIS.

From Ell Merchant.

Food Commissioner A. H. Jones of Illinois says that he intends that the people of his State shall not unknowingly eat oleomargarine. He does not say that well made oleo is hurtful, but he does say that restaurant keepers who serve it must announce on their menu cards or by signs posted on the walls that

SUBSTITUTE FOR BUTTER IS SERVED HERE.

The ruling was made by Food Commissioner Jones after a conference with State Dairy Commissioner H. E. Shuknecht and State Chemist T. J. Bryan, and is in line with the crusade against the illegal sale of renovated butter and oleomargarine recently started by the State Commission.

"Restaurant keepers can evade this ruling only by informing patrons verbally that pure butter is not served, said Mr. Jones.

"One of the principal reasons why we are going after the 'oleo' dealers is that public health is endangered by the illegal sale of butterine," said Commissioner Schuknecht. "We do not wish to interfere with legitimate trade in oleomargarine, but we wish to drive the 'moonshiners' out of business.

"These men buy the uncolored product and take it to filthy barns or blind cellars, where it is mixed with coloring fluid. There is no telling how many disease germs are transmitted in this way."

Dr. Bryan, who has been analyzing samples obtained from restaurants and retail dealers, gave out a simple test by which oleomargarine and renovated butter can be told from the pure articles. It is performed as follows:

"Place a small piece of the sample to be tested in a large iron spoon and heat gently over a flame. If the sample foams freely on heating, it is butter, while if it sputters and crackles like hot grease without foaming, it is oleomargarine or renovated butter.

"Another way to examine the sample is to put it in a small bottle, and then place the bottle in boiling water for five or six minutes. If the sample is butter the curd will have settled, leaving the fat perfectly clear, while if it is a substitute the fat is cloudy or milky."

"SWEETENED WITH SACCHARIN."

From the American Grocer.

Beginning at the Canners' Convention in Cincinnati and continuing to this time a great deal of gossip has been indulged in relative to the conference at the White House between representatives of the food preservers, the Board of Food and Drug Inspection and the President, on the preservative question.

Great glee seems to have taken possession of those opposed to the course of Chief Chemist H. W. Wiley because of the President's attitude toward saccharin.

It is commonly reported that the President asked Dr. Wiley for his opinion and upon his replying that the name "saccharin" as used in connection with a coal tar product was in itself a fraud and that he discredited the use of "saccharin" in food as being bad, very bad, told Dr. Wiley he was a fool for his attitude on saccharin. We dislike to believe that the Chief Executive of the United States would so express himself to an official giving an honest opinion in answer to a question. The President stated that he used saccharin and had come to like its flavor. Whether the incidents related are true or not, we prefer to be classed with the sort of fools that believe the name saccharin as applied to a product of coal tar is a fraud. The makers of the article state that it is not assimilated by the system and therefore when it appears in food as sugar, which is a food, it is a fraud on the consumer. The President, it is reported, uses it to keep down fat, for saccharin gives the taste of sweetness without imparting to the system nourishment or strength.

It is an antiseptic as well as a sweetener. It imparts to canned goods, except where used in the most minute quantity, a mawkish flavor that is very obnoxious to a sensitive palate. Its use puts a premium on the canning of inferior raw materials; carelessness in methods of preservation. It is chiefly used because it reduces cost and lessens the risk of spoilage.

Because the President uses saccharin as a medicine it is no justification for its being substituted for sugar in food products which are indiscriminately used. Even if its presence is noted on the label, it is a fraud because it is a misnomer. If called a coal tar sweetener instead of saccharin, or as it should be, "benzoic sulphide," it would indicate to consumers its true nature. Experience has demonstrated the public would solve the question of its use in a much shorter time than any board of official experts.

Unfortunately consumers and a large portion of the trade know little about saccharin, the coal tar product, and we therefore refer to :

THE SACCHARIN REPORT IN FRANCE.

The Comite consultatif d'hygiene de France, consisting of the eminent physicians, Bronardel, Ponchet and Ogier, express the following opinion:

1. Saccharin is no food and cannot take the place of sugar.
2. The addition of saccharin to foods prevents or retards the digestion of starchy or albuminous foods in the digestive organs.

3. Its addition to foods impairs digestion and favors dyspepsia.
4. The injurious influence of saccharin on nutrition is even now well established and saccharin therefore should be excluded from diet.

PURITY AND HONESTY; LET'S HAVE IT.

From the Philadelphia Evening Item.

James Foust, Dairy and Food Commissioner of this State—under direction of Hon. N. B. Critchfield, Secretary of Agriculture—again brings public attention to the Pure Food laws, which directly affect the stomachs and digestion of everybody in the Commonwealth.

He says, and well says: "It is believed that dealers, manufacturers, consumers, should all work harmoniously together for the enforcement of just laws."

There is a vast amount of sense in that comment, more than appears on its face.

For the fact is, there is not a single government of the first class which is so derelict as we are in the mentioned regard. Europeans do work together on this point.

In European lands of the first class, everything in the shape of food and drink is inspected at odd and unexpected hours, a sort of spy system, the only kind of system known to date that betrays fraud in food and drink stuffs.

We have plenty of laws on this head, both Federal and State, but it is a fact, mighty few of them are enforced.

Consequence: People eat and drink all kinds of adulterations, some of them poison, merely because nobody sufficiently skillful exposes the delinquents.

Now all this is most serious business, and the fraud part of it is all against the honest trader. The temptation to sell rotten goods in food and drink is the difference between the pure article and an imitation of it that costs practically nothing.

This imitation business is the bane and evil of all honest trade, whatever the line, whether food, drink or clothing, for it is skillfully manipulated, unscrupulous and literally poisons the buyer's mind against the seller so soon as he or she finds it out. And find it out all do, sooner or later, frequently to their serious cost.

Our country is full of it, sad to say. Now we, for the moment,

know of no better remedy than the spy system, which grants half the cost of the thing seized to the spy or informer.

We do not like spy business in any shape or form. But what are people to do?

All civilized Europe to-day has learned no better method. Until we can improve upon Europe's methods, there is no use in poisoning ourselves merely to ignore them.

In London, for instance. expert spies descend, without notice, upon any dealer, demand his keys, open his storage room, open anything or everything there, in the owner's or his assistant's presence, take samples, seal them up in the same presence, then examine contents in the Government chemical laboratory, with owner present, if he likes.

Result: It is very, most exceedingly rare, that adulterations are found.

For the simple reason that they—the sellers—expecting these spies at any time, sell straight goods as represented.

They need no pure food laws such as ours, over there, because any seller knows the pure from the spurious, or the man he buys of does, and each and all are deeply interested and concerned in the maintenance and the continuance of their trade.

It is serious business over there to have their legal right to sell taken away from them, for it means poverty. There always being countless applicants to get a license from the other fellow.

Now this, as related, is precisely the same in France, in the big cities of Germany, Belgium and even Austria, and Italy is doing what it can in the same direction. Spain is awful slow; Ireland and Scotland are too poor to act; Portugal is no better than Spain.

Furthermore, this matter, as Mr. Foust well says, is not confined to beverages, but applies to every article of food prepared for man, woman and child.

We must resort to this European spy system.

We are ashamed of it, but we see, now, no better plan.

For pure articles we must have, spy or no spy.

As Mr. Foust splendidly says, " the consuming public must be brought to comprehend that the best and purest food is the cheapest in the end; if clerks can be taught to do their level best; if all the people, including the makers, the sellers and the consumers of food products, can be convinced that implicit obedience to the law is the duty of every citizen of a republic much will have been accomplished that needs to be done."

Americans, as a rule, are too slow in demanding that which they pay for. They lack backbone in asserting their rights. We trust they will wake up, for this is a life and death subject.

THE QUANTITATIVE ESTIMATION OF BENZOIC ACID IN CATSUP.

By Charles H. LaWall and Henry A. Bradshaw.

From American Journal of Pharmacy.

The quantitative estimation of benzoic acid in catsup has hitherto been attended with some difficulty on account of the fact that there is usually a great tendency to emulsification, which can be counteracted only by extreme dilution of the catsup; also, the benzoic acid, being obtained by the shaking-out process, requires to be purified by sublimation. The following process has proved to be almost free from these defects, and work upon known samples has given repeatedly concordant results, agreeing within one or two-hundredths of 1 per cent. It is as follows:

Catsup, 20 grammes; sodium chloride, 2 grammes; hydrochloric acid, 5 c.c.; saturated solution of sodium chloride, 25 c.c. Shake the mixture thoroughly for about five minutes, transfer to a moistened filter and collect the filtrate in a receiving vessel graduated to 100 c.c. Wash the residue upon the filter with a saturated solution of sodium chloride until 100 c.c. of filtrate have been obtained. Transfer the filtrate to a separatory funnel and shake out with three portions of chloroform, using 25 c.c, 15 c.c. and 10 c.c., respectively. Evaporate the chloroform at room temperature. If the residue is perfectly white and crystalline, as is usually the case, dry to constant weight over sulphuric acid in a desiccator. If the residue is slightly yellowish and oily, which rarely occurs, dissolve it in about 10 or 15 c. c. of weak ammonia water, filter into a separatory funnel, washing the filter and funnel with water. Acidulate with dilute sulphuric acid, and again shake out with chloroform. The white, crystalline residue of benzoic acid, as obtained by drying in a desiccator, may be weighed, preparatory to checking up by titration.

After obtaining the weight, from 3 to 5 c.c. of alcohol are added to dissolve the residue in the capsule from which the chloroformic solution has been evaporated, a few drops of phenolphthalein solution are added, and the solution is titrated with twentieth normal potassium hydroxide solution, and the results calculated to benzoic acid. The titration should agree with the gravimetric estimation very closely, the difference rarely being more than 1 or 2 milligrammes. The solution resulting from the titration, which is very slightly alkaline, is then divided into two portions, to one of which

is added a solution of manganous sulphate, for the purpose of ascertaning the presence or absence of cinnamic acid, Prof. W. L. Scoville having recently called attention to the fact that benzoic acid does not produce a precipitate with maganous sulphate, while cinnamic acid does. To the other portion is added solution of ferric chloride for the purpose of confirming the presence of benzoic acid. The amount of benzoic acid, as determined by the foregoing process, may be calculated as sodium benzoate, as it is in this form when added to the catsup, and in terms of which it is stated on the label.

This process is applicable, of course, only where benzoic acid is the sole preservative used, as salicylic acid and saccharin are both extracted by this method, and unless their absence was assured, would be estimated as benzoic acid.

The principle upon which the above process is based is that outlined by Prof. F. X. Moerk in the "Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association" for 1905, page 181, in an article on the detection and estimation of benzoic acid and salicylic acid in milk, in which he advocates the use of sodium chloride and hydrochloric acid in assisting in the extraction of these preservatives in the pure state and preventing emulsification during the process.

PURE FOOD OPERATIONS.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The State of Pennsylvania, through its Dairy and Food Department and a sufficient number of special agents, is secretly gathering evidence against the persons known to be selling 300,000 pounds of oleomargarine every month to citizens of Philadelphia, who are led to believe that they are buying pure creamery butter at a reduced rate. It has been found that the illegal part of preparing the article is carried on in abandoned stables and other filthy out-of-the-way places. Several indictments have been returned and others are probable. By this fraud about ten cents a pound is saved in the government license, and the total profit is 20 cents a pound, amounting in Philadelphia alone to $60,000 a month to be divided among 300 unlicensed dealers. There are but seven oleomargarine dealers in the city who pay the government and State license. Uncleanly help and unfiltered water are other features of the illicit trade.

Offenders against the pure food laws will get no sympathy from the public they swindle. Their punishment will give general satisfaction. They scatter disease as well as dupe purchasers with bogus mixtures. Their excuse is that they furnish something "just as good" at a reduced price, and that those who insist on pure food standards will have to pay a considerable advance. Consumers are willing to pay for the purity required, and if they can not afford it will turn to cheaper, wholesome food. They do not want a counterfeit at any price and could not be induced to eat it if aware of its true composition. Those who fancy that the pure food laws can be safely tampered with are pursuing a foolish course, and inviting ruinous penalties.

USE PLENTY OF ICE.

"W. E. B.," writing in the Milk Reporter, one of the most valuable and interesting productions of Sussex, N. J., gives dairymen and others the following reasonable advice:

During the approaching warm summer months it is imperative that all those persons who have anything to do with the handling of milk shall see to it that their ice supply is in good condition, and that a plentiful amount be used to reduce the milk to a proper temperature at the earliest possible moment, and to keep it so until it is used by the consumers. We have frequently seen in the country districts a platform located at the cross-roads upon which cans of milk were standing in the broiling hot sun waiting for some accommodating neighbor who was going to the creamery with his milk to pick up this milk so left and take it to the creamery. No wonder the milk gets warm before it gets to the shipping station. We have also seen cans left on the sidewalk in the city after being left at the retail stores by the wholesale dealer. This milk sometimes stands in the sun for two or three hours before being taken in the store and properly cooled. This condition tends to aid the rapid multiplication of the bacteria which are contained in the milk. The golden rule of all those who handle milk should be "use plenty of ice all along the line."

TUBERCULOSIS GERMS IN BUTTER.

From the Milk Reporter.

The danger from tuberculosis germs in butter is pointed out in a publication just issued as Circular 127 of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. This circular reports experiments made by Dr. E. C. Schroeder and W. E. Cotton at the Bureau Experiment Station. Butter was made from the milk of a tuberculous cow, and after being kept for different lengths of time it was inoculated into more than 50 guinea pigs in order to determine how long the germs live and retain their virulence in butter. With the exception of five that died prematurely from other causes and one that was killed, all the guinea pigs died of generalized tuberculosis, and the one that was killed was also found to be affected.

The results of these experiments prove conclusively that tubercle bacilli may live and retain their virulence in ordinary salted butter practically four and a half months or even longer, and they give new evidence of the danger from the use of tuberculous cows for dairy purposes.

Harisburg, Pa., June 7, 1907.

RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

AS TO FOODS AND CONDIMENTS.

Rule 1. The use of coal tar dye or other foreign coloring matter in catsup or other condiments is regarded with disfavor, and catsup found to contain such coloring matter in connection with benzoate of soda will be regarded as adulterated and treated accordingly.

Rule 2. The use of boric acid, salicylic acid or sulphites in meats or other articles of food will be regarded as an adulteration and treated accordingly. Any poisonous or deleterious preservative or coloring matter applied externally which has been permitted to permeate or penetrate the meat or other food product, or any portion thereof, will be regarded as an adulteration.

Rule 3. Until otherwise ordered articles of food imported from countries which have been found to be in compliance with the federal food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, will not be regarded as sold in violation of the laws of Pennsylvania.

Rule 4. Pepper and all other spices containing any added or foreign substances whatsoever will be regarded as adulterated.

Rule 5. Milk will be regarded as adulterated when any portion of the butter fat has been removed therefrom or when water has been added thereto.

Cream containing less than 16 per cent. of butter fat will be regarded as adulterated.

Ice cream must be true to name, and must not contain less than 12 per cent. butter fat, together with sugar and pure fruit flavor. Eggs and a small amount of gelatin may be used.

AS TO CONFECTIONERY.

Rule 6. Mineral substances of all kinds are especially forbidden in confectionery, whether poisonous or not. Only harmless colors or flavors should be added to confectionery.

The term "narcotic drugs" include all drugs mentioned in section 8 of the federal food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, relating to foods, their derivatives and preparation, and all other drugs of a narcotic nature.

AS TO MISBRANDING.

Rule 7. The provisions of the act of June 1, 1907, as to the misbranding of food, will be strictly observed and rigidly enforced.

The principal label on articles of food shall be in English, with type not smaller than 8-point (brevier) caps: Provided, That in case the size of the package will not permit the use of 8-point cap type the size of the type may be reduced proportionately.

Descriptive matter upon the label shall be free from any statement, design, or device regarding the article or the ingredients or substances contained therein, or quality thereof, or place of origin, which is false or misleading in any particular.

Jellies, fruit butters, fruit jams, or other like products shall not be labeled with the name of any distinctive fruit unless such fruit alone has been used in its preparation. Articles intended as substitutes for pure food jellies, butters, jams and other like products, shall be plainly marked as compounds, and the several ingredients shall be plainly stated thereon, and the name of no distinctive fruit shall be used upon the label thereof to indicate its flavor.

Prepared mustard shall bear upon the label thereof a distinct statement of all the ingredients and the percentage of mustard contained therein.

Flavoring extracts must be true to name. Imitation flavoring extracts shall not be designated by terms which indicate in any way by similarity of name that they were prepared from a natural fruit or from a standard flavor.

Flavoring extracts in the preparation of which any substances are employed for natural fruits or standard flavors shall not be labeled as if prepared from standard flavors or from the fruits themselves.

GUARANTEE.

The guarantee referred to in the new Pennsylvania food law, approved June 1, 1907, should in all cases be a written or printed invoice guarantee upon each bill of goods purchased, signed by the vendor, and substantially in the following language, to wit:

I (or we) the vendor of the articles mentioned in the foregoing invoice hereby guarantee and warrant the same to be in full conformity with the federal act of June 30, 1906, popularly known as the "Food and Drugs Act," and also further hereby guarantee and warrant the same to be in full conformity with the act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, popularly known as "the new Pennsylvania Food Law," approved June 1, 1907, in that said articles are not adulterated within the meaning of the aforesaid act of Congress

or the aforesaid act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and that the said articles are not misbranded within the meaning of either of the said acts.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO RETAIL DEALERS.

The new Pennsylvania food law, approved June 1, 1907, is intended to protect retail dealers in food products. In order to avail themselves of this protection it is important that every retail dealer shall secure from the manufacturer, wholesaler or jobber from whom he makes purchases, a signed guarantee of each invoice of goods. In order that the goods may be subsequently identified, it is important that the date of purchase be marked upon the goods secured under each invoice. Where the goods are contained in separate packages, this identification can readily be secured by the use of a rubber stamp giving the date of purchase. Unless the retail dealer is able to identify with absolute certainty the vendor from whom his goods were procured, the act will not protect him. This will require the greatest care, not only in marking the date of purchase, but in keeping the articles purchased from different manufacturers, wholesalers or jobbers bearing the same brand, entirely apart from each other, so that at any time the identification of the vendor of each article can be clearly established. It is equally important that the retail dealer shall keep the articles purchased in precisely the same condition as when they are received. A failure to distinctly identify the vendor, or to clearly prove that articles purchased have been kept in the exact condition as to quality as when purchased, will deprive the retail dealer of any protection.

When an agent of the Dairy and Food Division calls upon a retail dealer, it is requested and confidently expected that courtesy will be exercised both by the dealer and the agent.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Approved:
N. B. CRITCHFIELD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Rules No. 8, 9 and 10. (Issued July 1, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE 8, LARD. RULE 9, FRUIT OR NUT ICE CREAM. RULE 10, MEATS AND FISH.

Rule 8. Lard must contain no ingredient but the pure fat of swine. Any foreign substance will constitute an adulteration and will be treated accordingly.

Rule 9. Fruit or nut ice cream must be true to name and must not contain less than 10 per cent. of butter fat together with sugar, eggs and a small amount of gelatin, not exceeding three (3) ounces to ten gallons of cream.

The foregoing rule applies where fruit (fresh or canned) or nuts are used for flavoring.

Rule 10. Meats and fish must at all time be kept in a pure, clean and healthful condition.

In the summer season they must be covered or protected from flies and insects by screens or other device, and must be kept at such temperature as will absolutely prevent any decomposition.

Refrigerators and ice boxes for the storage of meats and fish must be kept well iced and clean.

Stores, market houses and all rooms used for the storage or sale of meats and fish must be clean, properly ventilated and kept in a sanitary condition.

Any meat or fish not so cared for will be considered in violation and treated accordingly.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Rule No. 11. (Issued September 25, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 2 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE NO. 11. EVAPORATED FRUITS.

Rule 11. It should be understood by the trade and the public that Rule 2, specifically referring to meat and other articles of food, covers evaporated fruits, and that if said fruits contain any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health, such as sulphurous acid, the sale thereof will be treated as a violation of the law.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Rules Nos. 12 and 13. (Issued October 25, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 3 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE 12, LABELS. RULE 13, SODIUM BENZOATE AND BENZOIC ACID.

Rule 12. Numerous requests are referred to this Division for the approval of labels to be used in connection with food products under the Pennsylvania Pure Food Act of June 1, 1907. This Act does not authorize the Dairy and Food Commissioner, nor any Agent of the Division, to approve labels. The Division, therefore, will not give its approval to any label. Any printed matter upon the label implying that this Division has approved it will be without warrant. It is believed that with the law and regulations before the manufacturers they will have no difficulty in arranging labels in conformity with the requirements set forth.

Rule 13. No prosecutions will be based upon the manufacture, sale or having in possession with intent to sell, foods and food products manufactured or packed during the season of 1907 which contains sodium benzoate in quantities not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per cent., or benzoic acid equivalent thereto, provided sodium benzoate or benzoic acid has hitherto been generally used in such foods and food products; and provided further that sodium benzoate or benzoic acid is not used in connection with coal-tar dyes or any foreign coloring matter.

The label of each package of food or food product containing sodium benzoate or benzoic acid shall bear a statement that the food contains one-tenth of 1 per cent. of sodium benzoate, or benzoic acid equivalent thereto, as the case may be.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Harisburg, Pa., October 1, 1907.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE AND GOVERNMENT OF PERSONS PROPOSING TO ENGAGE IN THE MANUFACTURE, SALE OR USE OF OLEOMARGARINE OR RENOVATED BUTTER, AS AUTHORIZED UNDER THE ACTS OF ASSEMBLY APPROVED THE 29TH OF MAY, 1901, AND JULY 10TH, 1901, AS PRESCRIBED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE THROUGH ITS AGENT, THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER.

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1. No licenses will be granted to a non-resident of the State of Pennsylvania.

2. No license will be transferred from any person, firm or corporation convicted of any violation of the Acts of Assembly under which such license is issued, nor while proceedings are pending for violation of said acts against such person, firm or corporation.

3. Remittance (either bank draft, cashier's cheque or certificate of deposit, preferred) for license fees must accompany the application for license. Individual cheques must be certified by the bank on which same are issued or drawn. Checks and drafts must be made payable to the order of the State Treasurer, and upon receipt thereof by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, if the application is approved, a license certificate will be promptly issued.

4. The attention of intending applicants for license and of all licensees, is especially directed to that portion of Section 7 of the Act of 29th of May, 1901, which provides: "That upon conviction of any subsequent offense, the person so offending shall be punished by a fine not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than six months nor more than twelve months."

The express direction of said act is imprisonment in addition to the minimum fine therein specified.

In addition to the fine and imprisonment imposed for second offenses, injunction proceedings will be instituted, and no license will be transferred from any person against whom such proceedings are pending.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Approved:
N. B. CRITCHFIELD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

The contents of the May issue of the MONTHLY BULLETIN, briefly summarized are as follows:

REPORTS OF ANALYSES.

Butter Samples, 290.

Pure,	281
Colored oleomargarine,	7
Oleomargarine,	2
Total,	290

Milk Samples, 14.

Pure,	14
Total,	14

Oleomargarine Samples, 2.

Uncolored,	2
Total,	2

Pure Food Samples, 83.

Complying with law,	80
Misbranded,	1
Preserved and colored,	2
Total,	83

Vinegar Samples, 35.

Adulterated,	6
Misbranded,	2
Pure,	27
Total,	35

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS.

Oleomargarine Cases, 9.

Terminated,	9
Total,	9

Pure Food Cases, 3.

Terminated,	3
Total,	3

Vinegar Cases, 8.

Terminated,	8
Total,	8

LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1, TO MAY 15, 1908.

Oleomargarine Licenses, 287.

Boarding House,	6
Restaurant,	3
Retail,	269
Wholesale,	9
Total,	287

Renovated Butter Licenses, 11.

Retail,	10
Wholesale,	1
Total,	11

Total amount of money received from said licenses for 1908, is $32,299.27, and this sum has, in accordance with law, been deposited in the State Treasury.

*Number of suits ordered during the month of April, 1908, but not terminated and consequently withheld from this issue of the Bulletin, 28.

Part I.

LIST OF LICENSES

FOR THE

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF OLEOMARGARINE AND RENOVATED BUTTER,

GRANTED BY THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FROM

JANUARY 1, TO MAY 15, 1908.

LIST OF OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1 TO MAY 15, 1908.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.		
Jacob L. Ackerman, 1909 Center Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Cornelius W. Antony, 203 Allegheny Market, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
A. Appel & Co. (Adam and Benj. Appel), Stalls, 41 and 43 S. S. Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William L. Barron, 1814 Beaver Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
S. C. Bartlett & Co., Sylvanus C. Bartlett and Cecil C. Spencer, 201 Main St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Fogal B. Bishoff, Mgr., 315 W. Braddock Ave., Rankin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel C. Black, 309 Corbet St., Tarentum, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jesse M. Bowers, 405 Arlington St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Anna Braun, C. H. Braun, Mgr., Stands 193 and 194 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Jacob W. Briggle, 51 Shiloh St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Brighton Road Tea and Coffee Co., Evan Thomas, Prop., 3242 Brighton Road, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Miss Stella Brittain, 5231 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mary Broderick, Prop., John J. Cavanaugh, Mgr., 4808 Second Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Stephen Broderick, 207 Fourth Ave., Carnegie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Teddie E. Burden, 538 Chartiers Ave., McKees Rocks, Pa.,	Restaurant	Apr. 1.
Thomas A. Byros, 35 Diamond Square, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
William A. Callahan, 814 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Daniel W. Campbell, 3625 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry Cauley, Mgr., Stands 34 and 36 S. S. Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mike J. Cavanaugh, Prop., John J. Cavanaugh, Mgr., 223 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, 214 and 216 Grant St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, Hay and Rebecca Sts., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Patrick M. Corrigan, 123 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Rutherford B. Cowher, Mgr. and Owner, Plum St., First National Bank Building, Elizabeth, Pa. Transferred March 31, 1908, to 9th and Ferry Sts.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Cunningham & Co., Claude C. Cunningham, Mgr., 228 Brushton Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James H. Daly, 720 Fourth St., North Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William T. Daniels, 816 Main St., Sharpsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	April 1.
George D. Davis, Pres., 406 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John A. Donahoe, 6276-78 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,		
Mrs. Elizabeth Donahoe, Prop., Stand 25 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Donovan, Prop., 329 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Dunlevy & Bro., Jeremiah Dunlevy, Jr., and Paul Dunlevy, 2554 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward J. Dunn, 852 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John H. Ehrhardt, Stands 64 & 66 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Estricher & Mark McAdams, 743 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Restaurant	Jan. 1.
Harry J. Evans, Prop., 2043 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry Finkel, 2108 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Mary Fuher, Stand 22 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Edward Gibson, Stands 197, 198, 206 Allegheny Market, N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Hugh Given, Prop., 564 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Eugene A. Goggins, 814 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank M. Goldbach, Mgr., 51 Twelfth St., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Agnes Hall, 4909 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
French A. Hanley, 516 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Geo. P. Hanny, 135 & 136 Allegheny Market, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The W. J. Hartzel Company, William J. Hartzel, Pres., 320 Liberty St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	April 1.
John V. Heineman, Stand 80 East Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Henning, Prop., 4525 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Marcella C. Heyl, 4514 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred April 24, 1908, to 5117 Penn Ave.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Hill, 307 Fifth Ave., Tarentum, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jas. T. Hill, Prop., 6510 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Anthony Hoban, Fish Block, Mercer Ave., Sharpsville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Houston, Stand 178 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
May Hunter, 923 Wood St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Jacob H. Imhoff, 6321 Broad St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Louis J. Junker, 122 W. Grant St., Duquesne, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph F. Kasper, 216 Chartiers Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George Keely, Prop., 2136 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Hunter Keib, 1419 Western Ave., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa., transferred February 13, 1908, to 1617 Beaver Ave.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William H. Kelley, 102 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Frank M. Kernan, 5205 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel J. Kerr, Sec'y., 109 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Kregar & Co., Edward R. and William S. Kregar, 902 Wood St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Continued.		
Farnham H. Langford, Stand 261 East Liberty Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Harry F. Levi, 621 Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry F. Levi, 1620 Beaver Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Christian Limburg, 870 E. Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
McCann & Co., Owen McCann, Pres., Jas. M. Cheswright, Treas., 413-415 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Dennis McIntyre, 4417 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa Transferred March 26, 1908, to 4607 Butler St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1
Jno. R. Martin, Stands 200, 201 & 202 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Emma Maxwell, Prop., Stands 2 and 4 Diamond Market, McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Henry C. Meyer, 630 Second St., N. Side, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Miller, Mgr., 4 Freeport St., Etna, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Clarence G. Miller & Edward Altenbach, Mgr., 518 Brushton Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Michael J. Monahan, 318 Braddock Avenue, Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
William J. Montgomery, 829 Linden Ave., East Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Moxley, Inc., Eugene S. Mapp, Mgr., 120-122 First Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Nelson Morris & Co., Wm. C. Roeper, Mgr., 301-305 Anderson St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Moschel, 1800 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
O'Donnell & Thompson, 638 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa. Transferred March 26, 1908, to 442 Library St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. Arthur Ohl, 105 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Alfred C. Paulisch, Prop., 5145 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Pittsburg Grocery Co., Mathew Collins, Mgr., 1205 Carson St., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James Pogue & Son, 204, 205, 218 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Preach, 5921 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jno. H. Preach, Prop., 4124 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George A. Preach, Prop., 1127 Lang Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Preston Supply Co., Louis Amshel, Mgr., 154 Ohio St., Shoenville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Purity Creamery Co. (F. J. Harrington, C. Price, O. McKee), 105 Washington Ave., S. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Owen Quinn, 845 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Owen Quinn, 432 Broadway, Pitcairn, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. E. Reeder, Prop., 208 Brownsville Road, Mt. Oliver, Pa. Transferred April 9, 1908, to 144 Brownsville Road,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry G. Reel, 128 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Miss Katie Rein, Stands 30 and 32 South Side Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Reliable Provision Co., John A. Donahoe, Prop., 106, 107, 108, 109 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jemima Richard, 96 Penn Ave., Turtle Creek, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George Ritter, 511 Main St., Sharpsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jos. Rooney, 93 and 94 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa. Transferred March 28, 1908, to John Jacob Klaese,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John J. Rungee, 135 Liberty Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Geo. W. Ruppert, 919 East St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jesse W. Sarver, Stands 143 & 145 Market House, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Henry C. Schwartz, 407, 409, 411 Grant Ave., Millvale, Pa. Transferred March 12, 1908, to William Glass,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Sheraden Fish & Poultry Co., Geo. A. Schauer, 93 Harwood St., Sheraden, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Catherine E. Shipley, 506 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Shipley, Jr., 423 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Shipley, Jr., 507 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Oden H. Shoemaker, 432 & 434 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
Geo. F. Sloan, 115 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Alvah G. Smith, 503 Mill St., Coraopolis, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William H. Speaker, 15 Wabash Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Walter L. Steele and Geo. W. Hampson, Props., 609 Walnut St., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Daniel J. T. Steiner, 422 Hawkins Ave., N. Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Joseph Stenger, 921 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,		
Swift & Co., Jos. F. Taylor, Mgr., 309-311 Anderson St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Chas. Riefer, Mgr., 1613 Beaver Ave., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., William I. Saffle, Mgr., 429 Main St., Pittsburg, W. E., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Owen Jones, Mgr., 433 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Harry E. Scott, Mgr., 909 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Julius G. Gordos, Mgr., 1210 Carson St., Pittsburg, S. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Nelson M. Edwards, Mgr., 5811 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Lachlan F. Blair, Mgr., 734 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Continued.		
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Mahlon R. Fluke, Mgr., 630 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Robert J. McKee, Mgr., 337 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Arthur S. Gill, Mgr., 324 Grant Ave., Duquesne, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., John C. Muldouney, Mgr., 550 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Andrew J. Gill, Mgr., 226 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Edward M. Lanigan, Mgr., 508 Federal St., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Harry J. Ohler, Mgr., 6247 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Robert H. Brown, Mgr., 4321 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Fred Volkwein, 760 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry Watson, 196 S. Main St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Lawrence Weyman, 3353 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,.....	April 1.
John E. Willis, 531 and 533 W. Lacock St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
James H. Yeagley, Pittsburg St., Springdale, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
ARMSTRONG COUNTY.		
Apollo Produce Co., Jonathan M. Grim, Mgr., North Side North Fourth St., Apollo, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Thomas J. Baldrige, Prop., 223 First St., Apollo, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Milton S. Jack, 128 Market St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John Flynn, 104 S. McKean St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Mar. 1.
Ambrose M. Mateer, Third Ave., between Sixth and Seventh Sts., Ford City, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
William Ellsworth Wyant, 163 So. Jefferson St., Kittanning, Pa.,.....	Retail,.....	Feb. 1.
BEAVER COUNTY.		
Oliver E. Aber, Canal St., Industry, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Earl J. Bolland (Basement), 314 Buffalo St., Beaver, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Boyle & Patterson, W. M. Boyle and C. A. Patterson, 1126 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Carl S. Gassmann, 1418 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Robert J. Jamison, Third and Sixth Avenues, Beaver Falls, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Mar. 1.
Marcus W. McCandless, 2406 Eighth Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Jos. McFerron Co., 1102 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	May 1.
Richard F. Metz and Edward S. Anderson, corner Eleventh street and Penn avenue, Monaca, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John and Thomas Moore, 336 Merchant St., Ambridge, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Charles H. Niehaus, 380 Vermont St., Rochester, Pa.,	Retail,.....	April 1.
Milo F. Wilson, 401 Tenth St., New Brighton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Omega Wolfe, 1106 Eleventh St., New Brighton, Pa.,		
BERKS COUNTY.		
Reading Meat and Provision Co., Louis Powdermaker, Prop., 839 Penn St., Reading, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
BLAIR COUNTY.		
Jesse M. Cook, 1100 Eleventh St., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Gem Grocery Co., Frank Stehle, Mgr., 623 Seventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,.....	April 1.
William G. Morgan and John H. Luckett, 1703 Eleventh Ave., between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Sts., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Feb. 1.
BUTLER COUNTY.		
R. J. Ferguson, 400 Locust St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Wm. A. Fisher, 257 S. Main St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Graham Bros., William S. & Andrew S. Graham, 317 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
John Herbert & Alwilda Harper, 351 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Joseph C. Hoch, 305 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Aaron A. Marshall, 109 East Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
G. Wilson Miller, 116 E. Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Paisley & Whiteside, J. P. Whiteside and G. M. Paisley, 215 New Castle St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
CAMBRIA COUNTY.		
Chas. Davis, Mgr., Washington St., Lilly, Pa. Transferred March 26, 1908, to P. H. George,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John L. Kingston, 230 Franklin St., Johnstown, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Geo. B. Nowag, Mgr., 241 Franklin St., Johnstown, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Nicholson Russell, 100 Philadelphia Ave., Barnesboro, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
CENTRE COUNTY.		
Thomas B. Budinger, Moshannon Ave., Snow Shoe, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
CLEARFIELD COUNTY.		
John F. McCartan, 517 and 519 Nichols St., Clearfield, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Amelia Miller, 137 West Long Ave., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Samuel J. Schrecengost, 215 West Long Ave., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Kingsley A. Smith, Main St., between 4th & 5th Sts., Burnside, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Joseph Wilkinson, Mgr., Milward Building, Curtin St., Osceola Mills, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
CRAWFORD COUNTY.		
J. R. Hannah & Co., 986 Water St., Meadville, Pa. Transferred May 5, 1908, to O. W. Bentley,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Hilliker & Jones, Fred Hilliker and V. T. Jones, 30 Diamond St., Titusville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Lewis H. Lenheim, 31 and 33 Mead Ave., Meadville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Michell Bros., Chas. J. and E. A. Michell, 938 Market St., Meadville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
ELK COUNTY.		
C. H. Smith Co., Ltd., Chas. H. Smith, Chairman, Central, Pa. Lbr. Co.'s Building, Main St., Loleta, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Smith Brothers' Co., F. C. Smith, Pres., L. S. Hinkle, Sec'y, Main and Broad Sts., Ridgway, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
ERIE COUNTY.		
Mary Andrews, 114 Central Market, Erie, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John Casey, 1315 State St., Erie, Pa. Transferred March 31, 1908, to 13 West 12th St.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Andrew J. Hoffman, 1133 State St., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
George M. Ream, 111 First Avenue, Corry, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Susan E. Smith, 15 Seventh St., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
George A. Wilkinson, Stall 119 Parade St. Market, Cor. 10th and Parade Sts., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
FAYETTE COUNTY.		
Charles H. Gorley, 64 W. Main St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Restaurant	Jan. 1.
John L. Houseman, S. E. Cor. Speer and Grant Sts., North Belle Vernon, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Oden H. Shoemaker, 210 N. Pittsburg St., Connellsville, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
H. L. Slayman, Prop., 48 Church St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
H. P. Smith's Sons, H. L. and W. C. Smith, Smith & Fether Bldg., Railroad St., Dunbar, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Robert L. Weller, Main St., near Second St., Belle Vernon, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
INDIANA COUNTY.		
James J. Fiscus, 1102 Philadelphia St., Indiana, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Jacob B. Younkins, 685 Philadelphia St., Indiana, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
JEFFERSON COUNTY.		
William Honadle and Joseph Burgoon, Mabon St., Brookville, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	May 1.
W. H. Moore, West Main St., between 4th and 5th Sts., Reynoldsville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John F. Watson, 323 Oakland Ave., Punxsutawney, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
LACKAWANNA COUNTY.		
Harry P. Mellet, 241 Wyoming Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 864 Capouse Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 1427 Pittston Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 103 N. Main St., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 303 E. Drinker St., Dunmore, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 324 Cedar Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Hilan B. Sweet, 106 Penn Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
LAWRENCE COUNTY.		
Harry L. Allen, 13 and 15 Neshannock Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Jere Blucher, 648 S. Jefferson St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
David Cartwright, 619 Lawrence Ave., Ellwood City, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
James C. Houston, 109 East Long Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Harry R. Huston, 4 E. Long Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Mar. 1.
Robert McKee, 114 East Long Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Agnes M. Magill, 223 Grant St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Frank P. Major, Cor. Main & Railroad Sts., Wampum, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Howard Munnell, 59 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Reese & Spencer, J. A. Reese and J. W. Spencer, 30 West Washington St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
B. C. Rhodes & Son, 125 and 127 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Star Grocery Co., John P. Allen, Mgr., 24 N. Mercer St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
C. Ellsworth Thomas, 24 and 26 So. Mill St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Robert H. Wyrie, Mgr., 100 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
LUZERNE COUNTY.		
Warner W. Clements, 317 East Northampton St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
transferred February 5, 1908, to 301 East Market St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Warner W. Clements, 6 East Ross St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,		
Cut Rate Meat Co., L. H. Jefkins, Mgr., 46 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Davis Bros., E. W. and J. W. Davis, 43 East Market St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Davis Bros. Co., Edward Travis, Mgr., 107 W. Main St., Plymouth, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
East India Tea Co., Joseph F. Gillis, Prop., 55, 57, 59 So. Main St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry E. Eroh, Prop., 300 West Broad St., Hazleton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas Greenwood, 13 S. Main St., Pittston, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Elbert S. Noble, 40 S. Main St., Pittston, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Tremayne, 55 Main St., Ashley, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Russell Uhl, Prop., 24 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,		
McKEAN COUNTY.		
Daniel T. Drew, 20 Congress St., Bradford, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Andrew J. Hoffman, 22 Congress St., Bradford, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
MERCER COUNTY.		
Henry Baldwin, Mgr., 100 N. Water St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Christ S. Deibel, Phil. Carouthers, Mgr., 230 W. State St., Sharon,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Pa., Transferred Feb. 20, 1908 to Dell S. Christy,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William P. Fornof, 430 E. State St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward Jackson, 28 Spring St., Greenville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Ketler, 301 Broad St., Grove City, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
Edwin A. Sieg, 205 Broadway, S. Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John M. Wilkinson, 12 N. Water St., Sharon, Pa.,		
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.		
Gimbel Bros., Isaac Gimbel, Pres., Chestnut & Ninth Sts., Phila., Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Emma Graham, 419 East Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Archie McNeill, 3120 G. St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. B. Mason, 2507 S. Eleventh St., Philadelphia, Pa., cancelled,	Retail,	April 1.
John H. Moriarty, 4913 Aspen St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. Otis Paul & Co., 219 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
A. Salus & Son, Benj. Salus, Mgr., 1248-1250 South St., Phila., Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
Frank J. Smith, 2522 W. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa. Transferred	Retail,	Jan. 1.
April 9, 1908, to 2510 N. Front St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William Talbot, 1232 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Lena S. VanWert, 632 E. Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.,		
PIKE COUNTY.		
Everett H. Gilkey, Lord's Valley, Pa.,	Bg. House,	May 1.
Everett H. Gilkey, Shohola, Pa.,	Bg. House,	May 1.
POTTER COUNTY.		
Mrs. Maud Cargill, Cook's Camp, Genesee, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
VENANGO COUNTY.		
Adams & Co., Harry E. Adams, Mgr., 62 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
A. P. Dale & Co., Amos P. Dale, Prop., 306 E. Second St., Oil City,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Pa. Transferred March 28, 1908, to M. J. Dale,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Flynn Bros., Thos. and Michael Flynn, Water St., Emlenton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Franklin Grocery Co., George P. Gaiser and Wilbur F. Myers, 91	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
F. A. Hoffman & Co., John C. Gault, 211 Center St., Oil City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John F. Kuhn, 249 Seneca St., Oil City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Augustus Leach, 111 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Turner & Son, Don E. and Marcus E. Turner, Cor. Main and Railroad Sts., Rouseville, Pa.,		
WARREN COUNTY.		
Andrew J. Hoffman, 303 Hickory St., Warren, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
C. H. Smith Co., Ltd., Chas. H. Smith, Chairman, C. H. Smith Co.'s	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Building, Center St., Sheffield Pa.,		

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.		
James H. Boyer, 107 Fourth St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Central Meat Market, John J. McNerney & Patrick Moroney, W.	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Lincoln Ave., McDonald, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas R. Hallam, 112 W. Chestnut St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James S. Hughes, Allman Hotel Building, Bentleyville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank B. Kramer, Mgr., Third St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles B. McAlister, 38 W. Chestnut St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Michael M. McDermott, 428 Fallowfield Ave., Charleroi, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George E. McQuown, 98 N. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. Ray Nease, 98 N. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Bdg. House	Jan. 1.
Jacob F. Nease, 116 So. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jacob Nease, 140 So. Main St., Washington, Pa.,		
Pittsburg Grocery Co., Jas. McCollins, Mgr., 20 East Pike St., Canonsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Robert E. Shannon and Sherman M. Mason, 201 McKean Ave., Charleroi, Pa. Transferred Jan. 10, 1908, to 327 Fallowfield Ave., Charleroi, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Yohe, 225 Main St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.		
Arnold Traffic Co., Chas. Flynn, Pres., I. M. Keating, Sec'y, Fifth	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Ave. and Seventeenth St., Arnold, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thos. H. Bell, 170 Columbia Ave., Vandergrift, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank L. Baer, 209 W. Otterman St., Greensburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Curtis B. Clawson and Edwin C. Hunter, 106 Main St., Greensburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Ihrig, Prop., 957 Fourth Ave., New Kensington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jeannette Tea & Coffee Co., Harry L. Hopper, Prop., 624 Clay Ave.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jeannette, Pa. License revoked April 1, 1908,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward McCann, 119 N. Fifth St., Jeannette, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Lewis W. McCurdy, 705 Ligonier St., Latrobe, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward F. Seubert, 1102 Ligonier St., Latrobe, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
David A. Spencer, 404 Ninth St., New Kensington, Pa. Transferred	Retail,	Jan. 1.
March 11, 1908, to 949 Fifth Ave.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Allen Conner Co., Ltd., E. T. Conner, Gen. Mgr., 529, 533, 537 & 541 Ninth St., New Kensington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel N. Womer, 449 Schoonmaker Ave., Monessen, Pa., transferred	Retail,	Jan. 1.
February 7, 1908, to Edward Winwood,		

LIST OF RENOVATED BUTTER LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1 TO MAY 15, 1908.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.		
Conelius W. Antony, 203 Allegheny Mkt., Pittsburg, N. S.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Anna. Braun, Charles Braun, Mgr., 193 & 194 Allegheny Market,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John H. Ehrhardt, Stands 64-66 Allegheny Mkt., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Geo. R. Hanny, Stands 135 & 136 Allegheny Mkt., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John C. Gibson, Stands 197, 198, 206 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
John R. Martin, stands 200, 201, 202 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James Pogue & Son, Stands 204, 205, 218 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jesse W. Sarver, Stands 143-145 Market House, Federal St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William H. Speaker, 15 Wabash Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thos. S. Williams, 600 Preble Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.		
Nice & Schreiber Co., C. N. Weston, Sec'y and Treas., W. S. Nice, Gen. Mgr., 11 S. Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.

Part II.

GIVING A LIST OF THE ANALYSES OF

SAMPLES OF BUTTER AND OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS

MADE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER,

WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TO MAY 1, 1908.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Butter Case,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
A. B. 402,.....	A. B. 402,....	John Dunlap, ...	609 5th Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,

Butter Case,

A. B. 514,.....	A. B. 514,....	Owen B. Farley, ...	McKeesport, Pa., ...

Butter Cases,

F. J. W. 463,	F. J. W. 463,	Jeremy's Buffet Restaurant, John S. Wilson.	313 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.
F. J. W. 483,	F. J. W. 483,	Iron City Restaurant, S. G. Georgeson.	35 Diamond Square, Pittsburg, Pa.
F. J. W. 510,	F. J. W. 510,	Hotel Weber, ...	Frankstown Ave. & Station St., Pittsburg, Pa.
H. L. B. 2787,	H. L. B. 2787	Restaurant, Samuel Anderson,	Jeannette, Pa., ...
H. L. B. 2788,	H. L. B. 2788	Hotel Colombe, John Fath, ..	Jeannette, Pa., ...
H. L. B. 2791,	H. L. B. 2791	Hotel Trimble, George H. Trimble.	Jeannette, Pa., ...

Oleomargarine Case,

W. A. H. 3900,	1914,.....	Mrs. S. Merithew, Mrs. Alice Sumner.	New Albany, Pa., ...

Pure Food, Case,

H. P. C. 3835,	4469,.....	Wm. Butler Co., ...	7th & Spring Garden Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Pure Food Cases,

M. 4465,.....	M. 4465,.....	James McClurg Co., ...	414 Sixth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,..
M. 4474,.....	M. 4474,.....	Otis Shepard & Co. (M. Conlin).	Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa., ...

Vinegar Cases,

H. L. B. 2768,	H. L. B. 2768	Anchor Grocery Co. (Farling & Strong).	Rockwood, Pa., ...
H. L. B. 2771,	H. L. B. 2771	C. Grove, ...	Huntingdon, Pa., ...
H. P. C. 3803,	4438,.....	S. H. Flickinger, ...	5207 Market St., Phila., Pa., ...
H. P. C. 3813,	4448,.....	Horace Mancell, ...	234 So. 40th St., Phila., Pa., ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1908.

November, 1907.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Butter, ...	Nov. 27, 1907, ...	Colored oleomargarine.

January, 1908.

Butter, ...	Jan. 8, 1908, ...	Colored oleomargarine.

February, 1908.

Butter, ...	Feb. 4, 1908, ...	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter, ...	Feb. 12, 1908, ...	Oleomargarine; no license.
Butter, ...	Feb. 22, 1908, ...	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter, ...	Feb. 5, 1908, ...	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter, ...	Feb. 5, 1908, ...	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter, ...	Feb. 14, 1908, ...	Colored oleomargarine.

February, 1908.

Oleomargarine, ...	Feb. 22, 1908, ...	Oleomargarine; no license.

November, 1907.

Catsup, ...	Nov. 16, 1907, ...	Misbranded. Contains larger amount of benzoate of soda than declared on label.

December, 1907.

Mixed candy, ...	Dec. 5, 1907, ...	Highly charged with sulphurous acid and various coal tar dyes.
Mixed candy, ...	Dec. 5, 1907, ...	Highly charged with sulphurous acid and various coal tar dyes.

November, 1907.

Cider vinegar, ...	Nov. 23, 1907, ...	A distilled vinegar, low in acetic acid and colored with caramel.
Cider vinegar, ...	Nov. 22, 1907, ...	A distilled vinegar, low in acetic acid and colored with caramel.
White vinegar, ...	Nov. 8, 1907, ...	Not correctly labeled.
White wine vinegar,..	Nov. 11, 1907, ...	Not correctly labeled.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Vinegar Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
H. L. B. 2775,	H. L. B. 2775	J. A. Kelly & Co. (Leonard Miller, Altoona).	Snow Shoe, Pa., ...
H. L. B. 2777,	H. L. B. 2777	L. H. Smith, ...	Huntingdon, Pa., ...
H. L. B. 2778,	H. L. B. 2778	Stouffer & Brenneman, ...	Huntingdon, Pa., ...
W. A. H. 3912,	1837,.....	Samuel Sheets, ...	Williamsport, Pa., ...

Butter, No Cases,

A. B. 407,.....	A. B. 407,....	Lary's Restaurant, Charles Lary, Prop.	Mercer, Pa., ...
A. B. 408,.....	A. B. 408,....	White's Restaurant, Charles White, Prop.	Mercer, Pa., ...
A. B. 409,.....	A. B. 409,....	Opera House Restaurant, John Phillips, Prop.	Mercer, Pa., ...
A. B. 410,.....	A. B. 410,....	Buckley's Restaurant, R. H. Buckley, Prop.	Mercer, Pa., ...
A. B. 411,.....	A. B. 411,....	Buckham's Restaurant, E. Buckham, Prop.	Mercer, Pa., ...
A. B. 412,.....	A. B. 412,....	Hotel Humes, Geo. Humes, Prop.	Mercer, Pa., ...
A. B. 413,.....	A. B. 413,....	Hotel Rezner, Davis & Rezner, Prop.'s.	Mercer, Pa., ...
A. B. 414,.....	A. B. 414,...	Hotel Waverly, E. Buckham, Prop.	Mercer, Pa., ...
A. B. 415,.....	A. B. 415,....	Hotel Harry, J. W. Harry, Prop.	Mercer, Pa., ...
A. B. 467,.....	A. B. 467,....	Arlington Hotel, S. Gordon, Prop.	So. Sharon, Pa., ...
A. B. 468,.....	A. B. 468,....	Grocery, Nolan & Weller, Prop.'s.	So. Sharon, Pa., ...
A. B. 488,.....	A. B. 488,....	St. James, Hotel, R. A. Wright, Prop.	Corry, Pa., ...
A. B. 489,.....	A. B. 489,....	Phoenix Hotel, James W. Flynn, Prop.	Corry, Pa., ...
A. B. 490,.....	A. B. 490,....	McIntosh Hotel, Wm. Rourke, Prop.	Corry, Pa., ...
A. B. 491,.....	A. B. 491,....	Arlington Hotel, A. N. Weber, Prop.	Corry, Pa., ...
A. B. 492,.....	A. B. 492,....	Commercial Hotel, J. Schnider, Prop.	Corry, Pa., ...
A. B. 493,.....	A. B. 493,....	European Hotel, F. Laurie, Prop.	Corry, Pa., ...
A. B. 494,.....	A. B. 494,....	Palm Restaurant, Guy Gingnon, Prop.	Corry, Pa., ...

Butter, No Cases,

A. B. 416,.....	A. B. 416,....	Restaurant, Mrs. Rebecca Schell, Prop.	Sharpsville, Pa., ...
A. B. 417,.....	A. B. 417,....	Restaurant, J. A. Bolton, Prop.	Sharpsville, Pa., ...
A. B. 418,.....	A. B. 418,....	Pierce House, J. P. Clark, Prop.	Sharpsville, Pa., ...
A. B. 419,.....	A. B. 419,....	Knapp House, Geo. Molohney, Prop.	Sharpsville, Pa., ...
A. B. 420,.....	A. B. 420,....	Welch House, M. J. Welch, Prop.	Sharpsville, Pa., ...
A. B. 421,.....	A. B. 421,....	Lunch Room, P. Vittorio & Co.	Sharpsville, Pa., ...
A. B. 445,.....	A. B. 445,....	The Rathskeller Restaurant, Stokes & Esser, Prop.'s.	15 W. 8th St., Erie, Pa., ...
A. B. 446,.....	A. B. 446,....	Lunch Room, Geo. Flint, Prop.	Central Market House, Erie, Pa.
A. B. 447,.....	A. B. 447,....	So. Erie Hotel, J. G. Gherline.	Cor. 26th & Peach Sts., Erie, Pa.
A. B. 448,.....	A. B. 448,....	Arcade Hotel, F. Neubner, Prop.	726 State St., Erie, Pa., ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1908.

December, 1907.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Cider vinegar, ...	Dec. 19, 1907, ...	A distilled vinegar and colored with caramel.
Cider vinegar, ...	Dec. 20, 1907, ...	A distilled vinegar and colored with caramel.
Cider vinegar, ...	Dec. 20, 1907, ...	A distilled vinegar and colored with caramel.
Cider vinegar, ...	Dec. 20, 1907, ...	A distilled vinegar and colored with caramel.

October, 1907.

Butter, ...	Oct. 21, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Oct. 21, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Oct. 21, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Oct. 21, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Oct. 21, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Oct. 21, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Oct. 21, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Oct. 21, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Oct. 21, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Oct. 23, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Oct. 23, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Oct. 28, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Oct. 28, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Oct. 28, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Oct. 28, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Oct. 28, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Oct. 28, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Oct. 28, 1907, ...	Butter.

November, 1907.

Butter, ...	Nov. 1, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 1, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 1, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 1, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 1, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 1, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 6, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 6, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 6, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 6, 1907, ...	Butter.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Butter, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
A. B. 449,.....	A. B. 449,....	Hai Lou Shang, Restaurant, Nun Joung and Lee John, Prop.'s.	1228 Peach St., Erie, Pa., ...
A. B. 450,.....	A. B. 450,....	Cantlon House, P. Cantlon, Prop.	4 West 12th St., Erie, Pa., ...
A. B. 451,.....	A. B. 451,....	Restaurant, Fritz Seidle, Prop.	Cor. 13th & Peach Sts., Erie, Pa.
A. B. 452,.....	A. B. 452,....	Andrews' Cafe, G. W. Andrews, Prop.	Erie, Pa., ...

Butter, No Cases,

A. B. 422,.....	A. B. 422,....	Hotel River Side, Wm. Beard, Prop.	Cambridge, Pa., ...
A. B. 423,.....	A. B. 423,....	Hotel Bartlett, H. O. Paul, Prop.	Cambridge, Pa., ...
A. B. 424,.....	A. B. 424,....	Hotel White, L. S. Morgan, Prop.	Sharon, Pa., ...
A. B. 425,.....	A. B. 425,....	Hotel Halsey, F. H. Vanbrocklin, Prop.	Meadville, Pa., ...
A. B. 426,.....	A. B. 426,....	Restaurant, Dudenhoefer & Able, Prop.'s.	Meadville, Pa., ...
A. B. 427,.....	A. B. 427,....	Restaurant, C. F. Patton, Prop.	Meadville, Pa., ...
A. B. 428,.....	A. B. 428,....	Gable House, T. F. McGee, Prop.	Meadville, Pa., ...
A. B. 429,.....	A. B. 429,....	Restaurant, C. E. Chantz, Prop.	Meadville, Pa., ...
A. B. 430,.....	A. B. 430,....	Restaurant, J. E. Berger, Prop.	Meadville, Pa., ...
A. B. 431,.....	A. B. 431,....	Restaurant, O. Van Riper, Prop.	Meadville, Pa., ...
A. B. 433,.....	A. B. 433,....	Central Hotel, J. H. Snodgrass, Prop.	Meadville, Pa., ...
A. B. 434,.....	A. B. 434,....	Gills Hotel, H. J. Gills, Prop.,	Meadville, Pa., ...
A. B. 435,.....	A. B. 435,....	Able's Hotel, A. J. Able, Prop.	Meadville, Pa., ...
A. B. 436,.....	A. B. 436,....	Europe Dining Hall, A. D. Beers, Prop.	Union City, Pa., ...
A. B. 437,.....	A. B. 437,....	Warner Hotel, Tansey & Warner, Prop.'s.	Union City, Pa., ...
A. B. 438,.....	A. B. 438,....	St. Charles Hotel, Geo. Snerderwin, Prop.	Union City, Pa., ...
A. B. 439,.....	A. B. 439,....	Johnson House, F. J. Bean, Prop.	Union City, Pa., ...
A. B. 440,.....	A. B. 440,....	Coleman House, John A. France, Prop.	Union City, Pa., ...
A. B. 441,.....	A. B. 441,....	New Cooper House, F. L. Spenols, Prop.	Erie, Pa., ...
A. B. 442,.....	A. B. 442,....	Restaurant, John Jerod, Prop.,	Erie, Pa., ...
A. B. 443,.....	A. B. 443,....	Restaurant, Krammer Bros., Prop.	Erie, Pa., ...
A. B. 444,.....	A. B. 444,....	Herbert House, Jacob Lochbaum, Prop.	Erie, Pa., ...
A. B. 453,.....	A. B. 453,....	10th Avenue House, M. J. Sullivan, Prop.	Erie, Pa., ...
A. B. 454,.....	A. B. 454,....	Crystal Dining Room, L. Kustis, Prop.	Erie, Pa., ...
A. B. 455,.....	A. B. 455,....	Kellog House, Mrs. B. Morgan, Prop.	Sharon, Pa., ...
A. B. 456,.....	A. B. 456,....	Oxford Cafe, F. H. Davis, Prop.	Greenville, Pa., ...
A. B. 457,.....	A. B. 457,....	Arlington Hotel, E. F. Hughes, Prop.	Greenville, Pa., ...
A. B. 458,.....	A. B. 458,....	Belvedere Hotel, Thompson & Hiney, Prop.'s.	Greenville, Pa., ...
A. B. 459,.....	A. B. 459,....	Coleman Hotel, W. F. Coleman, Prop.	Greenville, Pa., ...
A. B. 460,.....	A. B. 460,....	City Restaurant, H. C. Shilling, Prop.	Greenville, Pa., ...
A. B. 461,.....	A. B. 461,....	Weakley's Restaurant, R. B. Weakley, Prop.	Greenville, Pa., ...
A. B. 462,.....	A. B. 462,....	National Hotel, Geo. Herrington, Prop.	Greenville, Pa., ...
A. B. 463,.....	A. B. 463,....	McAndrews' Lunch Room, John McAndrews, Prop.	Greenville, Pa., ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1908.

November, 1907—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Butter, ...	Nov. 6, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 6, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Nov. 6, 1907, ...	Butter.

December, 1907.

Butter, ...	Dec. 2, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 2, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 2, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 3, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 3, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 3, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 3, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 3, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 3, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 3, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 3, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 3, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 3, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 3, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 4, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 5, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 5, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 5, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 5, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 5, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 9, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 9, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 9, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 10, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 10, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 10, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 10, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 10, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 10, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 11, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 11, 1907, ...	Butter.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Butter, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
A. B. 464,.....	A. B. 464,....	Jones House, Mrs. J. W. Jones, Prop.	Greenville, Pa., ...
A. B. 465,.....	A. B. 465,....	Speir House, H. Maskery, Prop.	Greenville, Pa., ...
A. B. 466,.....	A. B. 466,....	Restaurant, Geo. Ward, Prop.,	Sharpsville, Pa., ...
A. B. 469,.....	A. B. 469,....	Morgan Hotel, C. J. McCarthy, Prop.	So. Sharon, Pa., ...
A. B. 470,.....	A. B. 470,....	Thomas Hotel, W. L. Thomas, Prop.	So. Sharon, Pa., ...
A. B. 471,.....	A. B. 471,....	Winsor Hotel, M. Sabo, Prop.,	So. Sharon, Pa., ...
A. B. 472,.....	A. B. 472,....	Ntl. European Hotel, J. Hovooth, Prop.	So. Sharon, Pa., ...
A. B. 473,.....	A. B. 473,....	Commercial Hotel, Mrs. A. Higgens, Prop.	Sharon, Pa., ...
A. B. 474,.....	A. B. 474,....	Shenango House, John Boyle, Prop.	Sharon, Pa., ...
A. B. 475,.....	A. B. 475,....	Gable Tavern, C. E. Gable, Prop.	Sharon, Pa., ...
A. B. 476,.....	A. B. 476,....	Hotel Midland, L. Rice, Prop.,	Meadville, Pa., ...
A. B. 477,.....	A. B. 477,....	Hotel Kepler, T. D. Kepler, Prop.	Meadville, Pa., ...
A. B. 478,.....	A. B. 478,....	Wayside Inn, T. A. Hunter, Prop.	Rouseville, Pa., ...
A. B. 479,.....	A. B. 479,....	Mansion House, Frank Watson, Prop.	Titusville, Pa., ...
A. B. 480,.....	A. B. 480,...	Restaurant, Kelley & Case, Prop.'s.	Titusville, Pa., ...
A. B. 481,.....	A. B. 481,....	Restaurant, J. L. Barbean, Prop.	Titusville, Pa., ...
A. B. 482,.....	A. B. 482,...	Restaurant, Joe Jacobs, Prop.,	Titusville, Pa., ...
A. B. 483,.....	A. B. 483,....	Sherman House, ...	Titusville, Pa., ...
A. B. 484,.....	A. B. 484,....	Breen's Hotel, J. J. Breen, Prop.	Titusville, Pa., ...
A. B. 485,.....	A. B. 485,....	American Hotel, John Schwartz, Prop.	Titusville, Pa., ...
A. B. 486,.....	A. B. 486,....	Buffalo Hotel, C. E. Moses, Prop.	Meadville, Pa., ...
A. B. 495,.....	A. B. 495,....	Thurston House, W. H. Quay, Prop.	Cambridge Springs, Pa., ...
A. B. 496,.....	A. B. 496,....	New American House, John Greenhouse, Prop.	Erie, Pa., ...
A. B. 497,.....	A. B. 497,....	The Melba, C. Decker, Prop.,	Erie, Pa., ...
A. B. 498,.....	A. B. 498,....	Restaurant, M. Schwab, Prop.,	Erie, Pa., ...
A. B. 499,.....	A. B. 499,....	Hotel Forbush, J. H. Rufus, Prop.	Erie, Pa., ...
A. B. 500,.....	A. B. 500,....	Boarding House, Chas. Whittoning, Prop.	Erie, Pa., ...
A. B. 501,.....	A. B. 501,....	Young's Cafe, C. A. Young, Prop.	Kersarge, Pa., ...
A. B. 502,.....	A. B. 502,....	Walnut Creek Hotel, Mary Bieble, Prop.	Erie, Pa., ...
A. B. 505,.....	A. B. 505,...	Runyon House, Earl Runyon, Prop.	Erie, Pa., ...
A. B. 506,.....	A. B. 506,....	Lunch Room, New York Tea Store, Scarlett Bros., Prop.'s.	Greenville, Pa., ...
A. B. 507,.....	A. B. 507,....	Grocery, W. H. Evans, Prop.,	

Butter, No Cases,

A. B. 503,.....	A. B. 503,....	Balzer Hotel, H. G. Balzer, Prop.	Kersarge, Pa., ...
A. B. 504,.....	A. B. 504,....	Restaurant, Henry Bender, Prop.	Meadville, Pa., ...
A. B. 532,.....	A. B. 532,....	Restaurant, H. C. Gross, Prop.	Erie, Pa., ...
A. B. 533,.....	A. B. 533,....	Kimberley House, Geo. Kimberley, Prop.	Erie, Pa., ...
A. B. 534,.....	A. B. 534,....	National Hotel, H. Mankei, Prop.	Erie, Pa., ...
A. B. 535,.....	A. B. 535,....	New Marine Hotel, Geo. J. Swinmins, Prop.	Erie, Pa., ...
A. B. 536,.....	A. B. 536,....	Erie City Hotel, Louis Behr, Prop.	Erie, Pa., ...
A. B. 537,.....	A. B. 537,....	New Morton House, Seth Clover, Prop.	Erie, Pa., ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1908.

December, 1907—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Butter, ...	Dec. 12, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 12, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 11, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 13, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 13, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 13, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 13, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 13, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 13, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 13, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 16, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 16, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 17, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 17, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 17, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 17, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 17, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 17, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 17, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 17, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 17, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 18, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 18, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 19, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 19, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 19, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 19, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 19, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 20, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 30, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 30, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Dec. 31, 1907, ...	Butter.

January, 1908.

Butter, ...	Jan. 3, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Jan. 4, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Jan. 17, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Jan. 17, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Jan. 17, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Jan. 17, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Jan. 17, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Jan. 23, 1908, ...	Butter.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Butter, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
A. B. 538,.....	A. B. 538,....	Central Hotel, Tom Davis, Prop.	Sharon, Pa., ...
A. B. 539,.....	A. B. 539,....	Lunch Room, Geo. Stewart, Prop.	Greenville, Pa., ...
A. B. 540,.....	A. B. 540,....	European Hotel—Restaurant—Tom Gent, Prop.	Oil City, Pa., ...
A. B. 541,.....	A. B. 541,....	St. James Hotel, R. J. Lynch, Prop.	Titusville, Pa., ...
A. B. 542,.....	A. B. 542,....	Boarding House, Grace McDonald, Prop.	Erie, Pa., ...
A. B. 543,.....	A. B. 543,....	Royal Hotel, Chas. Conroth, Prop.	Erie, Pa., ...
A. B. 544,.....	A. B. 544,....	Palace Hotel, F. A. Schmit, Prop.	Erie, Pa., ...

Butter, No Cases,

A. B. 545,.....	A. B. 545,....	Lieble House, Jack Myers, Prop.	Erie, Pa., ...
J. J. 41,.....	J. J. 41,.....	The Buckeye Butter Co., ...	Pittsburg, Pa., ...

Butter, No Cases,

A. B. 553,.....	A. B. 553,....	Store, J. Roth, Prop., ...	709 8th Ave., Homestead, Pa.,..
A. B. 555,.....	A. B. 555,....	Store, J. F. Nease, Prop., ...	116 S. Main St., Washington, Pa.
A. B. 556,.....	A. B. 556,....	Store, H. H. Shank, Prop., ..	117 S. Main St., Washington, Pa.
A. B. 562,.....	A. B. 562,....	Restaurant, Cyrus Alderman, Prop.	Erie, Pa., ...
A. B. 570,.....	A. B. 570,....	Store, Anna Frewen, Prop.,..	Cor. Negley & Darr Sts., So. Sharon, Pa.
A. B. 572,.....	A. B. 572,....	Clark's Restaurant, Rowland Clark, Prop.	416 Third Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,
A. B. 573,.....	A. B. 573,....	Clark's Restaurant, Rowland Clark, Prop.	416 Third Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,
A. B. 577,.....	A. B. 577,....	Casino Restaurant, ...	427 McKean Ave., Charleroi, Pa.
A. B. 578,.....	A. B. 578,....	Store, Michael McDermott, Prop.	428 Fallowfield Ave., Charleroi, Pa.
J. J. 55,.....	J. J. 55,.....	McCann & Co., ...	Pittsburg, Pa., ...
A. B. 580,.....	A. B. 580,....	Hotel Arthur, ...	Charleroi, Pa., ...
H. P. C. 4101,	4733,.....	Tilton's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., ...
H. P. C. 4102,	4734,.....	Wilson Shire, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., ...
H. P. C. 4103,	4734a,.....	Hassler's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., ...
H. P. C. 4104,	4735,.....	Hill's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., ...
H. P. C. 4105,	4736,.....	Olive Cafe, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., ...
H. P. C. 4106,	4737,.....	Walter's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., ...
H. P. C. 4108,	4739,.....	Hart's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., ...
H. P. C. 4109,	4740,.....	A. C. Smith, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., ...
H. P. C. 4110,	4741,.....	Watson's Cafe, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., ...
H. P. C. 4111,	4742,.....	Titus' Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., ...
H. P. C. 4112,	4743,.....	Higgins' Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., ...
H. P. C. 4113,	4744,.....	F. L. Patchett, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., ...
H. P. C. 4114,	4745,.....	Hosking's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., ...
H. P. C. 4115,	4746,.....	Kessler's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., ...
H. P. C. 4116,	4747,.....	Cafe, 6th & Montgomery Ave.,	Philadelphia, Pa., ...
H. P. C. 4117,	4748,.....	Anderson's Cafe, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., ...
H. P. C. 4118,	4749,.....	Peerless Cafe, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., ...
H. P. C. 4119,	4750,.....	Doland's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., ...
H. P. C. 4120,	4751,.....	Mosser Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., ...
H. P. C. 4126,	4757,.....	J. H. Moriarty, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., ...
H. P. C. 4127,	4758,.....	Bell's Oyster House, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., ...
H. P. C. 4128,	4759,.....	Ennis Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., ...
H. P. C. 4129,	4760,.....	Wismer's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., ...
H. P. C. 4130,	4761,.....	Schroeder's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., ...
H. P. C. 4131,	4762,.....	Robinson & Crawford, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., ...
M. 4538,.....	M. 4538,.....	Charles M. McIntosh, ...	1201 Federal St., Pittsburg, Pa.,
M. 4539,.....	M. 4539,.....	Fire Bros., ...	1318 Federal St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.
M. 4541,.....	M. 4541,.....	C. Stimple, ...	2602 Perrysville Ave., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.
M. 4543,.....	M. 4543,.....	H. C. Meyer, ...	630 2d St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.
M. 4545,.....	M. 4545,.....	Triune Butter Co., ...	Rebecca St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,
M. 4548,.....	M. 4548,.....	M. Fuhrer, ...	Stall 22 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1908.

January, 1908=Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Butter, ...	Jan. 24, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Jan. 29, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Jan. 29, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Jan. 30, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Jan. 31, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Jan. 31, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	Jan. 31, 1908, ...	Butter.

February, 1908.

Butter, ...	Feb. 3, 1908, ...	Butter,
Butter, ...	Feb. 29, 1908, ...	Butter.

March, 1908.

Butter, ...	March 3, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 7, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 7, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 19, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 21, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 25, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 25, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 26, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 26, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 13, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 26, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 14, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 14, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 16, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 17, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 17, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 18, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 19, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 20, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 20, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 21, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 23, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 23, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 24, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 24, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 25, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 25, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 26, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 26, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 27, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 30, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 30, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 31, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 31, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 31, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 31, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 31, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 6 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 6, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 7, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 7, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 12, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	March 14, 1908, ...	Butter.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Butter, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
H. P. C. 4132,	4763,	Sache's Restaurant,	Philadelphia, Pa.,
H. P. C. 4133,	4764,	Groogan's Restaurant,	Philadelphia, Pa.,
H. P. C. 4135,	4766,	Trathum's Restaurant,	Philadelphia, Pa.,
H. P. C. 4136,	4767,	Harry Somers,	Philadelphia, Pa.,
H. P. C. 4137,	4768,	Quaker's Restaurant,	Philadelphia, Pa.,
H. P. C. 4140,	4771,	Luella Restaurant,	Philadelphia, Pa.,
H. P. C. 4142,	4773,	Cooney's Restaurant,	Philadelphia, Pa.,
H. P. C. 4143,	4774,	Schafhauser's Restaurant,	Philadelphia, Pa.,
H. P. C. 4144,	4775,	Royal Restaurant,	Philadelphia, Pa.,
H. P. C. 4145,	4776,	J. T. Perry,	Philadelphia, Pa.,
H. P. C. 4146,	4777,	Stratton Restaurant,	Philadelphia, Pa.,
H. P. C. 4148,	4779,	Louis Weigle,	Philadelphia, Pa.,
H. P. C. 4150,	4781,	Landis,	Bucks county, Pa.,
H. P. C. 4151,	4782,	The Maryland,	Philadelphia, Pa.,
H. P. C. 4152,	4783,	Tuttle & McGahey,	Philadelphia, Pa.,
H. P. C. 4153,	4784,	Underhill's Restaurant,	Philadelphia, Pa.,
H. P. C. 4157,	4788,	Charles C. Bohme,	Philadelphia, Pa.,
H. P. C. 4158,	4789,	Restaurant, Ridge Ave. above Columbia.	Philadelphia, Pa.,
H. P. C. 4159,	4790,	Wingert's,	Philadelphia, Pa.,
H. P. C. 4160,	4791,	Buhrer's Restaurant,	Philadelphia, Pa.,
H. P. C. 4161,	4792,	A. H. Linn,	Philadelphia, Pa.,
H. P. C. 4162,	4793,	Wallace's Restaurant,	Philadelphia, Pa.,
H. P. C. 4163,	4794,	John Barnett,	Philadelphia, Pa.,
H. P. C. 4164,	4795,	Dunn's Restaurant,	Philadelphia, Pa.,
H. P. C. 4165,	4796,	Weber & Seiple,	738 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.
A. B. 584,	A. B. 584,	Kelley's Hotel, Ed. Moran, Prop.	218 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.,
A. B. 587,	A. B. 587,	Clark's Restaurant, Rowland Clark, Prop.	10 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.
A. B. 588,	A. B. 588,	Wilson Hotel, John Wilson, Prop.	Erie, Pa.,
A. B. 590,	A. B. 590,	Dunbar Restaurant, Oscar Dunbar, Prop.	Cambridge, Pa.,
A. B. 604,	A. B. 604,	Restaurant, Geo. Smith, Prop.,	Erie, Pa.,
A. B. 605,	A. B. 605,	Park View Hotel, Louis Galmish, Prop.	Erie, Pa.,
A. B. 606,	A. B. 606,	Schuster Market, Abe Schuster, Prop.	Erie, Pa.,
A. B. 621,	A. B. 621,	American Restaurant,	Erie, Pa.,
A. B. 622,	A. B. 622,	German Hotel, Wm. Rhone, Prop.	115 Mansion St., Pittsburg, Pa.,
A. B. 613,	A. B. 613,	Espey Bros. Store,	7 Mansion St., Pittsburg, Pa.,
A. B. 623,	A. B. 623,	Meat Market, Lamp Bros., Prop.	661 Penn Ave., Reading, Pa.,
C. C. L. 1150,	1975,	Vogel's Quick Lunch,	833 Penn St., Reading, Pa.,
C. C. L. 1151,	1950,	Cafe, E. Kealing, Prop.,	Penn St., Reading, Pa.,
C. C. L. 1152,	1974,	Geo. Nein,	705 Penn St., Reading, Pa.,
C. C. L. 1153,	1949,	E. S. Wenrich's,	623 Penn St., Reading, Pa.,
C. C. L. 1154,	1951,	Nonpareil Dining Room,	545 Penn St., Reading, Pa.,
C. C. L. 1155,	1973,	Wenrich's Quick Lunch Restaurant.	503 Penn St., Reading, Pa.,
C. C. L. 1156,	1952,	Colonial Cafe, Z. E. Barkalow, Prop.	433 Penn St., Reading, Pa.,
C. C. L. 1157,	1953,	Restaurant, Reed & Kurtz, Prop.'s.	352 Penn St., Reading, Pa.,
C. C. L. 1158,	1955,	Family Restaurant, Alex. H. Printz, Prop.	Penn St., Reading, Pa.,
C. C. L. 1159,	1972,	F. Pierce Miller & Son,	9 So. 6th St., Reading, Pa.,
C. C. L. 1160,	1970,	Rote's Restaurant,	4446 So. 6th St., Reading, Pa.,
C. C. L. 1161,	1971,	L. W. Lord,	Reading, Pa.,
C. C. L. 1162,	1966,	Imperial Cafe, E. Gerstel, Prop.	337 So. 6th St., Reading, Pa.,
C. C. L. 1163,	1965,	Restaurant, J. M. Ravel,	36 So. 4th St., Reading, Pa.,
C. C. L. 1164,	1964,	H. Houck,	235 N. 8th St., Reading, Pa.,
C. C. L. 1165,	1963,	J. E. Crouse, Prop.,	201 N. 9th St., Reading, Pa.,
C. C. L. 1166,	1962,	Restaurant, H. Kohl, Prop.,	351 N. 6th St., Reading, Pa.,
C. C. L. 1167,	1961,	Restaurant, O. Mengle,	Sixth St., Reading, Pa.,
C. C. L. 1168,	1960,	Sheetz Cafe,	Reading, Pa.,
C. C. L. 1169,	1959,	Restaurant, P. & R. Depot,	Reading, Pa.,
C. C. L. 1170,	1958,	Mansion House,	Reading, Pa.,
C. C. L. 1172,	1956,	Maier Bros.,	Reading, Pa.,
C. C. L. 1173,	1948,	Powdermaker's,	Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.,
D. B. M. 1,	D. B. M. 1,	Mongahela House,	Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.,
D. B. M. 2,	D. B. M. 2,	Hotel Griswold,	Sixth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,
D. B. M. 3,	D. B. M. 3,	Hotel Annex,	Sixth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,
D. B. M. 4,	D. B. M. 4,	Cafe Bismark,	Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa.,
D. B. M. 5,	D. B. M. 5,	Farmer's Building Restaurant,	104 E. Ohio St., No. S., Pittsburg, Pa.
D. B. M. 6,	D. B. M. 6,	Illenberger's Cafe,	

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1908.

April, 1908.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Butter,	April 1, 1908	Butter.
Butter,	April 1, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 2, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 3, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 3, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 6, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 7, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 7, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 8, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 9, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 9, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 10, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 10, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 10, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 10, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 11, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 13, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 13, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 14, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 14, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 14, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 15, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 16, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 16, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 16, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 3, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 7, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 7, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 10, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 11, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 20, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 20, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 25, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 25, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 25, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 25, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 10, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 10, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 10, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	April 10

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Butter, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
D. B. M. 8,...	D. B. M. 8,..	Hotel Boyer, ...	N. S., Pittsburg, Pa., ...
D. B. M. 9,...	D. B. M. 9,..	Mirror Restaurant, ...	Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.,..
D. B. M. 10,..	D. B. M. 10,.	Adams' Cafe, ...	Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa., ...
D. B. M. 11,..	D. B. M. 11,.	Hotel Newell, ...	Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa., ...
D. B. M. 12,..	D. B. M. 12,.	Laner's Tavern, ...	Federal St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa .
D. B. M. 13,..	D. B. M. 13,.	Stag Hotel, ...	Anderson St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.
D. B. M. 14,..	D. B. M. 14,.	The Heidelberg, ...	110 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.
D. B. M. 15,..	D. B. M. 15,.	Hotel Liberty, ...	Eighth and Liberty Sts., Pittsburg, Pa.
D. B. M. 16,..	D. B. M. 16,.	Graham's Cafe, ...	330-332 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
D. B. M. 17,..	D. B. M. 17,.	Restaurant, James F. Kilkeory.	814-816 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
D. B. M. 19,..	D. B. M. 19,.	New Hotel White, ...	McKeesport, Pa., ...
J. J. 90,.....	J. J. 90,.....	Reynolds, ...	Sixth street, Elwood City, Pa.,.
J. J. 94,.....	J. J. 94,.....	Union Station Dining Room,..	Pittsburg, Pa., ...
J. J. 96,.....	J. J. 96,.....	Child's Restaurant, ...	Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa., ...
J. J. 97,.....	J. J. 97,.....	Matt Weiss, ...	Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.,..
J. J. 98,.....	J. J. 98,.....	Kaufman's Dining Room, ...	Cor. Fifth Ave., and Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.
J. J. 99,.....	J. J. 99,.....	Fort Pitt Hotel, ...	Pittsburg, Pa., ...
J. J. 100,.....	J. J. 100,.....	Cohen's Restaurant, ...	Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa., ...
J. J. 101,.....	J. J. 101,.....	McCreary's Dining Room, ...	Sixth Ave. and Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa.
J. J. 107,.....	J. J. 107,.....	Hotel Liberty, ...	Eighth and Liberty Sts., Pittsburg, Pa.
J. J. 108,.....	J. J. 108,.....	Arlington Restaurant, ...	Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
J. J. 109,.....	J. J. 109,.....	Colonial Woman's Restaurant,	545 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.
J. J. 110,.....	J. J. 110,.....	Dining Room, Joseph Horne Co.	Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa., ...
J. J. 112,.....	J. J. 112,.....	Belmar Butter Co., ...	1305 Long Ave., E. E., Pittsburg, Pa.
J. J. 113,.....	J. J. 113,.....	Black's Restaurant, ...	26 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,...
A. B. 591,.....	A B. 591,....	Weisberg Restaurant, ...	Pittsburg, Pa., ...
A. B. 592,.....	A. B. 592,....	Pittsburg Dairy Lunch, ...	228 Diamond St., Pittsburg, Pa.,
A. B. 595,.....	A. B. 595,....	Arcade Club Restaurant, ...	225 Diamond St., Pittsburg, Pa.,
A. B. 596,.....	A. B. 596,....	McCarthy's Oyster and Chop House.	242 Diamond St., Pittsburg, Pa.,
A. B. 598,.....	A. B 598,....	Diamond Restaurant, ...	311 Diamond St., Pittsburg, Pa.,
A. B. 599,.....	A. B. 599,....	Geo. Kramer, ...	315-317 Diamond St., Pittsburg, Pa.
A. B. 602,.....	A. B. 602,....	Royal Restaurant and Lunch Room.	320 Diamond St., Pittsburg, Pa.,
A. B. 607,.....	A. B. 607,....	Boyer Hotel, ...	Pittsburg, Pa., ...
A. B. 608,.....	A B. 608,....	Kartsen's Cafe, ...	332-34 Diamond St., Pittsburg, Pa.
A. B. 609,.....	A. B. 609,....	High Class Delicatessen Lunch,	333-24 Diamond St., Pittsburg, Pa.
A. B. 610,.....	A. B. 610,....	Goettman's Restaurant, ...	336-44 Diamond St., Pittsburg, Pa.
A. B. 611,.....	A. B. 611,....	John A. Grogan's Cafe and Bar.	410 Diamond St., Pittsburg, Pa.,
A. B. 612,.....	A. B 612,....	Restaurant, M. F. Maloney,..	Cor. Diamond St., Pittsburg, Pa.
A. B. 618,.....	A. B. 618,....	Herman's Restaurant, ...	617 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.
A. B. 622,.....	A. B. 622,....	Curb Cafe, ...	2221 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,
A. B. 624,.....	A. B. 624,....	Gannon Hotel, ...	207 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,
A. B. 625,.....	A B. 625,....	C. L. Marrow, ...	Turtle Creek, Pa., ...
A. B. 626,.....	A. B. 626,....	Hotel Cirbert, ...	817 Penn Ave., E. Pittsburg, Pa.
A. B. 630,.....	A. B. 630,....	Hotel Grand, ...	129-131 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
A. B. 632,.....	A. B. 632,....	Black's Restaurant, ...	606 Liberty St., Pittsburg, Pa....
A. B. 634,.....	A. B 634,....	Hotel Whalen, ...	332 Liberty St., Pittsburg, Pa.,
M. 4557, ...	M. 4557, ...	Hotel Duquesne, ...	Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa....
M. 4558, ...	M. 4558, ...	Hotel Antler, ...	Fifth Ave. and Oliver St., Pittsburg, Pa.
M. 4559, ...	M. 4559, ...	Miller's Restaurant, ...	Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.,...
M. 4560, ...	M. 4560, ...	Hotel Henry, ...	Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa., ...
M. 4561, ...	M. 4561, ...	Union Restaurant, ...	Frick Building, Pittsburg, Pa.,.
M. 4562, ...	M. 4562, ...	Hotel Elliott, ...	Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.,..
M. 4563, ...	M. 4563, ...	Hotel Anderson, ...	Pittsburg, Pa., ...
M 4564, ...	M. 4564, ...	Hotel Metropole, ...	Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,....
M. 4565, ...	M. 4565, ...	Maloney's Cafe, ...	Cor Diamond and Grant Sts., Pittsburg, Pa.
M. 4566, ...	M. 4566, ...	Seventh Avenue Hotel, ...	Pittsburg, Pa., ...
M. 4568, ...	M. 4568, ...	Keller's Restaurant, ...	Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.,..

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1908.

April, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Butter, ...	April 17, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 18, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 18, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 20, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 21, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 22, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 22, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 25, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 25, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 27, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 29, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 11, 1809, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 13, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 15, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 16, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 17, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 18, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 21, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 22, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 23, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 24, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 25, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 29, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 29, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 29, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 29, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 29, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 30, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 30, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 30, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 13, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 14, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 14, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 15, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 16, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 18, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 20, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 21, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 22, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 24, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 25, 1908, ...	Butter.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Butter, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
M. 4569, ...	M. 4569, ...	10 Smithfield St., ...	Pittsburg, Pa., ...
M. 4570, ...	M. 4570, ...	Fulton Cafe, ...	Fulton Building, Pittsburg, Pa.,
M. 4571, ...	M. 4571, ...	Diet's Restaurant, ...	Federal St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.
M. 4572, ...	M. 4572, ...	John Dimling's Cafe, ...	409-411 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.

Milk, No Cases,

F. J. W. 581,.	568,.....	W. R. Ferguson, ...	Ellsworth, Pa., ...
McG. 2643,....	561,.....	A. Wineman, ...	Youngwood, Pa., ...
McG. 2644,....	559,.....	A. Wineman, ...	Youngwood, Pa., ...
McG. 2645,....	560,.....	J. G. Alman, ...	Youngwood, Pa., ...
McG. 2646,....	562,.....	J. G. Alman, ...	Youngwood, Pa., ...
McG. 2647,....	563,.....	J. G. Sell, ...	Youngwood, Pa., ...
McG. 2648,....	564,.....	J. G. Sell, ...	Youngwood, Pa., ...
McG. 2649,....	565,.....	I. P. Miller, ...	Youngwood, Pa., ...
McG. 2650,....	566,.....	I. P. Miller, ...	Youngwood, Pa., ...
J. J. 111,.....	J. J. 111,.....	Joseph Hughes, ...	534 Harmon St., Homestead, Pa.,
A. B 623,.....	A. B. 623,....	Gannon Hotel, ...	Pittsburg, Pa., ...
A. B. 631,.....	A. B. 631,....	Hotel Grand, ...	129-131 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
A. B. 633,.....	A. B. 633,....	Black's Restaurant, ...	606 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,
M. 4573, ...	M. 4573, ...	John Dimling's Restaurant, ...	409-411 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.

Oleomargarine, No. Case,

J. J. 31, ...	J. J. 31, ...	Central Market, ...	26 Mill St., New Castle, Pa.,....

Oleomargarine, No. Case,

H. P. C. 4154,	4785.....	Van Werts, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., ...

PURE FOOD SAMPLES COMPLYING

J. J. 48, ...	J. J. 48, ...	Allen McCully, ...	N. S. Market House, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. J. 49, ...	J. J. 49, ...	Geo. P. Eckert, ...	N. S. Market House, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. J. 50, ...	J. J. 50, ...	Geo. P. Eckert, ...	N. S. Market House, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. J. 52, ...	J. J. 52, ...	Duquesne Packing Co., ...	Diamond Market House, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. J. 53, ...	J. J. 53, ...	Geo. W. Evans, ...	Diamond Market House, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. J. 54, ...	J. J. 54, ...	H. G. Lippert, ...	Diamond Market House, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. J. 58, ...	J. J. 58, ...	Wm. F. Fried, ...	Diamond Market House, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. J. 59, ...	J. J. 59, ...	Stand 25, ...	Diamond Market House, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. J. 61, ...	J. J. 61, ...	John Bissel, ...	6492 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
J. J. 63, ...	J. J. 63, ...	G. Kress, ...	Market House, N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.
J. J. 64, ...	J. J. 64, ...	H. E. Gillander, ...	Market House, N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.
A. B. 560,.....	A. B. 560,....	Chas. Sedgwick, ...	Erie, Pa., ...
A. B. 566,.....	A. B. 566,....	Peter Deibel's Sons, ...	Sharon, Pa., ...
G. M. P. 2161,.	G. M. P. 2161,	R. H. Shuler, ...	Warren, Pa., ...
G. M. P. 2162,.	G. M. P. 2162,	Star Grocery Co., F. A. Yeagle, Pro.	Warren, Pa., ...
G. M. P. 2163,.	G. M. P. 2163,	Hullberg & Simpson, ...	Warren, Pa., ...
G. M. P. 2164,.	G. M. P. 2164,	Kofe & Henry, ...	Warren, Pa., ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1908.

April, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Butter, ...	April 25, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 27, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 29, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 30, 1908, ...	Butter.

April, 1908.

Milk, ...	April 4, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 1, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 1, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	April 1, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 1, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 1, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 1, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 1, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 29, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 29, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	April 30, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 30, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	April 30, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	April 30, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.

February, 1908.

Oleomargarine, ...	February 15, 1908, ...	Oleomargarine.

April, 1908.

Oleomargarine, ...	April 11, 1908, ...	Oleomargarine.

WITH RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Fresh Hamburger steak.	March 10, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	March 10, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,..	March 10, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Fresh sausage, ...	March 12, 1980, ...	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	March 12, 1980, ...	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	March 12, 1980, ...	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,..	March 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,..	March 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,..	March 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	March 19, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	March 19, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,..	March 19, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,..	March 21, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Tomatoes, ...	North East Preserving Works, North East, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Corn, ...	North East Preserving Works, North East, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Pork and beans, ...	T. A. Snider Preserving Co, Cincinnati, O.	No adulteration detected.
Early June peas,.....	March 24, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

FOOD SAMPLES

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
G. M. P. 2165, .	G. M. P. 2165,	F. E. Fehlman, ...	Warren, Pa., ...
G. M. P. 2166, .	G. M. P. 2166,	J. F. McAnernay, ...	Warren, Pa., ...
G. M. P. 2167, .	G. M. P. 2167,	Jas. H. Berger, ...	Warren, Pa., ...
G. M. P. 2168, .	G. M. P. 2168,	C. A. Johnson, ...	Warren, Pa., ...
G. M. P. 2169, .	G. M. P. 2169,	C. H. Smith & Co., ...	Sheffield, Pa., ...
G. M. P. 2170, .	G. M. P. 2170,	Gustafson & Nelson, ...	Sheffield, Pa., ...
G. M. P. 2171, .	G. M. P. 2171,	T. B. Meeley, ...	North Clarendon, Pa., ...
G. M. P. 2172, .	G. M. P. 2172,	J. B. Miller, ...	North Clarendon, Pa., ...
G. M. P. 2173, .	G. M. P. 2173,	C. S. Morris & Co., ...	Garland, Pa., ...
G. M. P. 2174, .	G. M. P. 2174,	Horn Bros., ...	Garland, Pa., ...
G. M. P. 2176, .	G. M. P. 2176,	Dolon Bros., ...	Kane, Pa., ...
G. M. P. 2177, .	G. M. P. 2177,	A. Clemenger, ...	Kane, Pa., ...
G. M. P. 2178, .	G. M. P. 2178,	W. H. Banlett, ...	Kane, Pa., ...
G. M. P. 2179, .	G. M. P. 2179,	Zellers Cash Store, ...	Kane, Pa., ...
G. M. P. 2180, .	G. M. P. 2180,	R. A. Forsythe, ...	Kane, Pa., ...
G. M. P. 2181, .	G. M. P. 2181,	Yeardon & Yeardon, ...	Kane, Pa., ...
G. M. P. 2182, .	G. M. P. 2182,	P. W. McHale & Co., ...	Kane, Pa., ...
G. M. P. 2184, .	G. M. P. 2184,	C. P. Merkle, ...	Tidioute, Pa., ...
G. M. P. 2185, .	G. M. P. 2185,	F. R. Jennings, ...	Tidioute, Pa., ...
G. M. P. 2186, .	G. M. P. 2186,	J. Bourgain, ...	Tidioute, Pa., ...
G. M. P. 2187, .	G. M. P. 2187,	M. V. Devoie, ...	Tidioute, Pa., ...
G. M. P. 2188, .	G. M. P. 2188,	A. Dunn & Son, ...	Tidioute, Pa., ...
G. M. P. 2189, .	G. M. P. 2189,	E. A. Culver, ...	Tidioute, Pa., ...
MG. 2651, ...	567, ...	Geo. Swiger, ...	Youngwood, Pa., ...
C. C. L. 1133, .	1945, ...	C. Etter, ...	Harrisburg, Pa., ...
C. C. L. 1134, .	1942, ...	Joseph Chicea, ...	Harrisburg, Pa., ...
C. C. L. 1135, .	1940, ...	R. J. Peters, ...	Harrisburg, Pa., ...
C. C. L. 1136, .	1943, ...	H. B. Walbert, ...	Harrisburg, Pa., ...
C. C. L. 1137, .	1939, ...	Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, ...	Millersburg, Pa., ...
C. C. L. 1138, .	1941, ...	E. E. Negley, ...	Millersburg, Pa., ...
C. C. L. 1139, .	1969, ...	Mary A. Voss, ...	Millersburg, Pa., ...
C. C. C. 1140, .	1944, ...	H. A. Carmony, ...	Millersburg, Pa., ...
C. C. L. 1141, .	1968, ...	C. G. Skelton, ...	Millersburg, Pa., ...
C. C. L. 1142, .	1967, ...	H. L. Gilbert & Co., ...	Lancaster, Pa., ...
C. C. L. 1174, .	1977, ...	Binkley's, ...	Lancaster, Pa., ...
C. C. L. 1175, .	1978, ...	D. S. Bursk & Son, ...	Lancaster, Pa., ...
C. C. L. 1176, .	1985, ...	Huber Bros., ...	Lancaster, Pa., ...
C. C. L. 1177, .	1984, ...	R. M. Hood, ...	Lancaster, Pa., ...
C. C. L. 1178, .	1979, ...	R. C. Seldomridge, ...	Lancaster, Pa., ...
C. C. L. 1179, .	1983, ...	Bleckensderfer's, ...	Lancaster, Pa., ...
C. C. L. 1200, .	1989, ...	Franklin Tea Co., ...	York, Pa., ...
C. C. L. 1209, .	1986, ...	Myers Wells & Co., ...	York, Pa., ...
C. C. L. 1211, .	1990, ...	J. Schwartz, ...	York, Pa., ...
C. C. L. 1213, .	1988, ...	W. A. Bosserman, ...	York, Pa., ...
C. C. L. 1219, .	1987, ...	J. Helforch, ...	York, Pa., ...
W. A. H. 3928,	W. A. H. 3928	S. Moore, ...	Milton, Pa., ...
W. A. H. 3929,	W. A. H. 3929	J. W. N. Swartz, ...	Milton, Pa., ...
W. A. H. 3930,	W. A. H. 3930	James Buoy, ...	Milton, Pa., ...
W. A. H. 3932,	W. A. H. 3932	C. W. Rank & Co., ...	Milton, Pa., ...
W. A. H. 3934,	W. A. H. 3934	J. B. Harris, ...	Milton, Pa., ...
W. A. H. 3935,	W. A. H. 3935	E. H. Spotts, ...	Milton, Pa., ...
W. A. H. 3944,	W. A. H. 3944	J. W. Bailey, ...	Williamsport, Pa., ...
W. A. H. 3936,	W. A. H. 3936	Z. B. Gray & Co., ...	Williamsport, Pa., ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1908.

—CONTINUED.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Potted beef, ...	Franco American Food Co., Jersey City Heights, N. J.	No adulteration detected.
Potted ham, ...	Libby, McNeil & Libby, Chicago, ...	No adulteration detected.
Spinach, ...	Fenton Bros., Fenton, N. J., ...	No adulteration detected.
Salmon, ...	Fishing & Mining Co., Karluck, Alaska.	No adulteration detected.
Kernelled sugar corn, .	Pressing & Orr, Pittsburg, Pa., ...	No adulteration detected.
Garden spinach, ...	Pressing & Orr, Norwalk, O., ...	No adulteration detected.
Lima beans and succotash.	Franklinville Canning Co., Franklinville, N. Y.	No adulteration detected.
Baked beans, ...	Calvert Canning Co., Baltimore, Md.,	No adulteration detected.
Corned beef, ...	Cudahy Canning Co., U. S. A., ...	No adulteration detected.
Marrowfat peas, ...	Yale Canning Co., Yale, Mich., ...	No adulteration detected.
Asparagus tips, ...	Visalia Fruit Packing Co., Visalia, Cal.	No adulteration detected.
Boneless chicken, ...	Libby, McNeil & Libby, Chicago, ...	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Deviled crab, ...	McMenamin & Co., Hampton, Va., ...	No adulteration detected.
Rock Point oysters, ...	Baltimore, Maryland, ...	No adulteration detected.
Fresh shrimp, ...	E. F. Russell & Co., Boston, ...	No adulteration detected.
Vienna sausage, ...	Libby, McNeil & Libby, Chicago, Ill.	No adulteration detected.
String beans, ...	J. S. Farren & Co., Baltimore, Md..	No adulteration detected.
Golden wax beans, ...	Gowonda Canning Co., Gowanda, N. Y.	No adulteration detected.
Pineapple, ...	Moore & Brady, Baltimore, Md., ...	No adulteration detected.
Corn, ...	Sugar Grove Canning and Preserving Co., Sugar Grove, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Compressed cooked corned beef.	Emery Provision Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.	No adulteration detected.
Peas, ...	Saulsbury Bros., Ridgely, Md., ...	No adulteration detected.
Lobster, ...	W. S. Loggie Co Chatham, N. B., Canada.	No adulteration detected.
Sweet cider, ...	April 1, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Pork and beans, ...	Prepared by Martin Wagner Co., Baltimore, Md.	No adulteration detected.
String beans, ...	H. F. Hemingway, Baltimore, Md., .	No adulteration detected.
Sugar corn, ...	Packed by Littlestown Packing Co., Littlestown, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Peas, ...	Pewaukee Lake Canning Co., Prairieville, Wis.	No adulteration detected.
Tomatoes, ...	Packed by E. C. Ross, Seaford, Del..	No adulteration detected.
Corn, ...	The Hooven Mercantile Co., New York.	No adulteration detected.
Tomatoes, ...	E. V. Stockham, Perryman, Md., ...	No adulteration detected.
Peas, ...	The Hooven Mercantile Co., New York.	No adulteration detected.
Corn, ...	F. C. Mitchell & Bro., Perryman, Md.	No adulteration detected.
Peas, ...	Kirkland Canning Co., Utica, N. Y..	No adulteration detected.
Sugar corn, ...	Fairview Canning Co., Strasburg, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Peas, ...	Packed for D. S. Bursk & Son, Lancaster, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Pork and beans, ...	Martin Wagner Co., Baltimore, Md...	No adulteration detected.
Peas, ...	Genesee Canning Co., Genesee, N. Y.,	No adulteration detected.
Tomatoes, ...	Packed by E. Robinson & Co., Hopewell, Md.	No adulteration detected.
Sugar Corn, ...	Packed by Rheem's Canning Co., Rheems, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Peas, ...	Packed by J. S. Farren & Co., Baltimore, Md.	No adulteration detected.
Oysters, ...	Gibbs Preserving Co., Baltimore, Md.	No adulteration detected.
Peas, ...	Packed by Lee Canning Co., Rome, N. Y.	No adulteration detected.
Oysters, ...	R. C. Williams & Co., New York.....	No adulteration detected.
Clam chowder, ...	Packed by E. S. Burnham Co., New York, N. Y.	No adulteration detected.
Canned peas, ...	Golf Canning Co., Rome, N. Y.....	No adulteration detected.
Stringless beans, ...	Packed by Howell & Bursk, Philadelphia, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Canned salmon, ...	Kelly, Clarke Co., Seattle, Wash., ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned tomatoes, ...	Packed at Aberdeen, Md., ...	No adulteration detected.
Baked beans, ...	Prepared by Martin Wagner Co., Baltimore, Md.	No adulteration detected.
Canned beets, ...	United States Canning Co., Fredonia, N. Y.	No adulteration detected.
Canned tomatoes, ...	Sudlersville Canning Co., Sudlersville, Md.	No adulteration detected.
Canned asparagus, ...	Clark, Chopin & Bushnell. Packed at Grand Island, Sacramento River, Cal.	No adulteration detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

FOOD SAMPLES

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
W. A. H. 3937,	W. A. H. 3937	Joseph King, ...	Williamsport, Pa., ...
W. A. H. 3938,	W. A. H. 3938	H. P. Young, ...	Williamsport, Pa., ...
G. M. P. 2190,.	G. M. P. 2190,	Russell & Datberg, ...	Oil City, Pa., ...
G. M. P. 2191,.	G. M. P. 2192,	W. H. H. Berry & Sons, ...	Oil City, Pa., ...
G. M. P. 2192,.	G. M. P. 2192,	P. H. Cribbs & Co., ...	Oil City, Pa., ...
G. M. P. 2193,.	G. M. P. 2193,	Kline & Co., ...	Oil City, Pa., ...
G. M. P. 2194,.	G. M. P. 2194,	A. Swanberg, ...	Oil City, Pa., ...
G. M. P. 2195,.	G. M. P. 2195,	John B. Pharson, ...	Oil City, Pa., ...
J. J. 88, ...	J. J. 88, ...	122 Grant Sts., ...	Pittsburg, Pa., ...
J. J. 89, ...	J. J. 89, ...	122 Grant Sts., ...	Pittsburg, Pa., ...
		Vinegar, No Cases,	
H. L. B. 2780,.	H. L. B. 2780,	Wagner Bros., ...	21 Valley St., Lewistown, Pa.,..
H. L. B. 2781,.	H. L. B. 2781,	M. B. Dunmire, ...	24 Valley St., Lewistown, Pa.,..
		Vinegar, No Cases,	
F. J. W. 532,.	F. J. W. 532,	F. S. & S. M. Cheitley, ...	108 Herman Ave., Wilmerding, Pa.
F. J. W. 534,.	F. J. W. 534,	M. J. Stein, ...	1220 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,
F. J. W. 535,.	F. J. W. 535,	J. R. Voscamp, ...	2019 Centre Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,
F. J. W. 537,.	F. J. W. 537,	Jacob Kriger, ...	1621 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,
F. J. W. 538,.	F. J. W. 538,	S. Joseph, ...	1210 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,
F. J. W. 539,.	F. J. W. 539,	A. & P. Tea Co., ...	909 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,.
F. J. W. 542,.	F. J. W. 542,	M. Gensburger, ...	2178 Centre Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,
F. J. W. 545,.	F. J. W. 545,	J. B. Philips, ...	2019 Webster Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
F. J. W. 546,.	F. J. W. 546,	James Gerwood, ...	1936 Bedford Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
F. J. W. 548,.	F. J. W. 548,	S. Shapiro, ...	108 Elm St., Pittsburg, Pa.....
F. J. W. 550,.	F. J. W. 550,	A. & P. Tea Co., ...	1613 Beaver Ave., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.
F. J. W. 551,.	F. J. W. 551,	H. H. Miller, ...	2118 Carson St., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa.
F. J. W. 552,.	F. J. W. 552,	H. Finkel	2108 Carson St., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa.
F. J. W. 553,.	F. J. W. 553,	W. H. Shaffers, ...	1803 Carson St., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa.
F. J. W. 554,.	F. J. W. 554,	L. T. McGrath, ...	Pittsburg, Pa., ...
F. J. W. 555,.	F. J. W. 555,	Pittsburg Grocery Co., ...	Pittsburg, Pa., ...
F. J. W. 556,.	F. J. W. 556,	F. M. Goldboch, ...	51 Twelfth St., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa.
F. J. W. 558,.	F. J. W. 558,	Robert Crockett, ...	402 E. Lacock St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.
F. J. W. 561,.	F. J. W. 561,	S. J. Noah, ...	221 Hemlock St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.
F. J. W. 568,.	F. J. W. 568,	T. C. Dietz, ...	3554 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa....
McG. 2655, ...	McG. 2655, ..	R. J. Ferguson, ...	Butler, Pa., ...
McG. 2656, ...	McG. 2656, ..	C. C. Shore, ...	Butler, Pa., ...
McG. 2658, ..	McG. 2658,..	Graham Bros., ...	Butler, Pa., ...
McG. 2659, ...	McG. 2659, ..	C. M. Whiteman, ...	Butler, Pa., ...
McG. 2660, ...	McG. 2660, ..	Ed. T. Graham, ...	Butler, Pa., ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1908.

—CONTINUED.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Canned spinach, ...	E. C. Hazard & Co., Shrewsbury, N. J.	No adulteration detected.
Sugar corn, ...	Packed for Schuend & Caldwell, Philadelphia, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Lima beans, ...	Huron Packing Co., Cleveland, O.,...	No adulteration detected.
Asparagus tips, ...	Elyria Canning Co., Elyria, O.,.....	No adulteration detected.
Mushrooms, ...	F. S. Lecourt, Paris, France, ...	No adulteration detected.
Corn, ...	Illinois Canning Co., Hoopeston, Ill.,.	No adulteration detected.
Tomatoes, ...	Earey Packing Co., Xenia, Ohio, ...	No adulteration detected.
Peas, ...	McCort Christy Co., Cleveland, O.,.	No adulteration detected.
Hamburger steak, ...	April 4, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,...	April 4, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
	December, 1907.	
Cider vinegar, ...	Witman, Schwarz Co., Lewistown, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Cider vinegar, ...	York State Fruit Co.. Barrelled for Childs, Green & Childs Co., Lewistown, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
	March, 1908.	
Vinegar, ...	H. J. Heinz Co., ...	No adulteration detected.
Vinegar, ...	Hirsch Bros Co., ...	No adulteration detected.
Vinegar, ...	Lutz & Schramm, ...	No adulteration detected.
White wine vinegar,..	Heller & Perrin, ...	No adulteration detected.
Vinegar, ...	March 20, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Vinegar, ...	A. & P. Sicohel Co., N. Y., ...	No adulteration detected.
Vinegar, ...	Trehablauer-Marlean, Toledo, O., ...	No adulteration detected.
Vinegar, ...	Duquesne Vinegar Co., ...	No adulteration detected.
Vinegar, ...	Cruikshank Bros. Co., ...	No adulteration detected.
Vinegar, ...	Roffel, Pittsburg, Pa., ...	No adulteration detected.
Vinegar, ...	The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., N. Y.	No adulteration detected.
Vinegar, ...	American Fruit Produce Co., Rochester, N. Y.	No adulteration detected.
White vinegar, ...	F. J. Lehman & Co., ...	No adulteration detected.
Vinegar, ...	E. B. Mitchell, Sinclairsville, N. Y.,.	No adulteration detected.
Vinegar, ...	March 26, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Vinegar, ...	March 26, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Vinegar, ...	March 26, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cider vinegar, ...	Dilworth's, ...	No adulteration detected.
Apple juice vinegar,..	The Williams Bros., Detroit, Mich.,.	No adulteration detected.
Cider vinegar, ...	March 30, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Vinegar, ...	Semms Board Co., Washington, D. C.	No adulteration detected.
Vinegar, ...	Semms Board Co., Washington, D. C.	No adulteration detected.
Vinegar, ...	April 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Vinegar, ...	Trehablauer Marlean Co., Toledo, O.,	No adulteration detected.
Vinegar, ...	Hirsh Bros., ...	No adulteration detected.

Part III.

TABULATED STATEMENT OF

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS

TERMINATED BY THE

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

Secretary of Agriculture

DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1908.

ARRANGED BY COUNTIES.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Oleomargarine Cases,

Sample. Agent's Number and Mark.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Suit. Begun.	Date of Hearing.	Charge.
A. B. 402,....	John Dunlap, 609 Fifth Ave., McKeesport.	Feb. 12, 1908,	Feb. 19, 1908,	Serving colored oleomargarine.
F. J. W. 463,.	Jeremy Buffet Restaurant, John S. Wilson, 313 Smithfield St., Pittsburg.	Mar. 7, 1908,	Mar. 11, 1908,	Serving colored oleomargarine.
F. J. W. 483,.	S. G. Georgeson, 35 Diamond Square, Pittsburg.	Mar. 7, 1908,	Mar. 11, 1908,	Serving oleomargarine without a license.
F. J. W. 510,.	Hotel Weber, H. M. Weber, Cor. Station St. and Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg.	Mar. 28, 1908,	April 2, 1908,	Serving colored oleomargarine.
A. B. 514, ...	Owen B. Farley, 209 Fifth Ave., McKeesport.	Mar. 7, 1908,	Mar. 11, 1908,	Serving oleomargarine without a license.

Oleomargarine Case,

W. A. H. 3900	Mrs. Alice Sumner, New Albany.	Mar. 9, 1908,	Mar. 16, 1908,	Selling oleomargarine without a license.

Oleomargarine Cases,

H. L. B. 2787,	Restaurant, Samuel Anderson, Jeannette.	Feb. 27, 1908,	Mar. 5, 1908,	Serving colored oleomargarine.
H. L. B. 2788,	Hotel Columbe, John Fath, Jeannette.	Feb. 27, 1908,	Mar. 5, 1908,	Serving colored oleomargarine.
H. L. B. 2791,	Hotel Trimble, Geo. H. Trimble, Jeannette.	Feb. 27, 1908,	Mar. 5, 1908,	Serving colored oleomargarine.

Pure Food Cases,

M. 4465, ...	James McClurg Co., 6th Ave., Pittsburg.	April 2, 1908,	April 3, 1908,	Selling adulterated candy.
M. 4474, ...	M. Conlin, Penn Ave., Pittsburg.	April 2, 1908,	April 3, 1908,	Selling adulterated candy.

Pure Food Case,

H. P. C. 3835,	Wm. Butler Co., 7th and Spring Garden Sts., Philadelphia.	April 7, 1908,	April 14, 1908,	Selling adulterated catsup.

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1908.

Allegheny County, 1908.

Form of Action.	Name and Address of Magistrate.	Disposition of the Case. By Magistrate or by the Court.	Final.
Criminal,.	John Goetzinger, Pittsburg,	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $100.	April 22, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,.	John Goetzinger, Pittsburg,	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $100.	April 22, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,.	John Goetzinger, Pittsburg,	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $100.	April 22, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,.	John Goetzinger, Pittsburg,	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $100.	April 22, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,.	John Goetzinger, Pittsburg,	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $100.	April 22, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.

Bradford County, 1908.

Criminal,.	S. S. Ormsby, New Albany,.	Prosecution withdrawn from before Magistrate Ormsby, and costs paid by defendant. New information made before John Meredith, Towanda, Pa., April 6, 1908. April 21, 1908, case continued because of insufficient evidence.	Terminated.

Westmoreland County, 1908.

Criminal,.	J. F. Beatty, Greensburg,..	Continued. April 24, 1908, case adjusted by defendant paying a fine of $100.	April 27, 1908, Agent H. L. Banzhoff paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,.	J. F. Beatty, Greensburg,..	Continued. April 24, 1908, case adjusted by defendant paying a fine of $100.	April 27, 1908, Agent H. L. Banzhoff paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,.	J. F. Beatty, Greensburg,..	Continued. April 24, 1908, case adjusted by defendant paying a fine of $100.	April 27, 1908, Agent H. L. Banzhoff paid same to James Foust.

Allegheny County, 1908.

Civil,.....	John Groetzinger, Pittsburg,	Case adjusted upon the payment of a penalty of $60.	April 22, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Civil,.....	John Groetzinger, Pittsburg,	Case adjusted upon the payment of a penalty of $60.	April 22, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.

Philadelphia County, 1908.

Civil,.....	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila.,.....	Case adjusted by defendant paying a fine of $60.	April 13, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to James Foust.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Vinegar Case,

Sample. Agent's Number and Mark.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Suit. Begun.	Date of Hearing.	Charge.
H. L. B. 2775,	Leonard Miller, Altoona,	April 18, 1908,	Waived, ...	Selling adulterated viregar.

Vinegar Cases,

H. L. B. 2771,	C. Grove, Huntingdon,.	April 16, 1908,	Waived, ...	Selling adulterated vinegar.
H. L. B. 2777,	L. H. Smith, Huntingdon.	April 16, 1908,	Waived, ...	Selling adulterated vinegar.
H. L. B. 2778,	Stauffer & Brenneman, Huntingdon.	April 16, 1908,	Waived, ...	Selling adulterated vinegar.

Vinegar Case,

W. A. H. 3912	Samuel Sheets, Williamsport.	April 8, 1908,	April 24, 1908,	Selling adulterated vinegar.

Vinegar Cases,

H. P. C. 3803,	S. H. Flickinger, 5007 Market St., Phila.	Mar. 25, 1908,	Mar. 30, 1908,	Selling misbranded vinegar.
H. P. C. 3813,	Horace Mancell, 234 So. 40th St., Phila.	Mar. 25, 1908,	Mar. 30, 1908.	Selling misbranded vinegar.

Vinegar Case,

H. L. B. 2768,	J. H. Strong and A. J. Farling, Rockwood.	Mar. 26, 1908,	April 2, 1908,	Selling adulterated vinegar.

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1908.

Blair County, 1908.

Form of Action.	Name and Address of Magistrate.	Disposition of the Case. By Magistrate or by the Court.	Final.
Criminal,.	John J. Irwin, Altoona, ...	Case transferred from J. A. Kelley & Co., Snow Shoe, Pa. Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50.	April 27, 1908, Agent H. L. Banzhoff paid same to James Foust.

Huntingdon County, 1908.

Criminal,.	James Kelley, Huntingdon,.	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50.	April 17, 1908, Agent H. L. Banzhoff paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,.	James Kelley, Huntingdon,.	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50.	April 17, 1908, Agent H. L. Banzhoff paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,.	James Kelley, Huntingdon,.	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50.	April 17, 1908, Agent H. L. Banzhoff paid same to James Foust.

Lycoming County, 1908.

Criminal,.	E. W. Batzle, Williamsport,	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50.	April 25, 1908, Agent W. A. Hutchinson paid same to James Foust.

Philadelphia County, 1908.

Criminal,.	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50.	April 13, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,.	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50, paid by H. J. Heinz Co.	March 25, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to James Foust.

Somerset County, 1908.

Criminal,.	Josiah H. Pisel, Somerset,..	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50.	April 7, 1908, Agent H. L. Banzhoff paid same to James Foust.

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MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

JAMES FOUST, Dairy and Food Commissioner.

VOL. 6, No. 5.

JUNE 15, 1908.

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AN EXCELLENT ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Pure Butter Protective Association of Pennsylvania was held at the rooms of the Philadelphia Produce Exchange, Front and Chestnut streets, on Friday May 29. It proved to be a very instructive and inspiring meeting. The officers of the association are as follows: President, W. F. Drennen, Philadelphia; Vice Presidents, Samuel Jamison, of Philadelphia, Joseph C. Sharpless, of London Grove; Secretary and Treasurer, Isaac W. Davis, Philadelphia; Chairman Executive Committee, Thomas Sharpless, This association is one of the strongest in the United States organized for the protection of the pure butter interests of the country. Within the last ten years it has spent thousands of dollars in running down and prosecuting violators of the oleomargarine law. Its membership is made up of the produce dealers of Philadelphia, proprietors of creameries of eastern and central Pennsylvania, as well as farmers in different parts of the Commonwealth. It is a very large and influential body of men and the Bulletin is pleased to say that the Dairy and Food Commissioner has nowhere received more steadfast and consistent support in his effort to persuade men to obey the pure food laws and regulations than from the gentlemen composing this association. The enlargement of its membership or the establishment of similar societies in other sections of the State would be a capital investment for butter producers, for produce dealers, for farmers and for the consuming public. For in so far as the friends of pure food, whether it be butter or something else, can be organized into active and interested defenders of law the more effectively will the laws be enforced. When manufacturers of bogus butter or other bogus food discover that the law and its immediate representatives have the good fortune to be reinforced by the best sentiment of the State, organized in effective form to do battle against fraud and crime, they will soon betake themselves to localities where they will not be so likely to encounter such vigilant and universal opposition. Likewise, when those charged with the enforcement of the pure food laws know that they have the intelligent and valuable assistance of men and women who are determined to do their full duty in the not always pleasant work of law enforcement, they will be wonderfully heartened and encouraged and will go about the performance of their duty with renewed diligence. For these reasons the Bulletin bids the Pure

Butter Protective Association of Pennsylvania Godspeed in its mission. And may its officers always be as active, energetic and useful as the present board.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN STATE AND NATION.

Commissioner Capers, of the Federal Internal Revenue Department, has issued instructions to Special Revenue Agent E. A. Alexander, of Philadelphia, to co-operate with the State authorities of Pennsylvania in their efforts to apprehend and punish all violators of the oleomargarine law. This is as it should be and is doubtless carrying out the vigorous and statesmanlike policy of President Roosevelt. He is to be earnestly commended for the stand he has taken, since his orders make it all the more difficult for chronic lawbreakers to finally escape the whip of justice.

Since co-operation is the secret of substantial success, and since one good act deserves a return in kind, the State will in turn render the revenue authorities of the United States every possible assistance in their work. The agents whose business it is to enforce the provisions of the pure food law are also instructed to keep their eyes and ears open for violations of the federal laws, and when they corral a criminal they are directed to communicate without delay to Special Agent Alexander. By this means it is hoped to make the path of the illegal dealer in doubtful and unsanitary oleomargarine much more rugged than it has been in the past and to compel him to contemplate the inevitable and by no means pleasant prospect of facing two judgment days, one directly after the other.

Since Commissioner Capers issued the orders mentioned Special Agent Alexander and his assistant, W. C. Noll, have rendered substantial and very timely assistance to Special Agent Robert Simmers, of the Dairy and Food Division in apprehending violators of the oleomargarine law. Already five of the offenders have been sentenced to jail. Special Agent Simmers has also been able to furnish valuable information to the revenue officers. There is some reason to suppose that the principle of co-operation, yet in its infancy, will be so developed during the coming months as to prove of the greatest possible value to both the State and the Nation. And if these expectations are carried out the men who have been making a living by deceiving the public will soon discover that the game is not going to be worth the candle.

Uncle Sam and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania constitute something of a team once they are hitched together by their own desire and consent. The violator of law who does not fall into the hands of the general government will scarcely escape the net spread by the State. He who succeeds in evading the State's officers is likely to fall into the hands of the Federal officials. And the man who is caught by either will surely not escape until he has paid the uttermost farthing. If any man has hitherto felt that he could safely defy both State and Nation the moment has arrived when prudence should suggest a change of mind and of policy.

REVISION OF FOOD LAWS.

At its last session the State legislature provided for the appointment of a commission of capable gentlemen whose business it should be to revise the school laws of the Commonwealth. The members of the commission were duly appointed and have spent some months now in traveling about from point to point, stopping for a couple of days in each important centre of population and taking the views of prominent teachers, school officers and citizens concerning the changes, if any, that should be made in the existing system. It is understood that the commission has received a large amount of data and that it will formulate a new school law for presentation at the legislative session of 1909. We suppose the majority of the thoughtful inhabitants of Pennsylvania are in thorough sympathy with the idea for which the commission was created. And it is quite probable that the work of the commission will receive respectful treatment, thorough discussion and ultimate adoption at the coming session.

The food laws of this State are in very much the same chaotic condition that the school laws are. If there was urgent need for careful revision of the latter, isn't it fair to suppose that the same need exists concerning the former? Perhaps it is not necessary to appoint a learned commission to go over the whole question; perhaps a special committee of the legislature, composed of senators and representatives, could gather facts and formulate a statute at the coming session that would do away with existing absurdities and cure present evils and advance the cause which the advocates of safe and pure food have so much at heart. Beginning with the year 1895 the recurring sessions of the lawmaking branch of the

State government has witnessed the presentation of all sorts of schemes and the adoption of all sorts of laws. Some of these laws are laws unto themselves. That is, there is nothing in them charging the Dairy and Food Division with the duty of enforcing them. In several others the method of procedure is absurdly defective.

Now, the health of the people ought to be of supreme importance to the servants of the people. There should be a real anxiety upon the part of lawmakers to secure the enactment of a consistent, sensible, enforcible act providing for the manufacture and sale of all foods and drinks within this Commonwealth under regulations and subject to rules that would insure purity as the first essential. Such a law need not be long. There is no reason why it should be complex or obscure or of doubtful meaning. It might well be incorporated in a very few sections and couched in such simple language that any child could understand its requirements. The substitution of such a law for the jumble of inconsistencies now on the statute books under the name of pure food laws would be a great step in advance.

UNLAWFUL IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Certain oleomargarine dealers in the city of Philadelphia who were recently buying the uncolored oleomargarine and putting it through the coloring process in filthy and unsanitary cellars and other concealed places, are feeling greatly discouraged. The vigilance of the authorities and the determination of the State to compel them to observe the law have largely ended their business, because it was no longer safe or profitable to pursue it. They have finally become convinced that they cannot afford to defy both the Federal and the State governments. And that was the result of their former unlawful conduct. For after the State finished with them the Nation wanted them. They had not only violated the laws of Pennsylvania; they had likewise undertaken to evade the internal revenue regulations. The ultimate result of such a course was inevitable.

And yet some persons are not able to learn wisdom by the experience of others. Indeed, some of them gather no prudence from their own multiplied adverse adventures in the effort to evade law. So it will be no surprise to some students of the perversities of human nature to learn that many dealers are now purchasing oleomargarine that has been colored with certain vegetable oils which give it the

appearance of yellow butter. Cases are already pending against a number of dealers charged with selling this commodity, as the law plainly declares that oleomargarine cannot be sold in Pennsylvania if it is colored in imitation of yellow butter. No exceptions are made, so that it is immaterial how the color is produced. If it is manufactured with any ingredient that causes it to look like yellow butter then the use of the ingredient which produces the color must be discontinued. In other words, oleomargarine must be manufactured and sold in Pennsylvania in its natural state, which is white.

This important phase of the law has been passed upon by both the superior and the supreme courts of the Commonwealth and its constitutionality fully sustained. In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Mellett, taken up to the superior court from Schuylkill county, the opinion affirming the constitutionality of the act was written by Chief Justice Rice. It is one of the most luminous and valuable opinions ever written concerning the oleomargarine question. The same question was decided by the supreme court in the Caulfield case, which was taken up from Blair county. The question of the purity or harmlessness of the coloring matter used by violators of law is not material. The point is that the consuming public have a right to know whether it is butter or oleomargarine that is offered them and the whole intent of those who manufacture colored oleomargarine is to produce something that cannot be detected from butter by ordinary observation. The law will be rigidly and vigorously enforced.

THE RESULT OF CARELESSNESS.

Even when the Commonwealth is anxious to refrain from prosecutions and takes special pains to instruct dealers concerning their rights and privileges, somebody is always certain to pay no attention or to believe that a little irregularity of one sort or another is not likely to be noticed. But that's just where somebody makes a blunder. His departure from the path of rectitude is likewise a deviation from the way of safety. And when he pluges head over heels into trouble he is pretty certain to blame the State or its agents or almost everybody but the real cause of the difficulty—himself. Here is an instance:

Between thirty and forty prosecutions were recently brought by the agents of the Dairy and Food Division against dealers in Allegheny county who are charged with selling so-called cider vinegar

which is not cider vinegar at all, but an artificial preparation that never saw any apple juice. Investigation and analysis show that it is made from chemicals and artificially colored. That is to say, the "pure cider vinegar" which the dealers in question have been selling to their confiding patrons is a compound the nature of which the dealers know nothing about, much less its probable effect upon the stomach of consumers.

These prosecutions would be wholly unnecessary had the dealers exercised just a little foresight and taken pains to purchase their vinegar from any of the numerous manufacturers of pure cider vinegar in Allegheny county. The manufacturers would have gladly given the dealers a bond certifying to the purity of their goods. But in order to save $1 to $2 on a barrel the dealers went into other states and bought their vinegar. Then they became amendable to law. The supreme court of Pennsylvania has decided in the case of Commonwealth vs. Weiss that the dealer is bound to know and must exercise proper care in the purchase of his goods and indemnify himself. If he does not do this and sells, he sells at his peril.

The vinegar law does not protect the retail dealer by any guarantee feature. It is therefore highly important that retail dealers, in the purchase of vinegar, should buy from reliable houses, even if they are compelled to pay a little more. If they do this they will give their customers the pure cider vinegar for which they pay and to which they are entitled and by so doing keep out of trouble. Why should any dealer who is anxious to keep present customers and enlarge his trade deliberately buy and sell counterfeit vinegar and run the risk of falling into the clutches of the law, not only suffering the consequent humiliation and expense but also creating a bad impression concerning his business reputation among those whose patronage he is anxious to have? Isn't it a foolish and expensive thing?

PROGRESS IN PURE FOOD LEGISLATION.

No pure food laws were enacted or any state food officials appointed until some time after it became apparent to the consuming public that something would have to be done to restrain the greed of some manufacturers and retailers and the carelessness of many consumers. The popular demand for cheap food products, together with the natural desire of manufacturers to make the largest

possible profits, led to constant deterioration in the quality of the food of the people. There was a radical change in methods of manufacture, too. Things were done upon a colossal scale. This of itself had a tendency to breed carlessness and worse. The situation became distinctly dangerous.

As time passed it became painfully evident that some of the persons engaged in the business of producing food stuffs were not burdened by any scruples of conscience where their private interests were concerned. At first the adulterators contented themselves with giving short weight or mixing the genuine product with harmless but valueless substances, thus enhancing their profits and perhaps enabling the frugal grocer also to secure a little larger profit than he had been getting on the pure goods. But in a thing like this there is always a steady progress from bad to worse. The demoralization of the food of the nation was very much like that which marks the career of a man started in the wrong direction. And presently articles of food were produced which were distinctly unwholesome. By the use of certain preservatives much harm was done.

Men began to take notice. They saw that the food they were eating was not what it had been in the days of their childhood. They noticed its effect upon their neighbors before they discovered that it was harming them, also. One always does observe things affecting one's neighbors first. But observation led to thought and thought to agitation which eventually bore fruit. Here and there pure food laws were prepared, introduced in the state legislatures and in an increasing number of instances enacted into law. Now the absence of a law regulating the manufacture and sale of food stuffs is the exception rather than the rule. And many of the states have succeeded in greatly increasing the quality of the food sold within their boundaries. Some regulate the manufacture and sale of drinks as well as eatables. The time is coming when all will do so.

In the meantime, after years of persistent effort, the Congress of the United States was induced to enact the food and drugs act. This law has been on the statute books two years. It is still largely an experiment although much good has been done and more would have been accomplished if the powers that be at Washington had not shown an ultra conservative disposition. Nevertheless, surprising progress has been made in the right direction and the present is merely a faint prophecy of the immediate future.

CONCERNING LAW AND ITS VIOLATION.

The American Food Journal can depend upon it that nobody connected with this State's Dairy and Food Division has the slightest desire to prosecute violators of the food laws simply for the sake of making a record for vigilance in the enforcement of the statutes. On the contrary, the policy of the division since the present Commissioner took charge has been to persuade grocers, jobbers, manufacturers and all concerned to obey law and thus keep out of trouble. This Division would be greatly gratified if not a single violation of law were to occur during the year. If the people can secure pure food and if all dealers scrupulously act in conformity to the several acts of assembly and the rules and regulations made in pursuance thereof, the purpose the Legislature had in view when this office was created will have been accomplished.

The Tustin pure food act, which is now the law of the Commonwealth, was specially intended to protect retail grocers from being needlessly harrassed. It was framed upon the supposition that the average grocer is an honest man and a reputable citizen, a supposition which is certainly true. It was meant to give him the opportunity of protecting himself by securing a proper guarantee from the manufacturer from whom he makes his purchases. Immediately after the Bulletin assumed its present form, much attention was devoted to explanations of the law; to suggestions to grocers concerning the vital importance of ridding their shelves of all unguaranteed goods; to urgent advice as to the importance of complying strictly with the act. If any dealer in food stuffs has been prosecuted under the Tustin act it has been because he positively declined to be advised, hardened his neck and walked with wide open eyes to his fate.

In the enforcement of other laws a reasonable discretion has been exercised. Whenever there has been a question about the purity of certain products test cases have been brought to determine the true intent of the act no more. Exhaustive investigations have been made by eminent chemists intended to determine the actual value of certain widely advertised foods and the facts arrived at have been spread before the readers of the Bulletin. Much attention has been paid to the quality of the milk sold in the State and to the circumstances under which it was distributed to the consumer. The effort to secure purer milk for the little children of the Commonwealth has been attended by gratifying success. Upon one class of offenders it has been the aim of the division to visit the full penalty of law when-

ever possible. We refer to the manufacture of bogus butter. The methods of these men have been fully explained in recent numbers of the Bulletin. As they deceive their unsuspecting patrons, endanger the health of consumers and violate both State and Federal laws, they are entitled to no mercy.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Commissioner Foust's Annual Report.

Dairy and Food Commissioner James Foust has submitted his first annual report to Secretary Critchfield, of the Department of Agriculture. It is one of the lengthiest and most comprehensive reports ever submitted and deals with a great variety of questions, many of them of the utmost importance. A number of recommendations have been made, many of them along the line advocated in the columns of the Bulletin from time to time. The report of the Secretary of Agriculture is now in the hands of the printer and will soon be before the public. It is a document of great value. An adequate synopsis will appear in the Bulletin.

Special Agent Miller is Busy.

Special Agent E. D. Miller, who has charge of the work in the Pittsburg district, comprising Allegheny, Beaver, Lawrence and Washington counties, has 115 oleomargarine cases now pending in his district. A number of these are for a second offense, while several are injunction proceedings. Agent Miller has been with the Division for eight years and is one of its most faithful and judicious men.

They are Taking Notice.

The work of education has been progressing among the people at a pretty rapid rate. They are beginning to realize that it is safer and healthier to purchase and eat pure food than to be content with an inferior quality simply because it may tempt them with the lure

of cheapness. Many a "bargain" is really one of the costliest investments a housekeeper ever made. Cleanliness and honesty in the preparation of the necessities of life and cleanliness and honesty in their sale will hereafter be more and more insisted upon. The wise grocer has already realized this exceedingly important truth and is conducting himself accordingly.

They are on the Run.

Special Agent Robert Simmers, of Phoenixville, has for the past six months devoted his entire time to the oleomargarine work in Eastern Pennsylvania, more especially Philadelphia. As a result of his persistent efforts he has to some extent broken up the combination. Robert says they are "on the run."

The Man is What He Eats.

That's what some of the food manufacturers tell us in their adroitly worded advertisements. And then they tell us what magnificent men, big physical, mentally and morally, are developed by their goods. There is a very important sense in which the man is the result of his food. That is the reason pure food laws are of the utmost value and their enforcement a matter which concerns every householder. Impure and adulterated foods do not make healthy men. On the contrary they shorten life and often rob the State of the services of men and women before they have lived out half their lives.

In the Interest of Pure Butter.

The journey to Washington of certain Pennsylvanians in the interest of the bill amendatory to the Grout oleomargarine bill was an occasion of special interest. Among the party were leading representatives of the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; prominent members of the Pure Butter Protective Association of Eastern Pennsylvania; Secretary of Agriculture Critchfield, and Dairy and Food Commissioner Foust. They appeared before the House Committee on Agriculture and were accorded a courteous hearing. Among those who presented the position of Pennsylvania towards this measure were A. H. Woodward, Esq., of the Dairy and Food Division, and Thomas Sharpless, of Chester county. The latter is one of the leading dairymen of Eastern Pennsylvania, and made a very

decided impression upon the committee. He was thoroughly familiar with his subject and handled it in a way to interest all who heard him.

The Old Fashioned Way Best.

Of course times have changed since our grandmothers lived and worked in their old-fashioned kitchens and with the primitive methods of their day. Things must be done on a bigger scale. The single producer has been merged in the mammoth corporation that does business upon a colossal scale. And yet, in so far as those old fashioned methods can be reproduced in the preparation of the food of the American people, the nearer perfection is that food likely to be. For one thing, it will be innocent of suspicious or doubtful preservatives and it will be exactly what it purports to be. Our grandmothers were not afraid to use genuine materials and so they turned out relishable and harmless foods.

A Record Breaking Fine.

The largest olemargarine fine ever imposed on the same defendants at the same time was imposed by Judge Marr, of Schuylkill county, at a recent session of the criminal courts of that county. The defendants were Joseph Landerman and N. E. Burns. They were charged with selling olemargarine without a license, unstamped and colored. They plead guilty and were sentenced to pay a fine of $1,300 and the costs. They both hailed from Pittsburg and were connected with what is known as the Dundee Creamery Co. After the penalty had been imposed and the fine and costs paid they were re-arrested by the United States revenue authorities and entered bail for their appearance before the United States district court in Philadelphia. There doesn't seem to be any special necessity for comment upon the foregoing facts. They furnish their own most effective comment.

They Needed Washing.

It is related that fourteen proprietors of unsanitary meat markets and grocery stores in Chicago were recently fined $100 apiece by Municipal Judge Scovel, because the evidence showed their places of business to be veritable breeding places of pestilence. When the attorney for one defendant ventured to observe that

"these people came from a country that knows no cleanliness," the judge declared that they ought to go back and that there wasn't one of them before him who would not be benefited by being thrown into the lake and then drawn out again. He wound up with the following incisive remarks, addressed directly to the defendants:

"Such conditions as have been shown to exist in your shops are responsible for almost all the typhoid fever, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria and other contagious diseases that have infested the city in the past, and it will not be my fault if these conditions continue. I will give you the maximum fines, and then put you out of business if necessary."

She Knows What She's Doing.

Among the thousands of women who are charged practically with the responsibility of purchasing the food supply of the family are some who have given comparatively little attention to the importance of feeding their families upon the purest foods obtainable. But they are learning. The Bulletin knows one capable and resolute little woman who has taken the time in the midst of many household duties to read all the best literature she can find about foods and also to keep posted concerning national and state food laws and regulations. As a consequence the grocer has already learned that she knows about as much as he does about foods and that he can always depend upon her purchasing the best that her income will permit. And in no event does she buy adulterated or preserved foods. She is setting a very excellent example to her sisters.

Faithful Servants of Uncle Sam.

Elsewhere something is said about the co-operation between the federal revenue officials and the agents of the Dairy and Food Division in the work of protecting the consumers of this State from the fraudulent endeavors of the manufacturers and venders of bogus butter. It is only just to acknowledge the benefits already experienced and to put on record our appreciation of the uniform courtesy and resourcefulness of Special Revenue Agent E. A. Alexander and his assistant, Mr. W. C. Noll. Both are honorable and trustworthy officials and the government is fortunate in having such servants. Mr. Alexander is charged with the performance of special work in this and several other States.

Better Give His Stomach a Chance.

Henry Watterson's Louisville Courier-Journal indulged in a long article the other day concerning the typical boy and the food which he eats, together with the capacity of his stomach. The Courier-Journal seems to have unlimited faith in the cast iron qualities of the boy's stomach. It is inclined to think that this scientific age is devoting a little too much attention to the destruction of microbes and bacilli of a malignant character and not giving the boy a fair chance. And yet, the Bulletin is convinced that the boy and his stomach are not given half a fair opportunity by the vile decoctions which are sold him during the heated months. Drinks that are cheap and bad, hokey pokey that is cheap and bad, candy that is cheap and bad, and often positively dangerous are his fate. The boy and his stomach are capable of great things, no doubt, but why try them so severely? This State in particular needs a rigid law against adulterated and dangerous soft drinks.

An Excellent Trade Journal.

The Bulletin desires to record its sense of continued obligation to that excellent and up-to-date trade publication, the American Food Journal, published twelve times a year and hailing from the city of Chicago. Its editor, Mr. H. B. Meyers, wields a fertile pen and while we are not always able to command his approbation, we are sure that his instructions are always received in humility and perhaps with ultimate advantage. The American Food Journal is a finely printed publication and its handsome pages are always well supplied with the choicest and the purest literary food. It deserves all the success it has achieved and more, too, for the merchant or the private citizen who takes in such a publication is sure to receive substantial and lasting benefit.

Cannot Be Too Particular.

Even the housekeeper who lacks somewhat in the sense of order in the management of her household affairs never takes offense at the radical notions of her grocer in the matter of cleanliness. On the contrary, while she may not always find it desirable to imitate his example, she is always pleased by the thought that his store is well-arranged; that its floors, counters and shelves are always clean;

that his goods are fresh and tidily arranged; that flies and bugs and rats and mice and cats and dogs and vermin of all sorts are excluded from his premises, and that he is a perfect "crank" so far as attention to cleanliness is concerned. Thus it will be perceived that the grocer who is cleanly and particular in all his ways is never in danger of losing custom from that peculiarity. On the contrary, the attractive appearance of his storeroom and the fresh looking character of his goods will advertise his business ninety-nine times out of a hundred.

Why Not Examine the Labels?

This Bulletin has called the attention of housekeepers to the importance of scanning the labels on food products before purchasing or using. A recent writer in a trade journal declared that he doubted whether the average consumer paid the least attention to the statements of labels. He gave as his reason the fact that two relishes which stood on a dining room table—one a cheap grade of goods, the other an inferior article—had been evidently used by the patrons of the restaurant in about equal proportions. And from that he inferred that men and women will persist in putting inferior and worthless foods in their stomachs in spite of the information given them by the labels. And yet the observer was ignorant of all the circumstances. He hadn't watched the bottles from the time they were put on the table until he recorded his impressions. The one containing the poor stuff may have stood there two or three times as long as the other one. Or some of its contents might have been designedly abstracted. However, there is a warning in this to the consumer—Always read the label. It is your right and it may easily be your duty to yourself or your family.

May Cost a Little More.

The Bulletin has never sympathized with the craze for cheap things. It would not advise any one to be wantonly extravagant. It believes plain and wholesome food may be obtained at a moderate cost. It would not advocate the purchase of fancy foods at fancy prices. But whenever any article is offered to the public at prices below the actual cost of manufacture it is not unfair to infer that the materials were stolen, that the vender never intends to pay for them, or that they are adulterated. Butter, for instance, sold below the market price usually turns out to be colored oleomargarine.

Exceptions to the Rule.

The overwhelming majority of the business men of Pennsylvania are honest men, upright in all their dealings and desirous of obeying all righteous laws. The Dairy and Food Division is able to bear this testimony willingly and cheerfully. Its officers and agents have again and again received sympathetic and helpful assistance from dealers small and great and it has seldom looked for their assistance that it has not been quickly and cheerfully tendered. Those who conduct themselves after another fashion are few in number. They constitute the exceptions which prove the rule of general honesty and solicitude for the public welfare. There is a black sheep in almost every family. There are disreputable members of every profession. There are men in every walk of life who prefer to be crooked. They have a natural kink in their makeup. For such the law comes with a severe face, wielding the rod of chastisement. They would rather be wrong than right. The best way for the consumer to treat such persons who are engaged in the grocery business is to let them sincerely alone. It is not safe to trust the man who does not put his conscience into the business.

Oleomargarine or Butter.

This Bulletin has never said that oleomargarine, properly manufactured, is harmful to the human system. It believes nothing of the sort. It has always contended, however, that the consumer has a right to be given exactly what he asks for and that it is a violation of good morals to give him oleomargarine when he asks for butter. It is also a flat defiance of the law of this Commonwealth which forbids the manufacture or sale of colored oleomargarine within the bounds of the Commonwealth. This law exists for the purpose of protecting the consuming public against fraud. Like all other laws prohibiting the undue development of human greed, it is sometimes violated. Generally the law finds out the individual who defies it. Sometimes the consumer is injured by mistaking infected oleomargarine for butter. He brings into his family with the "cheap" butter he purchases the germs of some malignant disease and death follows. It is best not to buy "cheap" things from strangers.

Let Us Hear from You.

This Bulletin repeats that it wishes to help the manufacturer, the jobber, the retailer, the consumer. To this end it will be pleased to hear from its readers concerning food questions which interest them. It promises to give each matter brought to its attention sincere and earnest consideration. It will likewise be especially pleased to receive from readers any observations upon facts which have come under their personal notice relating to any aspect of the food question.

Assistant Commissioner Schock's Report.

Dairy and Food Commissioner Foust recently received from Assistant Commissioner Schock a very complete and satisfactory report concerning the oleomargarine situation in Philadelphia. This reports consists of fourteen typewritten pages, verified by affidavit. It disclosed the fact that there were twenty-four dealers in oleomargarine doing business in that city who had taken out a federal license but who held no State license for the sale of this commodity. They seem to have thought it best to work without a State permit for the reason they were largely engaged in the manufacture and sale of bogus butter. Mr. Schock visited each of these twenty-four places and at many of them he failed to disclose his identity and secured considerable information because the parties did not know who he was. All the facts with reference to each place have been reported to the commissioner in detail. As already intimated, one of the chief reasons these dealers in Philadelphia did not take out a State license was that in many cases they purchased the uncolored oleomargarine and put it through the coloring process in unsanitary places and sold it to the unsuspecting householder as creamery butter. Assistant Commissioner Schock has been doing considerable important work in this connection in Philadelphia and has been able to obtain valuable information on the subject, information which will be used to the best advantage.

The Results Promise to Justify the Means.

This Bulletin does not pretend to know what motive was back of the recent energetic crusade of one of the leading publications for women against the unclean grocery store. It may have been selfish. It may have been intended as a circulation booster. Few of

us are wholly innocent of mixed motives. But no matter for that. The crusade has done good. It may have been grossly exaggerated. It may have been decidely sensational. Many of its alleged facts may have been evolved from the inner consciousness of an unscrupulous writer. For all that, there were filthy groceries in the land. Some of them were very bad. Their proprietors paid no attention to the rules of cleanliness. They were too busy to bother about sanitation. They didn't believe in bacilli and microbes and malignant disease germs, anyhow. But some of these conservative souls have received fresh light. It may be their consciences were quickened by the gradual disappearance of their patrons. It may be some remarks of dissatisfied patrons got to their ears and stirred them up to a knowledge of their failings. At all events, they have honored their calling and showed that they were not hopelessly lost to all sense of the eternal fitness of things, by waking up and inaugurating a general house-cleaning. And now they are progressives of the right sort.

LOOKING AFTER THE DUST PROBLEM.

All over the country health and food authorities are giving increased attention to the sanitary surroundings of those who deal in the food products which are necessary for the sustenance of human life. During the last few months many volumes of valuable information have appeared, not in book form, however, but scattered about through the pages of pamphlets or magazines and in the columns of the daily and the weekly press. Especial attention has been devoted to the problem of preserving the purity of milk and splendid advance has been made throughout the country generally in the matter of protecting milk from infection. Of course, there yet remains much to be done. In the matter of the public health it is vitally true that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" to enjoy the blessed boon of good health.

But more attention is likewise being given to preserving green goods from danger of infection. This Bulletin has devoted considerable space to the matter and means to keep right on along that line. The grocers of the State deserve much credit for the great work they have already accomplished. Without their active assistance and intelligent help the task of protecting the life and the health of the people would be greatly intensified and the complexities of the problem would be much increased. To the literature of

this subject the food inspection department of the State of Illinois has just contributed a few pointed suggestions. They are contained in one of the recent numbers of the Bulletin of the State Board of Health. Under the title, "Are Your Groceries Clean?" one hears this:

Everyone knows that the grocer contends continually with a great many uncleanly and unwholesome conditions. The very nature of the substances with which he deals has a tendency to make the store untidy. Yet if the store is untidy and unwholesome how can the goods which come from it be cleanly and in good condition?

One thing should always be remembered, and that is, that the dust blown about by the wind in a city street is full of bacteria and all sorts of vile contamination. If fruits and vegetables are exposed for sale on the sidewalks without covering, they must invariably accumulate a stock of filth which is not a good thing for the stomachs of human beings.

Everyone recalls how such fruit and vegetables are frequently covered with a heavy layer of perceptible dust, this dust being nothing more or less than the dried offal of animals, the sweepings of houses and all sorts of foul and unnamable filth. Fruit and vegetables should be exposed for sale only in closed receptacles.

Pennsylvania contains a great many grocers who know that the foregoing extract contains much vital truth. It should have a much larger number who act upon their knowledge and thus carry into actual practice the very excellent theories advanced in the foregoing. The people are entitled to every possible protection against death-dealing infection in their food.

TENNESSEE FOOD LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Tennessee's state pure food and drug inspector, Lucius P. Brown, has been making a sort of educational and missionary tour of the chief towns and cities of his state. He takes a reasonable view of the duties of his office and of his responsibility to dealers and consumers when he affirms that it will be his aim to enforce the laws of the state with respect to articles of food and drink so as to create as little disturbance or confusion as possible. He evidently realizes that a vindictive, arbitrary and harsh execution of the letter of the law may sometimes be inexpedient, and at the same time wishes dealers to understand that those who are indifferent to his efforts to bring about general obedience to the law, as well as all who wantonly and maliciously defy law will be brought up with a round turn. Our Tennessee brother has some very excellent and sensible notions concerning the proper way to execute the provisions of the laws gov-

erning the sale of food and drink. But we will let him take the floor for a minute or so and define his own position. Here is what he says:

"In administering the law I shall address myself, especially at the first, to the public health. Therefore attention shall first be directed to milk and its products throughout the state. It is thought probable that a good deal of preservatives are being used and skimming being done throughout the state, especially in the smaller towns. These violations shall be looked after because of the plain fact these violators know what they are doing, and because of the effect of this upon the general health of helpless children and invalids. Dairymen using these substances will be summarily dealt with, and it is thought that not more than one $500 fine will be necessary to make each dairyman quit such practices. Special attention will also be directed during the summer to preservatives on meats, fish, etc., and violations under this head shall also be handled without gloves. Vinegars, about which dealers are fighting so among themselves, will also be given attention as soon as possible.

"Ciders and soft drinks will come in for a large share of attention, especially soda water syrups. There is probably a pretty large business being done in prohibited colors and artificial extracts of these materials. Confectionery of all sorts will also be looked into. There is probably a great deal of this material on the market which is illegally colored.

"Waters peddled around the various cities of the state also receive close attention, many of them being impure. Peddlers of such waters should take notice."

It will be perceived that Tennessee is ahead of Pennsylvania in respect to supervision over drugs and drinks. Her food inspector is also given authority over soft drinks, such as soda water and he means to look into the matter. Pennsylvania will surely not much longer permit the health of children and others to be placed at the mercy of unscrupulous dealers in cheap soda water and other summer drinks, but will place upon her statute books a provision which will right the evils now existing and give adequate protection to those who consume soft drinks. Thus only will she be doing her duty to her children.

PARENTS AND THE MILK SUPPLY.

This Bulletin has on several occasions copied interesting notes from the Monthly Bulletin of the Health Department of the city of Richmond, which, as the readers will remember, devotes much attention to the subject of pure milk. In the last number of the Bulletin to reach this office the health board says that the milk sold in Rich-

mond now shows a very great improvement in quality as compared with that sold some months ago. In a few instances, however, private parties owning cows sell small quantities to their neighbors and housekeepers are by no means as careful as they should be. The following observations apply to many of the cities and towns of Pennsylvania and the advice therein contained is of universal application:

"Another evil, to which attention has been directed several times by this department and which is undoubtedly responsible for the illness and death of many infants, is the custom of purchasing milk for the baby from small grocery stores and other such places. The advice just given in connection with the single cow people applies here with even greater force. Milk from such places must be regarded as greatly inferior to that delivered by the wagons, and in most cases it must be considered as dangerous for infant feeding, and especially so in the warm months. Every mother who cannot nurse her baby should get milk delivered at her home by one of the regular wagons.

"Again, our investigation of infantile diarrhea last summer showed that a large proportion of all fatal cases of this disease occurred among babies fed on condensed milk, and in a large number of cases death was due to simple starvation, a can of condensed milk being used as the only food of a baby for a week! If condensed milk is used, a sufficient amount should be given; but fresh, clean, cow's milk is the best food for a baby that cannot get mother's milk. There are possibly a few instances in which condensed milk—for some reason not understood—agrees with a baby better than fresh milk, but these cases are exceedingly rare, if, indeed they exist at all. Last summer this Department did not feel that it could take the risk of advising the use of fresh market milk instead of condensed milk. In view of the standard which has now been attained, however, we advise mothers to feed their infants on fresh milk—properly prepared, of course, and used according to the directions of the family physician."

The advice of the Richmond board of health deserves the consideration of mothers of young children in Pennsylvania. At this season it is of the utmost importance that the little people should have pure food and careful home nursing. More than half the dreadful infant mortality that afflicts our country could be avoided if all mothers were as prudent and as careful as they ought to be. The food of the child is of the utmost importance, and in addition it must be protected from the fierce rays of the summer sun and given every possible care and attention. The mother who spares no effort to give her little one pure milk and devoted attention may lose the child, but she will have no regrets.

GROCERS FAVOR LAW ENFORCEMENT.

At the recent meeting of the National Retail Grocers' Association many interesting and instructive addresses were made and some stimulating papers read. In the course of his annual report Secretary John A. Green indulged in the following remarks concerning a phase of the food business in which the Bulletin and its readers are especially interested:

"It has been our purpose during the last year to advise every member of our association to throw open his doors to the food inspector and solicit an investigation of any and all goods contained in the store.

"That if any goods on hand did not conform to the requirements of the law, after being given due notice of same, the grocer should at once return such goods to the place of purchase. Nothing is gained in the long run by trying to evade the law.

"If men make impure food they are animated by selfish motives. They desire a larger profit, and endeavor to educate the public for cheap things.

"We should, to the extent of our ability, strive to encourage the dealer to keep the best stock on hand, get a good, legitimate profit which the consumer does not object to, provided the goods are right.

"We have nothing to lose and everything to gain by the passage of the pure food law, which will prevent the sale of adulterated or misbranded goods."

The Bulletin couldn't have said the foregoing more directly than Mr. Green does. In the few sentences is contained the sum and substance of all truth concerning the duty of the retail dealer toward the law and his customers. The most foolish individual on earth is the grocer who cultivates the habit of patronizing manufacturers whose processes are open to suspicion and whose goods are believed to be adulterated, improperly preserved or misbranded. And next to him is the dealer who imagines that the State is intent upon prosecuting him; that the pure food laws and the rules and regulations made in pursuance thereof are intended to pursue and persecute and punish him.

It may as well be admitted that there has been in this country a pretty serious and extensive craze for cheap things. This has moved some manufacturers to resort to expedients that they would not like to have minutely described in the public prints. It has induced some grocers to invest in inferior goods because "the other fellows" did so and was attracting the patronage of the thoughtless or the very poor. It has induced some housekeepers who do not understand the true philosophy of saving to buy these cheap things and thus lose money. For it is true that he who economizes un-

wisely scatters abroad. And thus the circle of folly has been made complete.

The words of Secretary Green to the grocers should carry wide. They are words of soberness and truth. They ought to be written down by the retail dealer and placed just over his desk where he can always see them. To sympathize with the State's honest efforts to put an end to food adulteration is the whole duty of the honest and sincere retail grocer.

A LEGISLATURE'S BLUNDER.

A curious situation has just developed in the State of Indiana. The supreme court of that Commonwealth has handed down an opinion in which it is held that under the pure food law of 1907, which repealed a previous act, when any person by his servant or as the servant and agent of another, sells milk from distillery-fed cows he is liable to prosecution. But if a distiller sells such milk personally and not by a servant or agent, he is a law-abiding citizen as far as the sale of the milk is concerned.

The opinion was given in the case of a Lawrenceburg distiller who was charged with selling and keeping for sale the milk of cows fed on the refuse of his distillery. In the lower court a motion prevailed to quash an affidavit to that effect. The judgment quashing the affidavit was sustained by the higher court. This singular judgment is due to the carelessness of the framer of the act and of the legislature which enacted it. The law reads that "no person either by his servant or agent or as the servant or agent of another person," etc. There is no reference to the personal sale of milk by the proprietor. The Indianapolis News tells the story thus:

Counsel for the State had argued that the word "himself" should be read into the law, thus making it apply when the sale is made by the proprietor as well as when it is made through an agent or servant. Counsel for the State contended that the intent of the Legislature must be taken into consideration in construing the law and that evidently the Legislature intended to prohibit the sale of milk from distilery fed-cows.

But the Supreme Court draws the line between legislative authority and judicial authority and says in substance that it does not propose to trespass on the rights of the Legislature. Judge Montgomery said:

"The language used is clear and will not admit of construction or interpretation, and we cannot, therefore, supply words which we might think the legislature ought to have supplied and used, and thereby extend its scope so as to embrace a class of persons not included within its terms. The act of 1905 prohibited the sale of milk

from cows fed on the refuse of any 'distillery or brewery,' while the act of 1907 omits the word brewery.

"If we were at liberty to substitute our own for the legislative judgment we might be inclined, as counsel suggest, to read the brewery back into the law, as well as the principal when acting without the intervention of an agent. We can not make laws, and it is not within our province to supply omitted words even though no good reason may appear why they were excluded from the provisions of the statute."

This is not the first instance in which the carelessness or worse of a legislative body has made a law seem absurd and unequal. Thus, as already said, in Indiana it appears that a distiller may personally sell milk from cows fed upon the refuse of his distillery without violating any law. But if he were to sell the same milk as agent for another or were to employ an agent to sell it he would come within the prohibitions of the act. The commonwealth was doubtless right when it held that the legislature did not mean what the act says; but the court was strictly correct when it declined to read into the law what was unquestionably not there. This is another warning to lawmakers.

THE MEDICATED FOOD PROBLEM.

A bit of satire sometimes accomplishes more than serious argument. It is a weapon that has been wielded by some of the world's wisest and most gifted men and women. Into this high company comes that valued exponent of things just and right in the mercantile world, Eli Grocer, turning its sharp weapon upon the manufacturers of medicated food. Perhaps the readers of the Bulletin may derive a few moments of amusement out of the discussion, even if they fail to secure permanent profit. This is what Eli Grocer says:

"The manufacture of foods possessing sovereign medicinal properties and guaranteed to cure all sorts of diseases, was progressing beautifully up to the time that a lot of reformers got busy and passed prohibitory pure food laws. Since then the medicated food has been in a measure backed down and off the boards."

There was a time when you could go into the grocery store and buy food fitted for any sort of disease. Here was one that cured weak kidneys, here was another to tone the system after typhoid, another made fats lean and its antithesis made leans fat. The manufacturers were progressing along so nicely that it was expected by those who watched the food fad business, that in a little more time we would have foods to set broken legs or heal cut heads.

But, as heretofore stated, the pure food law steped in. It said that the labels must tell the truth, so the fellow with the celery-nerve-cure, the fellow with the beef-iron-and-wine-flakes, the fel-

low with the kidney-help-granules had to quit talking about them. Of course they knew of the virtues of their foods, but the mean old food laws would not let them tell about them on the labels.

And so in this way we have missed the glowing announcements of these disease curers until this week we have a startling announcement from New York City that a surgeon in a Brooklyn hospital has just, by an operation, taken from a man's stomach a piece of iron wire five inches long. The further announcement is made that the man, four days back, had eaten a breakfast food advertised to contain iron.

It evidently did contain iron; there was no violation of the label provision of the food law on that package. The iron was there with both feet. Honesty in advertising was evidently the aim and purpose of that food maker. He put in the iron but forgot to make it digestible. That was his only mistake. Under the same argument it will be perfectly legal if the celery-nerve food man announces that "this food contains celery," for him to put a stalk of good Michigan Celery in the package. The truth will be in the statement and the celery in the food.

VIOLATION OF OLEOMARGARINE LAWS.

Eli Grocer indulges in the following remarks concerning oleo frauds:

Those of the trade who are under the impression that the oleomargarine law is violated only in St. Louis or Chicago, need only to look abroad to find the same methods, and the same peddlers and the same nasty stable manufacturing places as in St. Louis and Chicago.

The State of Pennsylvania, through its Dairy and Food Department and a sufficient number of special agents, is secretly gathering evidence against the persons known to be selling 300,000 pounds of oleomargarine every month to citizens of Philadelphia, who are led to believe that they are buying pure creamery butter at a reduced rate.

It has been found that the illegal part of preparing the article is carried on in abandoned stables and other filthy, out-of-the-way places. Several indictments have been returned and others are probable. By this fraud about ten cents a pound is saved in the government license, and the total profit is 20 cents a pound, amounting in Philadelphia alone to $60,000 a month to be divided among 300 unlicensed dealers. There are but seven oleomargarine dealers in the city who pay the government and State license. Uncleanly help and unfiltered water are other features of the illicit traffic.

Following the arrest of oleo handlers in St. Louis on information furnished by Pure Food and Dairy Inspector Arnett, John D. Dalton, former assistant prosecuting attorney of St. Louis, has been retained by the state to prosecute the oleo manufacturers, who are accused of furnishing peddlers.

Victor Falkenhainer, assistant prosecuting attorney, said that he believed the best method of dealing with the situation was to prosecute those responsible for the distribution.

So far as Pennsylvania is concerned, an earnest and persistent effort will be made to bring to judgment those who violate law for the purpose of deceiving the people. Already extensive progress has been made by way of breaking up the illegal practice of making unsanitary oleomargarine and peddling it about the country as low-priced creamery butter. The Dairy and Food Division looks forward confidently to the cordial assistance of all honest dealers as well as to the co-operation of the consuming public who are vitally interested in the extinction of such a dangerous business as the distribution of dirty oleomargarine disguised as pure butter. By all working together the friends of honest business will surely achieve a substantial triumph.

FOOD LAWS AND PRICES.

A small item elsewhere deals with the subject of enhanced cost of living, due, as has sometimes been charged, to the national and State Pure Food Laws. It has been alleged by certain manufacturers and others that no person in the United States had more to do with the advance than Dr. H. W. Wiley, the head of the government bureau of chemistry. And some of the critics have gone the limit, affirming that he is also the cause of the recent business depression that annoyed the country. Of course nobody who is not densely ignorant could be deceived by such foolish fulminations.

The Grocery World, one of the most useful of the trade publications of the State, deals with this matter of increased prices in an editorial under the title which heads this article. It came to hand after our short item was written and we reproduce it here, not only because of the substantial truth which it cogently and effectively presents, but also because it sheds a great deal of light upon a phase of the subject which ought to be made familiar to the consuming public, and more especially to all who do the purchasing for the family larder. Here is what the Grocery World has to say:

Certain manufacturers of food and drugs, particularly food, are still excusing advances in their prices on the plea that they were caused by the enforcement of Federal and other food laws. The "Grocery World" has some considerable knowledge of the existent conditions, and believes that there is only one way in which the Federal or any other food law has legitimately advanced prices,

and that is where the law, as in Java coffee, compelled manufacturers to use the genuine where they had before used the spurious. Naturally this increased the demand for the genuine and the demand advanced the price. In most cases where the food law has been used as a justification for advances, the excuse has been either a pure fake or a confession of previous fraud. Naturally, if a manufacturer has been illegally cheapening his product by the use of an adulterating ingredient, though selling it as pure, the food law has raised his manufacturing cost by compelling him to henceforth buy pure ingredients, and in order to hold his profit intact he raises his selling price. It is perfectly true that such advances were caused indirectly by the Federal food law, but not in the way which some manufacturers would have the trade think.

Products that are now and always have been pure, are not affected by the food law at all, except as stated, by extraordinary demands that the law caused.

PROTECTING FOOD STUFFS.

Under the above title the American Food Journal indulges in some cogent reflections upon a topic of decidedly timely interest. The Journal particularly describes conditions, as they exist in Chicago, but the general tenor of its article applies to all localities. Although the Bulletin has already devoted considerable attention to this phase of the pure food question, it is glad to reproduce the sugestions of the Journal, for they have to do with a matter of vital importance to the public health:

It is high time City, State and National authorities gave more attention to foodstuffs exposed to dirt, filth and disease on the public streets. Without doubt special legislation and ordinances will be required to protect the public, but something can be done under the definitions of adulteration commonly adopted and under the common law. And if further and more definite regulations are required the food commissioner and health boards ought to take the initiative in asking for them. It is not the policy of this paper to be radical, sensational or effervescent. Yet we assert it to be a fact that fruit is commonly exposed during the day in the public streets without protection and must soon be covered with the dirt of traffic and the excretion of animals, and at night shares the sleeping department of the Greek or Italian owners. Candy purchased by the innocently ignorant child keeps company with the fruit. Shelled nuts and other confections consumed without washing and therefore with all the filth gathered in a long wooing of the germ laden wind are offered as a delicacy to the public and presumably with prospects of a purchaser.

Flies, too, now known to be one of the chief carriers of contagious diseases, swarm around the fruit and sweets in summer. Sometimes green fruit is protected by a red mosquito netting, alas, not for the purpose of protecting the fruit but to mislead the guileless purchaser into thinking the fruit is red ripe.

Denver, Kansas City and St. Louis, with several smaller cities, require fruit and other foodstuffs exposed in stands on the streets to be covered with glass. This is a reasonable sanitary requirement and should be universally adopted. Rotten fruit should not be allowed on sale, and it should be an offense to sell same for the manufacture of apple stock and cider vinegar or to give it away. We have laws controlling the sale or free disposition of poisons and habit-forming drugs. Why not protect the poor and ignorant against themselves?

The contamination of foods is not confined to the street. Some of the open front stores are equally as objectional as the fruit stands. Restaurants and soda water stands are rendezvous for flies in summer and do more than their share in scattering typhoid and similar mouth-caught diseases. The District of Columbia has an ordinance intended to diminish this evil which reads:

"Every manager of a store, market, dairy, cafe, lunch room or any other place in the District of Columbia where a food or beverage or confectionery or any similar article is manufactured or prepared for sale, stored for sale or sold, shall cause it to be screened effectually or effectually protected by a power-driven fan or fans, so as to prevent flies and other insects from obtaining access to such food, beverage, confectionery or other article, and shall keep such food, beverage, confectionery or other article free from flies and other insects at all times."

The penalty for violating the ordinance is a fine of not more than $25 for every offense.

Whether the electrically driven fans are sufficiently effective in banishing the fly evil is open to some question, but that such an ordinance, wisely enforced would lessen premature deaths and tend to pauperize physicians is beyond the suspicion of a doubt.

Many of the grocery and grog shops are equally open to criticism in this respect. Meat markets, as a rule need more protection from insect invasion. Both the grocer and the butcher could often give more thoughtful care to the preservation of articles of food essentially perishable in nature. Milk, too, might be more hygienically handled, although the standard of cleanliness of this article probably surpasses that of any other foodstuff. Still many of the dairies and delicatessens are not suitable for the sale of milk, nor are the proprietors well enough posted to dispense it. In Chicago last month a most contagious disease broke out in a family conducting a delicatessen in their dwelling. By subterfuge of removal of the patients and probably some collusion with the physician, quarantine was evaded and milk sold as usual from the premises. When the health department itself is so lax in the enforcement of the most elementary laws of hygiene it can not be expected that the less enlightened storekeeper will voluntarily observe all the unwritten laws of sanitation and health.

The handlers of food products are being slowly educated to the importance of cleanliness. No laws or ordinances will take the place of this knowledge and the desire on the part of the dealer to do right, but laws requiring the covering of exposed foods and the elimination as far as possible of flies and similar carriers of infection would be a great blessing to humanity.

WHAT WILL BE TAXED AS OLEO.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Capers has issued an important circular addressed to collectors, internal revenue agents and others concerned in which he says:

The question as to the taxability or non-liability to tax of many of the so-called shortening compounds or substitutes for lard having been recently raised, I have decided that in the interest of the government through a proper construction and execution of the Act of August 2, 1886, as amended by the Act of May 9, 1902, as well as in justice to those concerned and for the purpose of securing a uniform ruling covering all such products, a reconsideration of the entire subject is necessary in the premises.

After a lengthy treatment of the arguments on either side of the question, Mr. Capers concludes:

In view of the foregoing statements, I am of the opinion that all animal fats or oils and vegetable oils separately, and all compounds and mixtures of such animal fats or oils and vegetable oils with or without the addition of coloring matter, which contain more than 1 per cent. of moisture and salt (the limit fixed by the Department of Agriculture under the Pure Food and Drugs Act for lard), or which have been churned in cream, milk or water, or bathed in a solution of brine, thereby imparting to all such animal fats or oil and vegetable oils, and all compounds and mixtures thereof, the flavor, texture, appearance or color of butter, are properly taxable under the law as oleomargarine.

All animal fats or oils and vegetable oils, all compounds or mixtures of such animal fats or oils, and vegetable oils which are not in the semblance of butter as herein defined, but resemble lard in general characteristics and are not sold or offered for sale as butter or for butter, are exempt from taxation as oleomargarine. Therefore all previous decisions by this office in any way conflicting with this opinion are hereby revoked, this ruling to take effect on and after fifteen days from the date of publication.

SHE WINKED AT HIM.

From Eli Grocer.

This advertising catch word craze is going to be the death of some of the grocers yet. We have all heard about "The Smile That Won't Come Off," "The Fifty-seven Varieties," "Ask the Man," and the like, but nobody has expected them to cause trouble. But you can never tell.

Now the National Buscuit Co. has had a catch word in its ads which said: "Give the Grocer a Wink," meaning, of course, if you did that he would know at once that you wanted some one of their package specialties. Up in Seattle, they take things of that kind seriously, and Mary Brogan, cook lady for somebody, read this and

the next time she went to the grocery store, wanting some of the package crackers, she winked at the grocer.

This particular grocer had not read the ad—grocers don't read ads unless they are printed in their trade papers—so he thought the wink was aimed at his manly beauty and his fetching ways, so he winked right back at her and then went outside the counter and tried to kiss her.

Now, as Miss Brogan did not want a kiss, but did want some crackers, she smote him hip and thigh and head and heels. When he emerged from under the wreck which had been created around him and looked at himself he thought he was a newly butchered calf instead of himself. And then Miss Brogan had him arrested and it cost him $6.80 to square the matter.

The moral of this is: Don't use catch phrases in your ads that cannot be safely followed. Also, don't fail to tell the grocer about it in his trade paper.

BACK TO THE COUNTRY.

By a Young Woman in St. Louis.

I want to get back to the country,
Where forests forever are green,
Where meadows are frequent and fragrant,
And shimmering shadows are seen;
Where mosses are moist in the woodland,
Where mullin stocks grow by the way,
Where the leaves of the sumach are crimson
And sweet is the scent of the hay;
I want to get back to the barnyard,
To the bridles and saddles and stock,
Where it always is "dinner" at noon time
And "supper" at six o'clock.

II.

I'm tired of racing and chasing
All over the streets of the town,
Pursuing the dollar athletic,
As nimble and quick as a clown.
I'm weary of gaudy theatres,
Of summer resorts and the like,
And, I tell you, I secretly hanker
Afar from the city to hike,
And journey 'way back to the farm-house,
Where there's never an openwork sock,
Where it always is "dinner" at noon-time
And "supper" at six o'clock.

III.

I'm weary of "lunch" and of "luncheon,"
Whether costly or low priced or free,
And the thought of a "six o'clock dinner,"
I own, is repellant to me;
I want to sop bread in the gravy,
I want to eat pie with a knife,
And make the same use of a saucer
That I learned very early in life.
By George, I am sick of the city,
And I want to get back with the stock,
Where it always is "dinner" at noon-time
And "supper" at six o'clock.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 7, 1907.

RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

AS TO FOODS AND CONDIMENTS.

Rule 1. The use of coal tar dye or other foreign coloring matter in catsup or other condiments is regarded with disfavor, and catsup found to contain such coloring matter in connection with benzoate of soda will be regarded as adulterated and treated accordingly.

Rule 2. The use of boric acid, salicylic acid or sulphites in meats or other articles of food will be regarded as an adulteration and treated accordingly. Any poisonous or deleterious preservative or coloring matter applied externally which has been permitted to permeate or penetrate the meat or other food product, or any portion thereof, will be regarded as an adulteration.

Rule 3. Until otherwise ordered articles of food imported from countries which have been found to be in compliance with the federal food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, will not be regarded as sold in violation of the laws of Pennsylvania.

Rule 4. Pepper and all other spices containing any added or foreign substances whatsoever will be regarded as adulterated.

Rule 5. Milk will be regarded as adulterated when any portion of the butter fat has been removed therefrom or when water has been added thereto.

Cream containing less than 16 per cent. of butter fat will be regarded as adulterated.

Ice cream must be true to name, and must not contain less than 12 per cent. butter fat, together with sugar and pure fruit flavor. Eggs and a small amount of gelatin may be used.

AS TO CONFECTIONERY.

Rule 6. Mineral substances of all kinds are especially forbidden in confectionery, whether poisonous or not. Only harmless colors or flavors should be added to confectionery.

The term "narcotic drugs" include all drugs mentioned in section 8 of the federal food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, relating to foods, their derivatives and preparation, and all other drugs of a narcotic nature.

AS TO MISBRANDING.

Rule 7. The provisions of the act of June 1, 1907, as to the misbranding of food, will be strictly observed and rigidly enforced.

The principal label on articles of food shall be in English, with type not smaller that 8-point (brevier) caps: Provided, That in case the size of the package will not permit the use of 8-point cap type the size of the type may be reduced proportionately.

Descriptive matter upon the label shall be free from any statement, design, or device regarding the article or the ingredients or substances contained therein, or quality thereof, or place of origin, which is false or misleading in any particular.

Jellies, fruit butters, fruit jams, or other like products shall not be labeled with the name of any distinctive fruit unless such fruit alone has been used in its preparation. Articles intended as substitutes for pure food jelies, butters, jams and other like products, shall be plainly marked as compounds, and the several ingredients shall be plainly stated thereon, and the name of no distinctive fruit shall be used upon the label thereof to indicate its flavor.

Prepared mustard shall bear upon the label thereof a distinct statement of all the ingredients and the percentage of mustard contained therein.

Flavoring extracts must be true to name. Imitation flavoring extracts shall not be designated by terms which indicate in any way by similarity of name that they were prepared from a natural fruit or from a standard flavor.

Flavoring extracts in the preparation of which any substances are employed for natural fruits or standard flavors shall not be labeled as if prepared from standard flavors or from the fruits themselves.

GUARANTEE.

The guarantee referred to in the new Pennsylvania food law, approved June 1, 1907, should in all cases be a written or printed invoice guarantee upon each bill of goods purchased, signed by the vendor, and substantially in the following language, to wit:

I (or we) the vendor of the articles mentioned in the foregoing invoice hereby guarantee and warrant the same to be in full conformity with the federal act of June 30, 1906, popularly known as the "Foods and Drugs Act," and also further hereby guarantee and warrant the same to be in full conformity with the act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, popularly known as "the new Pennsylvania Food Law," approved June 1, 1907, in that said articles are not adulterated within the meaning of the aforesaid act of Congress

or the aforesaid act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and that the said articles are not misbranded within the meaning of either of the said acts.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO RETAIL DEALERS.

The new Pennsylvania food law, approved June 1, 1907, is intended to protect retail dealers in food products. In order to avail themselves of this protection it is important that every retail dealer shall secure from the manufacturer, wholesaler or jobber from whom he makes purchases, a signed guarantee of each invoice of goods. In order that the goods may be subsequently identified, it is important that the date of purchase be marked upon the goods secured under each invoice. Where the goods are contained in separate packages, this identification can readily be secured by the use of a rubber stamp giving the date of purchase. Unless the retail dealer is able to identify with absolute certainty the vendor from whom his goods were procured, the act will not protect him. This will require the greatest care, not only in marking the date of purchase, but in keeping the articles purchased from different manufacturers, wholesalers or jobbers bearing the same brand, entirely apart from each other, so that at any time the identification of the vendor of each article can be clearly established. It is equally important that the retail dealer shall keep the articles purchased in precisely the same condition as when they are received. A failure to distinctly identify the vendor, or to clearly prove that articles purchased have been kept in the exact condition as to quality as when purchased, will deprive the retail dealer of any protection.

When an agent of the Dairy and Food Division calls upon a retail dealer, it is requested and confidently expected that courtesy will be exercised both by the dealer and the agent.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Approved:
N. B. CRITCHFIELD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Rules Nos. 8, 9 and 10. (Issued July 1, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE 8, LARD. RULE 9, FRUIT OR NUT ICE CREAM. RULE 10, MEATS AND FISH.

Rule 8. Lard must contain no ingredient but the pure fat of swine. Any foreign substance will constitute an adulteration and will be treated accordingly.

Rule 9. Fruit or nut ice cream must be true to name and must not contain less than 10 per cent. of butter fat together with sugar, eggs and a small amount of gelatin, not exceeding three (3) ounces to ten gallons of cream.

The foregoing rule applies where fruit (fresh or canned) or nuts are used for flavoring.

Rule 10. Meats and fish must at all times be kept in a pure, clean and healthful condition.

In the summer season they must be covered or protected from flies and insects by screens or other device, and must be kept at such temperature as will absolutely prevent any decomposition.

Refrigerators and ice boxes for the storage of meats and fish must be kept well iced and clean.

Stores, market houses and all rooms used for the storage or sale of meats and fish must be clean, properly ventilated and kept in a sanitary condition.

Any meat or fish not so cared for will be considered in violation and treated accordingly.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Rule No. 11. (Issued September 25, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 2, TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE NO. 11. EVAPORATED FRUITS.

Rule 11. It should be understood by the trade and the public that Rule 2, specifically referring to meat and other articles of food, covers evaporated fruits, and that if said fruits contain any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health, such as sulphurous acid, the sale thereof will be treated as a violation of the law.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Rules Nos. 12 and 13. (Issued October 25, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 3 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE 12, LABELS. RULE 13, SODIUM BENZOATE AND BENZOIC ACID.

Rule 12. Numerous requests are referred to this Division for the approval of labels to be used in connection with food products under the Pennsylvania Pure Food Act of June 1, 1907. This Act does not authorize the Dairy and Food Commissioner, nor any Agent of the Division, to approve labels. The Division, therefore, will not give its approval to any label. Any printed matter upon the label implying that this Division has approved it will be without warrant. It is believed that with the law and regulations before the manufacturers they will have no difficulty in arranging labels in conformity with the requirements set forth.

Rule 13. No prosecutions will be based upon the manufacture, sale or having in possession with intent to sell, foods and food products manufactured or packed during the season of 1907 which contains sodium benzoate in quantities not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per cent., or benzoic acid equivalent thereto, provided sodium benzoate or benzoic acid has hitherto been generally used in such foods and food products; and provided further that sodium benzoate or benzoic acid is not used in connection with coal-tar dyes or any foreign coloring matter.

The label of each package of food or food product containing sodium benzoate or benzoic acid shall bear a statement that the food contains one-tenth of 1 per cent. of sodium benzoate, or benzoic acid equivalent thereto, as the case may be.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 1, 1907.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE AND GOVERNMENT OF PERSONS PROPOSING TO ENGAGE IN THE MANUFACTURE, SALE OR USE OF OLEOMARGARINE OR RENOVATED BUTTER, AS AUTHORIZED UNDER THE ACTS OF ASSEMBLY APPROVED THE 29TH OF MAY, 1901, AND JULY 10TH, 1901, AS PRESCRIBED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE THROUGH ITS AGENT, THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER.

1. No licenses will be granted to a non-resident of the State of Pennsylvania.

2. No license will be transferred from any person, firm or corporation convicted of any violation of the Acts of Assembly under which such license is issued, nor while proceedings are pending for violation of said acts against such person, firm or corporation.

3. Remittance (either bank draft, cashier's cheque or certificate of deposit, preferred) for license fees must accompany the application for license. Individual cheques must be certified by the bank on which same are issued or drawn. Checks and drafts must be made payable to the order of the State Treasurer, and upon receipt thereof by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, if the application is approved, a license certificate will be promptly issued.

4. The attention of intending applicants for license and of all licensees, is especially directed to that portion of Section 7 of the Act of 29th of May, 1901, which provides: "That upon conviction of any subsequent offense, the person so offending shall be punished by a fine not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than six months nor more than twelve months."

The express direction of said act is imprisonment in addition to the minimum fine therein specified.

In adition to the fine and imprisonment imposed for second offenses, injunction proceedings will be instituted, and no license will be transferred from any person against whom such proceedings are pending.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Approved:
N. B. CRITCHFIELD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

The contents of the June issue of the MONTHLY BULLETIN, briefly summarized are as follows:

REPORTS OF ANALYSES.

Butter Samples, 155.

Colored oleomargarine,	11
Pure,	144
Total,	155

Lard Samples, 1.

Pure,	1
Total,	1

Milk Samples, 64.

Pure,	64
Total,	64

Oleomargarine Samples, 1.

Uncolored,	1
Total,	1

Pure Food Samples, 149.

Complying with law,	135
Misbranded,	9
Not correctly labeled,	4
Preserved,	1
Total,	149

Vinegar Samples, 14.

Adulterated,	1
Misbranded,	2
Pure,	11
Total,	14

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS.

Oleomargarine Cases, 15.

Terminated,	15
Total,	15

Pure Food Cases, 14.

Terminated,	14
Total,	14

Vinegar Cases, 3.

Terminated,	3
Total,	3

LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1, TO JUNE 15, 1908.

Oleomargarine Licenses, 291.

Boarding House,	6
Restaurant,	3
Retail,	273
Wholesale,	9
Total,	291

Renovated Butter Licenses, 11.

Retail,,	10
Wholessale,	1
Total,	11

Total amount of money received from said licenses for 1908, is $32,549.29, and this sum has, in accordance with law, been deposited in the State Treasury.

*Number of suits ordered during the month of May, 1908, but not terminated and consequently withheld from this issue of the Bulletin, 59.

Part I.

LIST OF LICENSES

FOR THE

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF OLEOMARGARINE AND RENOVATED BUTTER,

GRANTED BY THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FROM

JANUARY 1, TO JUNE 15, 1908

LIST OF OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 15, 1908.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.		
Jacob L. Ackerman, 1909 Center Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Cornelius W. Antony, 203 Allegheny Market, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
A. Appel & Co. (Adam and Benj. Appel), Stalls, 41 and 43 S. S. Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William L. Barron, 1814 Beaver Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
S. C. Bartlett & Co., Sylvanus C. Bartlett and Cecil C. Spencer, 201 Main St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Fogal B. Bishoff, Mgr., 315 W. Braddock Ave., Rankin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel C. Black, 309 Corbet St., Tarentum, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jesse M. Bowers, 405 Arlington St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Anna Braun, C. H. Braun, Mgr., Stands 193 and 194 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jacob W. Briggle, 51 Shiloh St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Brighton Road Tea and Coffee Co., Evan Thomas, Prop., 3242 Brighton Road, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Miss Stella Brittain, 5231 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Mary Broderick, Prop., John J. Cavanaugh, Mgr., 4808 Second Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred June 12, 1908, to Claude C. Surber,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Stephen Broderick, 207 Fourth Ave., Carnegie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Teddie E. Burden, 538 Chartiers Ave., McKees Rocks, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas A. Byros, 35 Diamond Square, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Restaurant	April 1.
William A. Callahan, 814 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Daniel W. Campbell, 3625 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry Cauley, Mgr., Stands 34 and 36 S. S. Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mike J. Cavanaugh, Prop., John J. Cavanaugh, Mgr., 223 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa. Transferred June 12, 1908, to Claude C. Surber,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, 214 and 216 Grant St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, Hay and Rebecca Sts., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, 412 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
Patrick M. Corrigan, 123 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Rutherford B. Cowher, Mgr. and Owner, Plum St., First National Bank Building, Elizabeth, Pa. Transferred March 31, 1908, to 9th and Ferry Sts.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Cunningham & Co., Claude C. Cunningham, Mgr., 228 Brushton Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James H. Daly, 720 Fourth St., North Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William T. Daniels, 816 Main St., Sharpsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George D. Davis, Pres., 406 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	April 1.
John A. Donahoe, 6276-78 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Elizabeth Donahoe, Prop., Stand 25 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Donovan, Prop., 329 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Dunlevy & Bro., Jeremiah Dunlevy, Jr., and Paul Dunlevy, 2554 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward J. Dunn, 852 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John H. Ehrhardt, Stands 64 & 66 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Estricher & Mark McAdams, 743 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Restaurant	Jan. 1.
Harry J. Evans, Prop., 2043 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry Finkel, 2108 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Mary Fuher, Stand 22 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Edward Gibson, Stands 197, 198, 206 Allegheny Market, N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Hugh Given, Prop., 564 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Eugene A. Goggins, 814 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank M. Goldbach, Mgr., 51 Twelfth St., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Agnes Hall, 4909 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
French A. Hanley, 516 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Geo. P. Hanny, 135 & 136 Allegheny Market, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The W. J. Hartzel Company, William J. Hartzel, Pres., 320 Liberty St., Pitttsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	April 1.
John V. Heineman, Stand 80 East Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Henning, Prop., 4525 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Marcella C. Heyl, 4514 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred April 24, 1908, to 5117 Penn Ave.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Hill, 307 Fifth Ave., Tarentum, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jas. T. Hill, Prop., 6510 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Anthony Hoban, Fish Block, Mercer Ave., Sharpsville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Houston, Stand 178 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
May Hunter, 923 Wood St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Jacob H. Imhoff, 6321 Broad St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Louis J. Junker, 122 W. Grant St., Duquesne, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph F. Kasper, 216 Chartiers Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George Keely, Prop., 2136 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Hunter Keib, 1419 Western Ave., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa., transferred February 13, 1908, to 1617 Beaver Ave. Transferred May 9, 1908, to John Bacik, Prop.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Myer Keller, 557 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	June 1.
William H. Kelley, 102 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Frank M. Kernan, 5205 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel J. Kerr, Sec'y., 109 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Continued.		
Kregar & Co., Edward R. and William S. Kregar, 902 Wood St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Farnham H. Langford, Stand 261 East Liberty Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Harry F. Levi, 621 Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry F. Levi, 1620 Beaver Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Christian Limburg, 870 E. Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
McCann & Co., Owen McCann, Pres., Jas. M. Cheswright, Treas., 413-415 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Dennis McIntyre, 4417 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa Transferred March 26, 1908, to 4607 Butler St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1
Jno. R. Martin, Stands 200, 201 & 202 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Emma Maxwell, Prop., Stands 2 and 4 Diamond Market, McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Henry C. Meyer, 630 Second St., N. Side, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Miller, Mgr., 4 Freeport St., Etna, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Clarence G. Miller & Edward Altenbach, Mgr., 518 Brushton Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Andrew F. Mitchell, 222 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail,	June 1.
Michael J. Monahan, 318 Braddock Avenue, Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
William J. Montgomery, 829 Linden Ave., East Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Nelson Morris & Co., Wm. C. Roeper, Mgr., 301-305 Anderson St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Moschel, 1800 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Moxley, Inc., Eugene S. Mapp, Mgr., 120-122 First Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
O'Donnell & Thompson, 638 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa. Transferred March 26, 1908, to 442 Library St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. Arthur Ohl, 105 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Alfred C. Paulisch, Prop., 5145 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Pittsburg Grocery Co., Mathew Collins, Mgr., 1205 Carson St., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James Pogue & Son, 204, 205, 218 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Preach, 5921 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jno. H. Preach, Prop., 4124 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George A. Preach, Prop., 1127 Lang Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Preston Supply Co., Louis Amshel, Mgr., 154 Ohio St., Shoenville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
C. Price, F. J. Harrington, O. McKee, 105 Washington Ave., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred May 9, 1908, to 91 Washington Ave. Transferred May 26, 1908, to Craddock Price,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Owen Quinn, 845 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Owen Quinn, 432 Broadway, Pitcairn, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. E. Reeder, Prop., 208 Brownsville Road, Mt. Oliver, Pa. Transferred April 9, 1908, to 144 Brownsville Road,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry G. Reel, 128 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Miss Katie Rein, Stands 30 and 32 South Side Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Reliable Provision Co., John A. Donahoe, Prop., 106, 107, 108, 109 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jemima Richard, 96 Penn Ave., Turtle Creek, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George Ritter, 511 Main St., Sharpsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jos. Rooney, 93 and 94 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa. Transferred March 28, 1908, to John Jacob Klaese,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John J. Rungee, 185 Liberty Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Geo. W. Ruppert, 919 East St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jesse W. Sarver, Stands 143 & 145 Market House, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Henry C. Schwartz, 407, 409, 411 Grant Ave., Millvale, Pa. Transferred March 12, 1908, to William Glass,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Sheraden Fish & Poultry Co., Geo. A. Schauer, 93 Harwood St., Sheraden, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Catherine E. Shipley, 506 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Shipley, Jr., 423 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Shipley, Jr., 507 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Oden H. Shoemaker, 432 & 434 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Geo. F. Sloan, 115 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
Alvah G. Smith, 503 Mill St., Coraopolis, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William H. Speaker, 15 Wabash Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Walter L. Steele and Geo. W. Hampson, Props., 609 Walnut St., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Daniel J. T. Steiner, 422 Hawkins Ave., N. Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Joseph Stenger, 921 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Swift & Co., Jos. F. Taylor, Mgr., 309-311 Anderson St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Chas. Riefer, Mgr., 1613 Beaver Ave., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea. Co., William I. Saffle, Mgr., 429 Main St., Pittsburg, W. E., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Owen Jones, Mgr., 433 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Harry E. Scott, Mgr., 909 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Julius G. Gordos, Mgr., 1210 Carson St., Pittsburg, S. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Nelson M. Edwards, Mgr., 5811 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Continued.		
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Lachlan F. Blair, Mgr., 734 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Mahlon R. Fluke, Mgr., 630 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Robert J. McKee, Mgr., 337 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Arthur S. Gill, Mgr., 324 Grant Ave., Duquesne, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., John C. Muldouney, Mgr., 550 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Andrew J. Gill, Mgr., 226 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Edward M. Lanigan, Mgr., 508 Federal St., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Harry J. Ohler, Mgr., 6247 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Robert H. Brown, Mgr., 4321 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Fred Volkwein, 760 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry Watson, 196 S. Main St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Lawrence Weyman, 3353 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,.....	April 1.
John E. Willis, 531 and 533 W. Lacock St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
James H. Yeagley, Pittsburg St., Springdale, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
ARMSTRONG COUNTY.		
Apollo Produce Co., Jonathan M. Grim, Mgr., North Side North Fourth St., Apollo, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Thomas J. Baldrige, Prop., 223 First St., Apollo, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John Flynn, 104 S. McKean St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Mar. 1.
Milton S. Jack, 128 Market St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Ambrose M. Mateer, Third Ave., between Sixth and Seventh Sts., Ford City, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
William Ellsworth Wyant, 163 So. Jefferson St., Kittanning, Pa.,.....	Retail,.....	Feb. 1.
BEAVER COUNTY.		
Oliver E. Aber, Canal St., Industry, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Earl J. Bolland (Basement), 344 Buffalo St., Beaver, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Boyle & Patterson, W. M. Boyle and C. A. Patterson, 1126 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Carl S. Gassmann, 1418 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Robert J. Jamison, Third and Sixth Avenues, Beaver Falls, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Marcus W. McCandless, 2406 Eighth Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Mar. 1.
Jos. McFerron Co., 1102 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Richard F. Metz and Edward S. Anderson, corner Eleventh street and Penn avenue, Monaca, Pa.,	Retail,.....	May 1.
John and Thomas Moore, 336 Merchant St., Ambridge, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Charles H. Niehaus, 380 Vermont St., Rochester, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Milo F. Wilson, 401 Tenth St., New Brighton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	April 1.
Omega Wolfe, 1106 Eleventh St., New Brighton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
BERKS COUNTY.		
Reading Meat and Provision Co., Louis Powdermaker, Prop., 839 Penn St., Reading, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
BLAIR COUNTY.		
Jesse M. Cook, 1100 Eleventh St., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Gem Grocery Co., Frank Stehle, Mgr., 623 Seventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,.....	April 1.
William G. Morgan and John H. Luckett, 1703 Eleventh Ave., between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Sts., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Feb. 1.
BUTLER COUNTY.		
R. J. Ferguson, 400 Locust St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Wm. A. Fisher, 257 S. Main St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Graham Bros., William S. & Andrew S. Graham, 317 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
John Herbert & Alwilda Harper, 351 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Joseph C. Hoch, 305 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Aaron A. Marshall, 109 East Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
G. Wilson Miller, 116 E. Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Paisley & Whiteside, J. P. Whiteside and G. M. Paisley, 215 New Castle St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
CAMBRIA COUNTY.		
Chas. Davis, Mgr., Washington St., Lilly, Pa. Transferred March 26, 1908, to P. H. George,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John L. Kingston, 230 Franklin St., Johnstown, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Geo. B. Nowag, Mgr., 241 Franklin St., Johnstown, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Nicholson Russell, 100 Philadelphia Ave., Barnesboro, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
CENTRE COUNTY.		
Thomas B. Budinger, Moshannon Ave., Snow Shoe, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
CLEARFIELD COUNTY.		
John F. McCartan, 517 and 519 Nichols St., Clearfield, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Amelia Miller, 137 West Long Ave., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Samuel J. Schrecengost, 215 West Long Ave., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Kingsley A. Smith, Main St., between 4th & 5th Sts., Burnside, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Joseph Wilkinson, Mgr., Millward Building, Curtin St., Osceola Mills, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
CRAWFORD COUNTY.		
J. R. Hannah & Co., 986 Water St., Meadville, Pa. Transferred May 5, 1908, to O. W. Bentley,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Hilliker & Jones, Fred Hilliker and V. T. Jones, 30 Diamond St., Titusville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Lewis H. Lenheim, 31 and 33 Mead Ave., Meadville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Michell Bros., Chas. J. and E. A. Michell, 938 Market St., Meadville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
ELK COUNTY.		
C. H. Smith Co., Ltd., Chas. H. Smith, Chairman, Central, Pa. Lbr. Co.'s Building, Main St., Loleta, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Smith Brothers' Co., F. C. Smith, Pres., L. S. Hinkle, Sec'y, Main and Broad Sts., Ridgway, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
ERIE COUNTY.		
Mary Andrews, 114 Central Market, Erie, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John Casey, 1315 State St., Erie, Pa. Transferred March 31, 1908, to 13 West 12th St.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Andrew J. Hoffman, 1133 State St., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
George M. Ream, 111 First Avenue, Corry, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Susan E. Smith, 15 Seventh St., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
George A. Wilkinson, Stall 119 Parade St. Market, Cor. 10th and Parade Sts., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
FAYETTE COUNTY.		
Charles H. Gorley, 64 W. Main St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Restaurant	Jan. 1.
John L. Houseman, S. E. Cor. Speer and Grant Sts., North Belle Vernon, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Oden H. Shoemaker, 210 N. Pittsburg St., Connellsville, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
H. L. Slayman, Prop., 48 Church St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
H. P. Smith's Sons, H. L. and W. C. Smith, Smith & Fether Bldg., Railroad St., Dunbar, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Robert L. Weller, Main St., near Second St., Belle Vernon, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
INDIANA COUNTY.		
James J. Fiscus, 1102 Philadelphia St., Indiana, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Jacob B. Younkins, 685 Philadelphia St., Indiana, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
JEFFERSON COUNTY.		
William Honadle and Joseph Burgoon, Mabon St., Brookville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	May 1.
W. H. Moore, West Main St., between 4th and 5th Sts., Reynoldsville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John F. Watson, 323 Oakland Ave., Punxsutawney, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
LACKAWANNA COUNTY.		
Harry P. Mellet, 241 Wyoming Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 864 Capouse Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 1427 Pittston Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 103 N. Main St., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 303 E. Drinker St., Dunmore, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 324 Cedar Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Hilan B. Sweet, 106 Penn Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
LAWRENCE COUNTY.		
Harry L. Allen, 13 and 15 Neshannock Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Jere Blucher, 648 S. Jefferson St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
David Cartwright, 619 Lawrence Ave., Ellwood City, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Charles M. Hartzel, 8 So. Jefferson St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	May 1.
James C. Houston, 109 East Long Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Harry R. Huston, 4 E. Long Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Mar. 1.
Robert McKee, 114 East Long Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Agnes M. Magill, 223 Grant St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Frank P. Major, Cor. Main & Railroad Sts., Wampum, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Howard Munnell, 59 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Reese & Spencer, J. A. Reese and J. W. Spencer, 30 West Washington St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
R. C. Rhodes & Son, 125 and 127 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Star Grocery Co., John P. Allen, Mgr., 24 N. Mercer St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
C. Ellsworth Thomas, 24 and 26 So. Mill St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Robert H. Wyrie, Mgr., 100 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa. Transferred May 29, 1908, to 70 Pittsburg St.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
LUZERNE COUNTY.		
Warner W. Clements, 317 East Northampton St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
transferred February 5, 1908, to 301 East Market St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Warner W. Clements, 6 East Ross St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,		
Cut Rate Meat Co., L. H. Jefkins, Mgr., 46 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Davis Bros., E. W. and J. W. Davis, 43 East Market St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Davis Bros. Co., Edward Travis, Mgr., 107 W. Main St., Plymouth, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
East India Tea Co., Joseph F. Gillis, Prop., 55, 57, 59 So. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry E. Eroh, Prop., 300 West Broad St., Hazleton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas Greenwood, 13 S. Main St., Pittston, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Elbert S. Noble, 40 S. Main St., Pittston, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Tremayne, 55 Main St., Ashley, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Russell Uhl, Prop., 24 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
McKEAN COUNTY.		
Daniel T. Drew, 20 Congress St., Bradford, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Andrew J. Hoffman, 22 Congress St., Bradford, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
MERCER COUNTY.		
Henry Baldwin, Mgr., 100 N. Water St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Christ S. Deibel, Phil. Carouthers, Mgr., 230 W. State St., Sharon, Pa. Transferred Feb. 20, 1908 to Dell S. Christy,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William P. Fornof, 430 E. State St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward Jackson, 28 Spring St., Greenville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Ketler, 301 Broad St., Grove City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edwin A. Sieg, 205 Broadway, S. Sharon, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
John M. Wilkinson, 12 N. Water St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.		
Gimbel Bros., Isaac Gimbel, Pres., Chestnut & Ninth Sts., Phila., Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Emma Graham, 419 East Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Archie McNeill, 3120 G. St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. B. Mason, 2507 S. Eleventh St., Philadelphia, Pa. Cancelled,	Retail,	April 1.
John H. Moriarty, 4913 Aspen St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. Otis Paul & Co., 219 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
A. Salus & Son, Benj. Salus, Mgr., 1248-1250 South St., Phila., Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
Frank J. Smith, 2522 W. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa. Transferred April 9, 1908, to 2510 N. Front St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William Talbot, 1232 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Lena S. VanWert, 632 E. Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
PIKE COUNTY.		
Everett H. Gilkey, Lord's Valley, Pa.,	Bg. House,	May 1.
Everett H. Gilkey, Shohola, Pa.,	Bg. House,	May 1.
POTTER COUNTY.		
Mrs. Maud Cargill, Cook's Camp, Genesee, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
VENANGO COUNTY.		
Adams & Co., Harry E. Adams, Mgr., 62 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
A. P. Dale & Co., Amos P. Dale, Prop., 306 E. Second St., Oil City, Pa. Transferred March 28, 1908, to M. J. Dale,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Flynn Bros., Thos. and Michael Flynn, Water St., Emlenton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Franklin Grocery Co., George P. Gaiser and Wilbur F. Myers, 91 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
F. A. Hoffman & Co., John C. Gault, 211 Center St., Oil City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John F. Kuhn, 249 Seneca St., Oil City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Augustus Leach, 111 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Turner & Son, Don E. and Marcus E. Turner, Cor. Main and Railroad Sts., Rouseville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
WARREN COUNTY.		
Andrew J. Hoffman, 303 Hickory St., Warren, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
C. H. Smith Co., Ltd., Chas. H. Smith, Chairman, C. H. Smith Co.'s Building, Center St., Sheffield Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.		
James H. Boyer, 107 Fourth St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Central Meat Market, John J. McNerney & Patrick Moroney, W. Lincoln Ave., McDonald, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas R. Hallam, 113 W. Chestnut St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James S. Hughes, Allman Hotel Building, Bentleyville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank B. Kramer, Mgr., Third St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles B. McAlister, 38 W. Chestnut St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Michael M. McDermott, 428 Fallowfield Ave., Charleroi, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George E. McQuown, 98 N. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
J. Ray Nease, 98 N. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jacob F. Nease, 116 So. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jacob Nease, 140 So. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
Pittsburg Grocery Co., Jas. McCollins, Mgr., 20 East Pike St., Canonsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Robert E. Shannon and Sherman M. Mason, 201 McKean Ave., Charleroi, Pa. Transferred Jan. 10, 1908, to 327 Fallowfield Ave., Charleroi, Pa. Transferred June 1, 1908, to Robert C. Shannon,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Yohe, 225 Main St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.		
Arnold Traffic Co., Chas. Flynn, Pres., I. M. Keating, Sec'y, Fifth Ave. and Seventeenth St., Arnold, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thos. H. Bell, 170 Columbia Ave., Vandergrift, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank L. Baer, 209 W. Otterman St., Greensburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Curtis B. Clawson and Edwin C. Hunter, 106 Main St., Greensburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Ihrig, Prop., 957 Fourth Ave., New Kensington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jeannette Tea & Coffee Co., Harry L. Hopper, Prop., 624 Clay Ave., Jeannette, Pa. License revoked April 1, 1908,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward McCann, 119 N. Fifth St., Jeannette, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Lewis W. McCurdy, 705 Ligonier St., Latrobe, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward F. Seubert, 1102 Ligonier St., Latrobe, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
David A. Spencer, 404 Ninth St., New Kensington, Pa. Transferred March 11, 1908, to 949 Fifth Ave.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Allen Conner Co., Ltd., E. T. Conner, Gen. Mgr., 529, 533, 537 & 541 Ninth St., New Kensington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel N. Womer, 449 Schoonmaker Ave., Monessen, Pa. Transferred February 7, 1908, to Edward Winwood,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

LIST OF RENOVATED BUTTER LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 15, 1908.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.		
Conelius W. Antony, 203 Allegheny Mkt., Pittsburg, N. S.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Anna. Braun, Charles Braun, Mgr., 193 & 194 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John H. Ehrhardt, Stands 64-66 Allegheny Mkt., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John C. Gibson, Stands 197, 198, 206 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Geo. R. Hanny, Stands 135 & 136 Allegheny Mkt., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John R. Martin, stands 200, 201, 202 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James Pogue & Son, Stands 204, 205, 218 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jesse W. Sarver, Stands 143-145 Market House, Federal St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William H. Speaker, 15 Wabash Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thos. S. Williams, 600 Preble Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.		
Nice & Schreiber Co., C. N. Weston, Sec'y and Treas., W. S. Nice, Gen. Mgr., 11 S. Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.

Part II.

GIVING A LIST OF THE ANALYSES OF

SAMPLES OF BUTTER AND OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS

MADE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER,

WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TO JUNE 1, 1908.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Butter Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
S. M. R. 6413, 6420, 6422, 6426, 6427. A. B. 513,	S. M. R. 6413, 6420, 6422, 6426, 6427. A. B. 513,	W. H. Dennis,	Philadelphia,
		Restaurant, Christian Falkenstein.	McKeesport,

Butter Cases,

S. M. R. 6475,	1925,	Mrs. John Bevan,	Upper William Penn,
S. M. R. 6476,	1926,	Mrs. Patrick Malloy,	Upper William Penn,
S. M. R. 6477,	1927,	Mrs. David Wall,	Mahanoy City,
S. M. R. 6478,	1928,	Mrs. Frank Eckler,	Mahanoy City,
S. M. R. 6479,	1929,	Wm. Rinkenberg,	Shenandoah,
S. M. R. 6480,	1930,	Mrs. Fred. Hoffman,	Shenandoah,
S. M. R. 6481,	1931,	Hotel, Mrs. Harvey Heilner,	Shenandoah,
S. M. R. 6487,	1936,	Mrs. Norah Murphy,	Shenandoah,
S. M. R. 6488,	1937,	Mrs. Mary Kinney,	Shenandoah,

Pure Food Case,

H. L. B. 2585,	H. L. B. 2585	C. N. Gerhart,	Altoona,

Pure Food Cases,

H. L. B. 2667,	H. L. B. 2667	Gable & Co.,	Altoona,
W. A. H. 3692,	W. A. H. 3692	M. Long,	Wilkes-Barre,

Pure Food Cases,

W. A. H. 3697,	W. A. H. 3697	W. H. Moyer,	Reading,
W. A. H. 3704,	W. A. H. 3704	C. H. Walley & Bro.,	Reading,
W. A. H. 3705,	W. A. H. 3705	G. W. Leiss & Co.,	Reading,
W. A. H. 3706,	W. A. H. 3706	G. W. Leiss & Co.,	Reading,
W. A. H. 3719,	W. A. H. 3719	C. Studebaker,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 3735,	W. A. H. 3735	Jacob Fritz,	Erie,

Pure Food Cases,

S. M. R. 6349,	1806,	L. G. Houser,	Reading,
S. M. R. 6350,	1801,	John A. Heffelfinger,	Reading,
S. M. R. 6351,	1808,	H. B. Bausman,	Reading,
S. M. R. 6385,	1872,	H. C. Breiner,	Reading,

Pure Food Case,

H. P. C. 4040,	4672,	Philip Meehan,	13th and Pine Sts., Phila.,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1908.

January, 1908.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Butter,	January, 1908,	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter,	January, 1908,	Colored oleomargarine.

March, 1908.

Butter,	March, 1908,	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter,	March, 1908,	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter,	March, 1908,	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter,	March, 1908,	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter,	March, 1908,	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter,	March, 1908,	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter,	March, 1908,	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter,	March, 1908,	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter,	March, 1908,	Colored oleomargarine.

August, 1907.

Catsup,	Yacht Club Catsup,	Preserved with large amount of benzoic acid.

September, 1907.

Health food,	Sept. 18, 1907,	Misbranded.
Apitezo,	Sept. 23, 1907,	Misbranded.

October, 1907.

Health food,	Oct. 3, 1907,	Misbranded.
Wheat biscuit,	Oct. 3, 1907,	Misbranded.
Cream flakes,	Oct. 3, 1907,	Misbranded.
Wheat flake celery food.	Oct. 3, 1907,	Misbranded.
Wheatena,	Oct. 5, 1907,	Misbranded.
Hardy food,	Oct. 16, 1907,	Misbranded.

December, 1907.

Tomato catsup,	The Bell Tomato Catsup,	Not correctly labeled.
Tomato catsup,	The Bell Tomato Catsup,	Not correctly labeled.
Tomato catsup,	Crown brand,	Not correctly labeled.
Tomato catsup,	The Bell Tomato Catsup,	Not correctly labeled.

February, 1908.

Buckwheat flour,	Feb. 13, 1908,	Misbranded.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Vinegar Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
H. L. B. 2766,	H. L. B. 2766	John G. Emert, ...	Somerset, ...
H. P. C. 3816,	H. P. C. 3816	P. W. Garrett, ...	37th and Walnut Sts., Phila., ..
H. P. C. 3823,	H. P. C. 3823	A. H. Myers & Co., ...	726 N. 2d St., Phila., ...

Butter, No Cases,

J. F.	J. F.	Mrs. W. C. Bancroft, ...	919 Poplar St., Erie, ...
A. B. 620, ...	A. B. 620, ...	J. Fritz, ...	Erie, ...
H. P. C. 4166,	4797, ...	O'Toole's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4167,	4798, ...	Sharp's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4168,	4799, ...	Aaron Kratz, ...	Plumsteadville, ...
H. P. C. 4169,	4800, ...	Fritz Schmidt, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4170,	4801, ...	R. Gorgas, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4171,	4802, ...	Golden's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4172,	4803, ...	Sweeney's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4173,	4804, ...	Brogan's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4174,	4805, ...	Malloy's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4175,	4806, ...	Green's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4176,	4807, ...	P. J. Simmons, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4177,	4808, ...	J. H. Ebersole, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4179,	4810, ...	Keller's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4180,	4811, ...	Richard's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4181,	4812, ...	P. Burntung, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4182,	4813, ...	The Linden Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4183,	4814, ...	Wm. T. Mullin, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4184,	4815, ...	Mrs. W. J. Wood, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4185,	4816, ...	Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4187,	4818, ...	Keystone Hotel, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4188,	4819, ...	King's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4189,	4820, ...	Klingberger's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4190,	4821, ...	Schroeder's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4191,	4822, ...	Langhorne Dairy, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4192,	4823, ...	Smith Bros'. Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...

Butter, No Cases,

H. P. C. 4193,	4824, ...	Wm. H. Eren, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4196,	4827, ...	Watson's Cafe, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4197,	4828, ...	Montgomery's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4198,	4829, ...	Bamberg's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4199,	4830, ...	Schrenk's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4200,	4831, ...	Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4202,	4833, ...	Lissner's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4203,	4834, ...	Gilbert's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4204,	4835, ...	Landschutz Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4205,	4836, ...	Linton's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4206,	4837, ...	Hotel Florence, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4207,	4838, ...	O'Neill's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4208,	4839, ...	Kerr's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4209,	4840, ...	C. Richmann, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4210,	4841, ...	Loraine Cafe, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4211,	4842, ...	Sand's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4212,	4843, ...	Haye's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4213,	4844, ...	Coulter's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4220,	4851, ...	Kerr's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4223,	4854, ...	Hartman's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4224,	4855, ...	Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4225,	4856, ...	Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4226,	4857, ...	Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4227,	4858, ...	Shoyer's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4228,	4859, ...	Dennett's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4229,	4860, ...	Jas. Bound, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4230,	4861, ...	The Angelus, Aczel & Goley, Prop's.	Philadelphia, ...
S. M. R. 6525,	S2585, ...	Philadelphia Butter Co., Frank Smith.	2510 N. Front St., Phila., ...
S. M. R. 6526,	S2591, ...	James J. Hadden, ...	S. 2d St. below Market, Phila.,
S. M. R. 6527,	S2587, ...	John McAteer, ...	2916 Richmond St., Phila., ...
S. M. R. 6528,	S2588, ...	Wunder's Restaurant, ...	3052 Richmond St. Phila., ...
S. M. R. 6529,	S2590, ...	Restaurant, ...	322 Girard Ave., Phila., ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1908.

November, 1907.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Apple vinegar, ...	Nov. 19, 1907, ...	A distilled vinegar, low in acetic acid and colored with caramel.
White wine vinegar,..	Nov. 11, 1907, ...	A distilled vinegar.
Vinegar, ...	Nov. 12, 1907, ...	Not correctly labeled.

April, 1908.

Butter, ...	April 18, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 25, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 16, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 17, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 17, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 17, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 17, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 18, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 20, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 20, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 20, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 21, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 21, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 21, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 22, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 23, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 23, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 23, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 24, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 24, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 25, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 25, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 28, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 28, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 29, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 30, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	April 30, 1908, ...	Butter.

May, 1908.

Butter, ...	May 1, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 1, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 2, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 2, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 4, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 4, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 5, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 6, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 6, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 7, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 8, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 9, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 11, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 12, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 12, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 13, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 13, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 14, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 14, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 14, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 15, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 15, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 16, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 16, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 18, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 18, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 19, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 1, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 1, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 1, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 1, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 1, 1908, ...	Butter.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Butter, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
S. M. R. 6530,	82592,	Girard Ave. Cafe,	1024 Girard Ave., Phila.,
S. M. R. 6531,	82593,	M. Geiselman,	737 Girard Ave., Phila.,
S. M. R. 6533,	82595,	Oyster House,	2d St. and Girard Ave., Phila.,
S. M. R. 6534,	82600,	Neil Faulkner,	1826 Dickinson St., Phila.,
S. M. R. 6535,	82603,	Restaurant,	24 N. 10th St., Phila.,
S. M. R. 6536,	82602,	Light Lunch Cafe,	1223 Ridge Ave., Phila.,
S. M. R. 6537,	82601,	Stark's Oyster House,	334 N. 10th St., Phila.,
S. M. R. 6538,	82606,	Broadus Restaurant,	1227 Poplar St., Phila.,
S. M. R. 6539,	82607,	A. J. Winkle's Restaurant,	1208 Poplar St., Phila.,
S. M. R. 6540,	82608,	Gladney's Oyster House,	611 Girard Ave., Phila.,
W. A. H. 3977,	W. A. H. 3977	W. J. Eckman;	Millville,
W. A. H. 3978,	W. A. H. 3978	W. J. Eckman;	Millville,
W. A. H. 3979,	W. A. H. 3979	Joseph Sharpless,	Bloomsburg,
W. A. H. 3980,	W. A. H. 3980	F. P. Pursel,	Bloomsburg,
W. A. H. 3981,	W. A. H. 3981	B. M. Smith,	Berwick,
W. A. H. 3982,	W. A. H. 3982	M. C. Hetter,	Berwick,
W. A. H. 3988,	W. A. H. 3988	Davis Bros.,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 3989,	W. A. H. 3989	L. H. Jefkins, Mgr.,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 3990,	W. A. H. 3990	Russel Uhl,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 3991,	W. A. H. 3991	Jos. F. Gillis,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 3992,	W. A. H. 3992	Warner W. Clements,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 3992½.	W. A. H. 3992½	Warner W. Clements,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 3993,	W. A. H. 3993	Chas. Tremayne,	Ashley,
W. A. H. 3994,	W. A. H. 3994	Elbert S. Noble,	Pittston,
W. A. H. 3995,	W. A. H. 3995	H. P. Mellet,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 3996,	W. A. H. 3996	H. B. Sweet,	Scranton,
J. J. 117,	J. J. 117,	Clark's Restaurant,	Third Ave., Pittsburg,
J. J. 121,	J. J. 121,	Oscar C. Stoehr,	Atwood St., Pittsburg,
J. J. 122,	J. J. 122,	Alamo Restaurant,	417 Wood St., Pittsburg,
J. J. 123,	J. J. 123,	Miller's Restaurant,	Smithfield St., Pittsburg,
J. J. 130,	J. J. 130,	A. Marlin,	31 S. Jefferson St., New Castle,
J. J. 131,	J. J. 131,	H. Michall,	227 W. Washington St., New Castle.
D. B. M. 20,	D. B. M. 20,	McFarland's Cafe,	Smithfield St., Pittsburg,
D. B. M. 21,	D. B. M. 21,	Rathskeller,	444 Masters Way, Pittsburg,
D. B. M. 25,	D. B. M. 25,	Murphy's Stag Hotel,	22 Smithfield St., Pittsburg,
D. B. M. 26,	D. B. M. 26,	James Hotel,	Federal St., N. S. Pittsburg,
D. B. M. 27,	D. B. M. 27,	Hotel Lincoln,	Rochester, Pa.,
D. B. M. 28,	D. B. M. 28,	Lafayette Dining Room,	1008 Liberty St., Pittsburg,
D. B. M. 29,	D. B. M. 29,	A. A. Artz,	363 Federal St., N. S. Pittsburg,
D. B. M. 30,	D. B. M. 30,	Hotel Butler,	300 Anderson St., Pittsburg,
D. B. M. 31,	D. B. M. 31,	Cafe Vonwinkle,	Sixth St., Pittsburg,
D. B. M. 32,	D. B. M. 32,	Restaurant, J. J. Bennett,	972 Liberty St., Pittsburg,
D. B. M. 35,	D. B. M. 35,	Westerberg's Cafe,	Diamond St., Pittsburg,
A. B. 635,	A. B. 635,	American Restaurant,	Cor. Penn St. and 7th Ave., Pittsburg.
A. B. 637,	A. B. 637,	Hotel, Mrs. M. J. Carroll, Prop.	Wall,
A. B. 641,	A. B. 641,	City Hotel,	422 Diamond St., Pittsburg,
A. B. 643,	A. B. 643,	American Dairy Lunch,	Cor. 5th and Wylie Aves., Pittsburg.
A. B. 644,	A. B. 644,	Kline's Cafe,	809 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg,
A. B. 646,	A. B. 646,	Rush House,	966 Liberty St., Pittsburg,
A. B. 647,	A. B. 647,	Hotel Bennett,	972 Liberty St., Pittsburg,
A. B. 651,	A. B. 651,	Kosher Lunch Room,	910 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg,
A. B. 652,	A. B. 652,	Lafayette Restaurant,	1010-12 Liberty St., Pittsburg,
A. B. 654,	A. B. 654,	American Hotel Cafe,	1018-20 Liberty St., Pittsburg,
A. B. 656,	A. B. 656,	Schrecker's Restaurant,	969 Liberty St., Pittsburg,
A. B. 657,	A. B. 657,	Neil's Quick Lunch,	709 Penn St., Pittsburg,
A. B. 660,	A. B. 660,	Hamilton Quick Lunch Restaurant,	1125 Liberty St., Pittsburg,
A. B. 661,	A. B. 661,	Harvey's Hotel,	1127 Liberty St., Pittsburg,
A. B. 663,	A. B. 663,	Excelsior Lunch Restaurant,	1127 Liberty St., Pittsburg,
A. B. 666,	A. B. 666,	Elliott's Oyster and Chop House,	628 Smithfield St., Pittsburg,
A. B. 667,	A. B. 667,	Fox Cafe,	228 Oliver Ave., Pittsburg,
A. B. 669,	A. B. 669,	Morning Star Coffee House,	514-15 Penn St., Pittsburg,
A. B. 671,	A. B. 671,	Baltimore Lunch Room,	708 Smithfield St., Pittsburg,
A. B. 672,	A. B. 672,	Red Star Grocery,	600 Herron Ave, Pittsburg,
A. B. 673,	A. B. 673,	Restaurant,	635 Herron Ave., Pittsburg,
A. B. 678,	A. B. 678,	Pittsburg Dairy Lunch,	826 Liberty St., Pittsburg,
A. B. 681,	A. B. 681,	Schmidt's Oyster and Cafe House.	19 Diamond Square, Pittsburg,
A. B. 683,	A. B. 683,	H. F. Hay's Lunch Room,	614 Penn Ave., Pittsburg,
A. B. 689,	A. B. 689,	Hartford Lunch,	420 Wood St., Pittsburg,
A. B. 690,	A. B. 690,	St. Charles Hotel,	218 Wood St., Pittsburg,
A. B. 692,	A. B. 692,	Hotel Delaney,	Cor. 2d Ave. and Market St., Pittsburg.
A. B. 693,	A. B. 693,	Kilkeary Restaurant,	Liberty St., Pittsburg,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1908.

May, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Butter,	May 5, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 5, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 5, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 7, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 8, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 8, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 8, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 9, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 9, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 9, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 6, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 6, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 7, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 7, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 7, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 7, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 22, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 22, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 22, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 22, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 22, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 22, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 22, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 22, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 23, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 23, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 4, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 4, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 5, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 5, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 9, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 9, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 1, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 2, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 6, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 7, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 7, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 8, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 9, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 11, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 11, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 13, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 15, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 1, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 1, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 2, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 2, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 2, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 2, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 2, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 2, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 2, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 2, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 4, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 4, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 4, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 4, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 4, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 5, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 5, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 5, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 5, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 5, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 6, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 6, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 6, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 6, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 6, 1908,	Butter.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Butter, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
A. B. 695,.....	A. B. 695,....	Restaurant, ...	422 Market St., Pittsburg, ...
A. B. 696.....	A. B. 696,....	Eagle Coffee House, ...	Cor. Market St., and Diamond Square, Pittsburg, ...
A. B. 697,.....	A. B. 697,....	Criterion Restaurant, ...	Federal St., N. S. Pittsburg, ...
A. B. 698,.....	A. B. 698,....	Colonial Hotel, ...	1300-02 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, ..
A. B. 702,.....	A. B. 702,....	Andrew's Restaurant, ...	Cor. Wylie Ave. and Townsend St., Pittsburg.
A. B. 704,.....	A. B. 704,....	J. W. Kerr, ...	Cor. Beaver and Broad Sts., Sewickley.
A. B. 709,.....	A. B. 709,....	Saratoga Lunch Room, ...	Liberty St., Pittsburg, ...
A. B. 710,.....	A. B. 710,....	Restaurant, ...	83 E. Main St., Washington, ..
A. B. 723,.....	A. B. 723,....	Miller's Restaurant, ...	New Castle, ...
A. B. 724,.....	A. B. 724,....	St. Cloud Hotel, H. Graham, Prop.	New Castle, ...
A. B. 725,.....	A. B. 725,....	Rice Dining Hall, S. I. Rice, Prop.	New Castle, ...
A. B. 726,.....	A. B. 726,....	Excelsior Hotel, ...	New Castle, ...
A. B. 727,.....	A. B. 727,....	J. M. Swanson, Prop., ...	Corry, ...
M. 4574,.....	M. 4574,.....	Hotel Lincoln, ...	Penn Ave., Pittsburg, ...

Lard, No Case,

C. C. L. 1187,	2013,.....	Market, ...	Lebanon, ...

Milk, No Cases,

F. J. W. 596,	F. J. W. 596,	A. E. Weller, ...	Ellwood City, ...
F. J. W. 597,	F. J. W. 597,	G. A. Gaff, ...	Ellwood City, ...
F. J. W. 598,	F. J. W. 598,	I. W. Houk, ...	Ellwood City, ...
F. J. W. 599,	F. J. W. 599,	W. H. Bonzo, ...	Ellwood City, ...
F. J. W. 601,	F. J. W. 601,	John Huber, ...	Ellwood City, ...
F. J. W. 602,	F. J. W. 602,	Jos. Berk, ...	Ellwood City, ...
F. J. W. 603,	F. J. W. 603,	J. F. Smith, ...	Ellwood City, ...
F. J. W. 605,	F. J. W. 605,	W. M. Smith, ...	Ellwood City, ...
F. J. W. 608,	F. J. W. 608,	John Lattimer, ...	Ellwood City, ...
F. J. W. 609,	F. J. W. 609,	J. A. Anderson, ...	Ellwood City, ...
F. J. W. 604,	F. J. W. 604,	R. T. Wornock, ...	Ellwood City, ...
F. J. W. 606,	F. J. W. 606,	J. B. Gillespie, ...	Ellwood City, ...
F. J. W. 612,	F. J. W. 612,	U. H. Bricker, ...	Ellwood City, ...
F. J. W. 613,	F. J. W. 613,	F. E. Lambie, ...	Wilmerding, ...
F. J. W. 614,	F. J. W. 614,	F. E. Lambie, ...	Pitcairn, ...
F. J. W. 621,	F. J. W. 621,	Wm. E. Yost, ...	Pitcairn, ...
F. J. W. 622,	F. J. W. 622,	M. H. Sage, ...	323 Main St., Carnegie, ...
F. J. W. 623,	F. J. W. 623,	W. S. Richardson, ...	21 Third St., Carnegie .....
F. J. W. 624,	F. J. W. 624,	H. J. Evans, ...	645 Ridge St., Carnegie, ...
F. J. W. 625,	F. J. W. 625,	Thomas Kearns, ...	221 Main St., Carnegie, ...
F. J. W. 626,	F. J. W. 626,	J. W. Davidson, ...	121 Main St., Carnegie, ...
F. J. W. 629,	F. J. W. 629,	H. Danbe, ...	Kirkwood Ave., Carnegie, ...
F. J. W. 630,	F. J. W. 630,	H. Danbe, ...	Carnegie, ...
F. J. W. 631,	F. J. W. 631,	D. Gallina, ...	Carnegie, ...
F. J. W. 627,	F. J. W. 627,	Portman Bros., ...	Carnegie, ...
F. J. W. 628,	F. J. W. 628,	Portman Bros., ...	East Carnegie, ...
F. J. W. 632,	F. J. W. 632,	J. W. Davidson, ...	East Carnegie, ...
F. J. W. 638,	F. J. W. 638,	J. H. Betzinger, ...	East Carnegie, ...
F. J. W. 639,	F. J. W. 639,	J. E. Goss, ...	Coraopolis, ...
F. J. W. 640,	F. J. W. 640,	J. E. Goss, ...	Coraopolis, ...
F. J. W. 641,	F. J. W. 641,	Mrs. E. Carson, ...	Coraopolis, ...
F. J. W. 642,	F. J. W. 642,	Simon Bregel, ...	Coraopolis, ...
F. J. W. 643,	F. J. W. 643,	Simon Bregel, ...	Coraopolis, ...
F. J. W. 644,	F. J. W. 644,	W. G. Shoon, ...	Coraopolis, ...
F. J. W. 645,	F. J. W. 645,	A. M. Stewart, ...	Coraopolis, ...
F. J. W. 646,	F. J. W. 646,	A. M. Stewart, ...	Coraopolis, ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1908.

May, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Butter, ...	May 7, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 7, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 7, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 7, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 7, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 7, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 8, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 8, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 9, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 9, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 9, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 9, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 20, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	May 1, 1908, ...	Butter.

May, 1908.

Lard, ...	May 7, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.

April, 1908.

Milk, ...	April 11, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 11, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 11, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 11, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 11, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 11, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 11, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 11, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 11, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 11, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 11, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 11, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	April 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 18, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 18, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 18, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 18, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 18, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 18, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	April 18, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 18, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 18, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	April 18, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 18, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 18, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	April 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	April 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	April 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	April 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
D. B. M. 22,..	D. B. M. 22,..	Rathskeller Club, ...	444 Master Way, Pittsburg, ...
D. B. M. 36,..	D. B. M. 36,..	American House, ...	Liberty St., Pittsburg, ...
J. J. 119,.....	J. J. 119,.....	Clark's Restaurant, ...	Third ave., Pittsburg, ...
A. B. 636,.....	A. B. 636,....	American Restaurant, ...	Pittsburg, ...
A. B. 640,.....	A. B. 640,....	The Broadham Restaurant, ...	1321 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg,.....
A. B. 642,.....	A. B. 642,....	City Hotel, ...	422 Diamond St., Pittsburg, ...
A. B. 645,.....	A. B. 645,....	Klin's Cafe, ...	859 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, ...
A. B. 648,.....	A. B. 648,....	Hotel Bennett, ...	972 Liberty St., Pittsburg, ...
A. B. 653,.....	A. B. 653,....	Lafayette Restaurant, ...	1010-12 Liberty St., Pittsburg,...
A. B. 655,.....	A. B. 655,....	American Hotel Cafe, ...	Liberty St., Pittsburg, ...
A. B. 659,.....	A. B. 659,....	Hotel White, ...	Cor. 4th and Liberty Sts., Pittsburg.
A. B. 662,.....	A. B. 662,....	Harvey Hotel, ...	1137 Liberty St., Pittsburg, ...
A. B. 668,.....	A. B. 668,....	Fox Cafe, ...	228 Oliver Ave., Pittsburg, ...
A. B. 680,.....	A. B. 680,....	Morning Star Coffee House,...	Penn Ave., Pittsburg, ...
A. B. 682,.....	A. B. 682,....	Schmidt's Oyster and Cafe House.	Pittsburg, Pa., ...
A. B. 684,.....	A. B. 684,....	H. F. Hay, ...	614 Penn ave., Pittsburg, ...
A. B. 687,.....	A. B. 687,....	Hamilton Hotel, ...	Cor. Washington and Bedford Aves., Pittsburg.
A. B. 691,.....	A. B. 691,....	St. Charles Hotel, ...	Pittsburg, ...
A. B. 694,.....	A. B. 694,....	Kilkeary Restaurant, ...	Liberty St., Pittsburg, ...
A. B. 699,.....	A. B. 699,....	Colonial Hotel, ...	Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, ...
A. B. 701,.....	A. B. 701,....	Lunch Room, ...	72 Fulton St., Pittsburg, ...
A. B. 711,.....	A. B. 711,....	City Restaurant, ...	Washington, ...
M. 4575,.....	M. 4575,.....	Hotel Lincoln, ...	Penn Ave., Pittsburg, ...
McG. 2668, ...	McG. 2668, ...	F. Ross, ...	Hellwood, ...
McG. 2669, ...	McG. 2669, ...	A. C. Ford, ...	Cherry Hill, ...
McG. 2670, ...	McG. 2670, ...	A. C. Ford, ...	Cherry Hill, ...
McG. 2671, ...	McG. 2671, ...	A. C. Ford, ...	Cherry Hill, ...
McG. 2672, ...	McG. 2672, ...	A. C. Ford, ...	Cherry Hill, ...

Oleomargarine, No Case,

H. P. C. and A. F. 4216,..	2016,.....	Wm. Talbot, ...	1232 N. Second St., Philadelphia,

PURE FOOD SAMPLES COMPLYING

F. J. W. 664,..	575,.....	A. H. Fady, ...	McKeesport, ...
F. J. W. 665,..	575½,.....	Johnson's Market, ...	McKeesport, ...
F. J. W. 666,..	573,.....	Independent Meat and Grocery Co.	McKeesport, ...
F. J. W. 667,..	572,.....	H. A. Young, ...	McKeesport, ...
F. J. W. 668,..	571,.....	F. Welmer, ...	McKeesport, ...
F. J. W. 669,..	569,.....	J. Rippel, ...	McKeesport, ...
F. J. W. 670,..	570,.....	C. S. Johnson, ...	McKeesport, ...
F. J. W. 671,..	576,.....	J. Simpson, ...	Wilkinsburg, ...
F. J. W. 672,..	577,.....	751 Rebecca Street, ...	Wilkinsburg, ...
F. J. W. 673,..	585,.....	Magee Street Meat Market,....	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 674,..	581,.....	Fred Minnick, ...	Stand 34 Pittsburg Market, Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 675,..	582,.....	Wm. Fried, ...	Stand 16 Pittsburg Market, Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 676,..	583,.....	A. R. Shover, ...	Stand 18 Pittsburg Market, Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 677,..	579,.....	Amos Belcher, ...	Stand 29 Pittsburg Market, Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 678,..	580,.....	Wm. Albrecht, ...	Stand 33 Pittsburg Market, Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 679,..	578,.....	L. Schlelein, ...	Stand 93 Pittsburg Market, Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 680,..	586,.....	Geo. Etzel, ...	Pittsburg Market, Pittsburg,...
F. J. W. 681,..	584,.....	C. S. Rogers, ...	Stand 104 Pittsburg Market Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 682,..	589,.....	Jno. Wettach, ...	Stand 20 N. S. Market, Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 683,..	592,.....	Chas. Heil, ...	Stand 11 N. S. Market, Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 684,..	591,.....	Gallagher Bros., ...	Stand 10 N. S. Market, Pittsburg.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1908.

May, 1908.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Milk, ...	May 2, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	May 18, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected
Milk, ...	May 4, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	May 1, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	May 1, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	May 2, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	May 2, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	May 2, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	May 2, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	May 2, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	May 4, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	May 4, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	May 4, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	May 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	May 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	May 6, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	May 6, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	May 6, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	May 6, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	May 7, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	May 7, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	May 8, 1898, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	May 1, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	May 19, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	May 19, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	May 19, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	May 19, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	May 19, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.

May, 1908.

Oleomargarine, ...	May 13, 1908, ...	No added color detected.

WITH RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Pork sausage, ...	May 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Pork sausage, ...	May 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Pork sausage, ...	May 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Sausage meat, ...	May 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Pork sausage, ...	May 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Hamburg steak, ...	May 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Pork sausage, ...	May 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Hamburg steak, ...	May 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Hamburg steak, ...	May 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Hamburg steak, ...	May 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Pork sausage, ...	May 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Pork sausage, ...	May 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Hamburg steak, ...	May 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Hamburg steak, ...	May 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Hamburg steak, ...	May 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Hamburg steak, ...	May 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Hamburg steak, ...	May 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Hamburg steak, ...	May 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Hamburg steak, ...	May 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Hamburg steak, ...	May 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

FOOD SAMPLES

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
F. J. W. 685,..	588,.....	H. E. Gilleland, ...	Stand 2 N. S. Market, Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 686,..	587,.....	Jno. G. Geltz, ...	Stand 73 N. S. Market, Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 687,..	593,.....	Jas. Ellison, ...	Stand 63 N. S. Market, Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 688,..	590,.....	Gledhill's, ...	Pittsburg Market, Pittsburg,....
F. J. W. 689,..	598,.....	Mantis & Copitas, ...	East Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 690,..	599,.....	S. Merkle, ...	East Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 691,..	600,.....	Henry Klaiber, ...	Braddock, ...
F. J. W. 692,..	597,.....	Meat Store, ...	616 Braddock Ave., Braddock,..
F. J. W. 693,..	594,.....	B. Schwartz, ...	Braddock, ...
F. J. W. 694,..	596,.....	I. Blumenfeld, ...	Braddock, ...
F. J. W. 695,..	595,.....	Chas. O. Felmlee, ...	Braddock, ...
F. J. W. 706,..	603,.....	Samuel Garver, ...	Stand 14 Pittsburg Market, Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 707,..	605,.....	Fred. Minnick, Jr., ...	Stand 34 Pittsburg Market, Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 708,..	601,.....	Wm. F. Fried, ...	Stand 5 Pittsburg Market, Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 709,..	604,.....	Wm. Genter, ...	Stand 37 Pittsburg Market, Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 710,..	602,.....	Hilldorfer & Allman, ...	Stand 105 Pittsburg Market, Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 711,..	607,.....	Weir & Knauf, ...	Ellwood City, ...
F. J. W. 712,..	608,.....	A. Caplan, ...	Ellwood City, ...
F. J. W. 713,..	606,.....	A. E. Conners, ...	Ellwood City, ...
F. J. W. 718,..	612,.....	Duquesne Packing Co., ...	Stand 96 Pittsburg Market, Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 719,..	609,.....	A. Kimmich, ...	Stand 101 Pittsburg Market, Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 720,..	611,.....	John Sellers Co., ...	Stand 92 Pittsburg Market, Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 721,..	610,.....	Hilldorfer & Allman, ...	Stand 79 Pittsburg Market, Pittsburg.
C. C. L. 1180,.	2002,.....	D. A. Spotts, ...	Carlisle, ...
C. C. L. 1181,.	2008,.....	A. Baker, ...	Carlisle, ...
C. C. L. 1182,.	2010,.....	Irvingstone, ...	Carlisle, ...
C. C. L. 1183,.	2004,.....	Rice, "Grocer,"	Carlisle, ...
C. C. L. 1184,.	2005,.....	G. W. Strock, ...	Carlisle, ...
C. C. L. 1185,.	2009,.....	Foreman, ...	Carlisle, ...
C. C. L. 1186,.	2003,.....	C. E. Morten, ...	Carlisle, ...
C. C. L. 1201,.	2007,.....	J. Hutton, ...	York, ...
C. C. L. 1202,.	1996,.....	J. Schwartz, ...	York, ...
C. C. L. 1203,.	2006,.....	A. Welfeld, ...	York, ...
C. C. L. 1205,.	1999,.....	J. J. Peorthree, ...	York, ...
C. C. L. 1206,.	1995,.....	Myers, Wells & Co., ...	York, ...
C. C. L. 1207,.	1994,.....	S. A. McAllister, ...	York, ...
C. C. L. 1208,.	1993,.....	Henry Butt, ...	York, ...
C. C. L. 1212,.	2015,.....	Bixler Bros., ...	York, ...
C. C. L. 1214,.	2011,.....	W. A. Bosserman, ...	York, ...
C. C. L. 1215,.	1998,.....	Franklin Tea Co., ...	York, ...
C. C. L. 1216,.	2001,.....	J. A. Hutton, ...	York, ...
C. C. L. 1217,.	1997,.....	J. Miller, ...	York, ...
C. C. L. 1218,.	2012,.....	M. P. Berksburser, ...	York, ...
C. C. L. 1220,.	2014,.....	C. E. Hummer, ...	York, ...
C. C. L. 1221,.	2000,.....	C. E. Hummer, ...	York, ...
G. M. P. 2197,.	G. M. P. 2197	S. K. Gebhard, ...	Franklin, ...
G. M. P. 2198,.	G. M. P. 2198	Gilliland & Frantz, ...	Franklin, ...
G. M. P. 2199,.	G. M. P. 2199.	Franklin Grocery Co., ...	Franklin, ...
G. M. P. 2200,.	G. M. P. 2200.	A. Leach, ...	Franklin, ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1908.

—CONTINUED.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Hamburg steak, ...	May 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Hamburg steak, ...	May 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Hamburg steak, ...	May 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Fresh shrimp, ...	May 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Hamburg steak, ...	May 20, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Hamburg steak, ...	May 20, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Hamburg steak, ...	May 20, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Hamburg steak, ...	May 20, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Hamburg steak, ...	May 21, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Pork sausage, ...	May 20, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Hamburg steak, ...	May 20, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Pork sausage, ...	May 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Pork sausage, ...	May 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Pork sausage, ...	May 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Pork sausage, ...	May 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Pork sausage, ...	May 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Hamburg steak, ...	May 27, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Hamburg steak, ...	May 27, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Pork sausage, ...	May 27, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Pork sausage, ...	May 27, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Pork sausage, ...	May 30, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Pork sausage, ...	May 30, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Pork sausage, ...	May 30, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned corn, ...	Frank & Herbert, Union Mills, Md.,	No adulteration detected.
Canned tomatoes, ...	Packed by D. L. Harrison, Brosius, West Virginia.	No adulteration detected.
Canned beets, ...	Packed by H. C. Hemingway & Co., Auburn, N. Y.	No adulteration detected.
Canned pineapple,.....	Packed at Delray, Fla., for Syracuse, N. Y. Canning Works, H. C. Hemingway & Co., Props.	No adulteration detected.
Canned beans, ...	Packed after the "Gowanda Process,"	No adulteration detected.
Canned peas, ...	Sprague, Warner & Co., Distributors, Chicago, Ill.	No adulteration detected.
Canned tomatoes, ...	Watkins Canning Works, H. C. Hemingway & Co., Props.	No adulteration detected.
Canned pears, ...	Packed by W. P. Day, Greenboro, Md.	No adulteration detected.
Canned corn, ...	Austin Nichols & Co., Sole Agents, New York.	No adulteration detected.
Canned peaches, ...	The W. F. Assau Canning Co., Md., Packers.	No adulteration detected.
Canned tomatoes, ...	Packed by Walker Bros., at Aberdeen, Md.	No adulteration detected.
Canned corn, ...	Packed by Pressing & Orr Co., Pittsburg, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Canned corn, ...	Packed for Comly, Flanigan & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Canned tomatoes, ...	Packed at Denton, Md., ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned corn, ...	Packed for Bixler Bros., York, Pa....	No adulteration detected.
Canned cherries, ...	Sprague, Warner & Co., Distributors, Chicago, Ill.	No adulteration detected.
Canned tomatoes, ...	Packed for H. B. Messenger, Federalsburg, Md.	No adulteration detected.
Canned peas, ...	Francis H. Leggett & Co., Distributors, New York.	No adulteration detected.
Canned corn, ...	Packed by Chas. G. Summers & Co., Joseph, Md.	No adulteration detected.
Canned corn, ...	Packed by Geo. W. De Vilbiss, Stewartstown, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Canned peaches, ...	Francis H. Leggett & Co., Distributors, New York.	No adulteration detected.
Canned beets, ...	Francis H. Leggett & Co., Distributors, New York.	No adulteration detected.
Sardines, ...	L. Pickert Fish Co., Boston, ...	No adulteration detected.
Tomato soup, ...	Jos. Campbell Co., Camden, N. J.,...	No adulteration detected.
Sausage, ...	Cudahy Packing Co., ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned peas, ...	Fort Stannix Canning Co., Rome, N. Y.	No adulteration detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

FOOD SAMPLES

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
G. M. P. 2201,.	G. M. P. 2201,	C. W. Hackard, ...	Franklin, ...
G. M. P. 2202,.	G. M. P. 2202.	S. C. Smith, ...	Franklin, ...
G. M. P. 2203,.	G. M. P. 2203,	Geo. S. King, ...	Franklin, ...
G. M. P. 2204,.	G. M. P. 2204,	Nentz Bros., ...	Franklin, ...
G. M. P. 2205,.	G. M. P. 2205,	Coffield & Stroup, ...	Franklin, ...
G. M. P. 2206,.	G. M. P 2206,	Flynn Bros., ...	Emlenton, ...
G. M. P. 2207,.	G. M. P. 2207,	H. H. Porterfield, ...	Emlenton, ...
G. M. P. 2208,.	G. M. P. 2208,	J. M. Grant & Co., ...	Emlenton, ...
G. M. P. 2209,.	G. M. P. 2209,	The Barnard Co., ...	Emlenton, ...
G. M. P. 2210,.	G. M. P. 2210,	J. R. Johnson, ...	Mt. Jewett, ...
G. M. P. 2211,.	G. M. P. 2211,	E. C. Palmer & Co., ...	Mt. Jewett, ...
G. M. P. 2212,.	G. M. P. 2212,	Grouse & Naylor, ...	Mt. Jewett, ...
G. M. P. 2213,.	G. M. P. 2213,	McChinsie Co., ...	Port Allegany, ...
G. M. P 2214,.	G. M. P. 2214,	C. O. Neptune, ...	Port Allegany. .....
G. M. P. 2215,.	G. M. P. 2215,	A. J. Nordstrom, ...	Port Allegany, ...
G. M. P. 2216,.	G. M. P. 2216,	L. W. Burdick, ...	Port Allegany, ...
G. M. P. 2217,.	G. M. P. 2217,	S. E. Johnson & Co., ...	Port Allegany, ...
G. M. P. 2218,.	G. M. P. 2218,	Raymond Foote, ...	Port Allegany, ...
G. M. P. 2219,.	G. M. P. 2219,	P. F. Ford & Co., ...	Port Allegany, ...
G. M. P. 2220,.	G. M. P. 2220,	Lewelyn Bros., ...	Eldred, ...
G. M. P. 2221,.	G. M. P. 2221,	H. Debout, ...	Eldred, ...
G. M. P. 2222,.	G. M. P. 2222,	E. F. Odell, ...	Eldred, ...
G. M. P. 2223,.	G. M. P. 2223,	M. P. Welsh, ...	Eldred, ...
G. M. P. 2224,.	G. M. P. 2224,	P. J. Sweeney, ...	Eldred, ...
H. L. B. 2808,.	H. L. B. 2808,	Brown, Baird & Reeve, ...	Osceola Mills, ...
H. L. B. 2812,.	H. L. B. 2812,	Michael Griffey, ...	Osceola Mills, ...
H. L. B. 2814,.	H. L .B. 2814	F. Hirsh, ...	Osceola Mills, ...
H. L. B. 2816,.	H. L. B. 2816,	Harry Yeats, ...	Curwensville, ...
H. L. B. 2818,.	H. L. B. 2818.	C. T. Hills, ...	Curwensville, ...
H. L. B. 2820,.	H. L. B. 2820,	Herbster & Davis, ...	Clearfield, ...
H. L. B. 2821,.	H. L. B. 2821.	Beahan Bros., ...	Clearfield, ...
H. L. B. 2823,.	H. L. B. 2823,	C. Shaw Co., ...	Clearfield, ...
H. L. B. 2824,.	H. L. B. 2824.	G. N. Ellenberger, ...	Clearfield, ...
W. A. H. 3931,	W. A. H. 3931	G. W. Hertz & Sons, ...	Milton, ...
W. A. H. 3933,	W. A. H. 3933	John H. Kreitzer, ...	Milton, ...
W. A. H. 3940,	W. A. H. 3940	E. M. Bates, ...	Williamsport, ...
W. A. H. 3941,	W. A. H. 3941	L. L. Sterns & Son, ...	Williamsport, ...
W. A. H. 3942,	W. A. H. 3942	L. L. Sterns & Son, ...	Williamsport, ...
W. A. H. 3943,	W. A. H. 3943	W. D. McEvilla, ...	Williamsport, ...
W. A. H. 3945,	W. A. H. 3945	J. W. Bailey, ...	Williamsport, ...
W. A. H. 3946,	W. A. H. 3946	W. Steitz, ...	Williamsport, ...
W. A. H. 3951,	W. A. H. 3951	C. P. McHoughan, ...	Sunbury, ...
W. A. H. 3952,	W. A. H. 3952	J. T. Stine, ...	Sunbury, ...
W. A. H. 3953,	W. A. H. 3953	T. J. Vastine, ...	Sunbury, ...
W. A. H. 3954,	W. A. H. 3954	U. A. Hartman, ...	Sunbury, ...
W. A. H. 3955,	W. A. H. 3955	U. A. Hartman, ...	Sunbury, ...
W. A. H. 3956,	W. A. H. 3956	J. B. Miller, ...	Sunbury, ...
W. A. H. 3957,	W. A. H. 3957	Flick & Leib, ...	Sunbury, ...
W. A. H. 3958,	W. A. H. 3958	Flick & Leib, ...	Sunbury, ...
W. A. H. 3959,	W. A. H. 3959	J. J. Sankey, ...	Sunbury, ...
W. A. H. 3960,	W. A. H. 3960	J. J. Sankey, ...	Sunbury, ...
W. A. H. 3961,	W. A. H. 3961	A. W. Coulson, ...	Sunbury, ...
W. A. H. 3963,	W. A. H. 3963	D. S. Pancoast, ...	Shamokin, ...
W. A. H. 3964,	W. A. H. 3964	D. S. Pancoast, ...	Shamokin, ...
W. A. H. 3965,	W. A. H. 3965	T. B. Hertzog, ...	Shamokin, ...
W. A. H. 3966,	W. A. H. 3966	S. F. Shaffer, ...	Shamokin, ...
W. A. H. 3967,	W. A. H. 3967	C. L. Sowers & Co., ...	Shamokin, ...
W. A. H. 3968,	W. A. H. 3968	C. R. Zarig, ...	Shamokin, ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1908.

—CONTINUED.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Canned oysters, ...	D. E. Foote & Co., Baltimore, Md.,.	No adulteration detected.
Canned oysters, ...	McCart Christy Co., Cleveland, ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned Salmon, ...	Weidman Co., Cleveland, ...	No adulteration detected.
Boston Fils Champignons.	Paris, France, ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned peas, ...	North East Preserving Works, North East.	No adulteration detected.
Canned oysters, ...	John Boyle Co., Baltimore, Md.,.....	No adulteration detected.
Canned corn, ...	Dilworth Bros. Co., Pittsburg, Pa.,..	No adulteration detected.
Canned tomatoes, ...	C. Cole, Michaelsville, Md., ...	No adulteration detected.
Champignons, ...	L. A. Price, Bordeaux, France,.....	No adulteration detected.
Canned salmon, ...	Griffith-Durney Co., San Francisco,..	No adulteration detected.
Clam chowder, ...	E. S. Burnham Co., New York, ...	No adulteration detected.
Bacon, ...	Armour Packing Co., Kansas City,..	No adulteration detected.
Corned beef, ...	G. A. Hammond Co., Chicago, ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned tomatoes, ...	Granger & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.,.....	No adulteration detected.
Canned oysters, ...	J. S. Farren & Co., Baltimore, Md.,	No adulteration detected.
Canned peas, ...	J. I. Prentiss & Co., Buffalo, N. Y..	No adulteration detected.
Sausage, ...	Cudahy Canning Co., U. S. A.,.....	No adulteration detected.
Canned corn, ...	Granger & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned tomatoes, ...	Roberts Bros., Baltimore, Md., ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned asparagus t'ps,	W. F. Assau Canning Co., Baltimore, Md.	No adulteration detected.
Potted ham, ...	G. H. Hammond Co., ...	No adulteration detected.
Corned beef, ...	Schwartzchild & Sultzberger, ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned oysters, ...	John Boyle Co., Baltimore, Md., ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned oysters, ...	A. Booth & Co., Baltimore, Md.,.....	No adulteration detected.
Canned peas, ...	American Packing Co., Baltimore, Md.	No adulteration detected.
Canned peas, ...	Packed by F. P. Roe & Bro., Greensboro, Md.	No adulteration detected.
Canned corn, ...	May 13, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned corn, ...	Geneva Preserving Co., Geneva, N. Y.	No adulteration detected.
Canned peas, ...	Genesee Canning Co., Genesee, N. Y.,	No adulteration detected.
Canned tomatoes, ...	Packed for Dilworth Bros. Co., Pittsburg, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Canned tomatoes, ...	R. C. Williams & Co., New York,....	No adulteration detected.
Canned beans, ...	Van Camp's Packing Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	No adulteration detected.
Canned tomatoes, ...	Preston Canning Co., Preston, Md.,.	No adulteration detected.
Canned mince meat,.	Armour & Co., ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned oysters, ...	Packed by W. W. Boyer & Co., Baltimore, Md.	No adulteration detected.
Shredded codfish, ...	Beardsley's, ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned lobster, ...	Portland Packing Co., Portland, Me.,	No adulteration detected.
Canned salmon, ...	Maknek Packing Co., Maknek River, Alaska.	No adulteration detected.
Canned corn, ...	Velance, Bradley Co., Rome, N. Y.,...	No adulteration detected.
Canned clams, ...	The E. S. Burnham Company, New York.	No adulteration detected.
Boned chicken, ...	R. C. Williams & Co., New York,....	No adulteration detected.
Canned corn, ...	E. V. Stockham, Perryman, Me.,....	No adulteration detected.
Canned corn, ...	The Hooven Mercantile Co., New York.	No adulteration detected.
Vienna sausage, ...	Armour & Co., ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned peas, ...	Packed for B. S. Janey, Jr. & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Sardines, ...	H. Valvatne, Sunde, Norway, ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned tomatoes, ...	Packed at Aberdeen, Md., ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned salmon, ...	Packed by Alaska Packers' Assn., San Francisco, Cal.	No adulteration detected.
Canned beans, ...	The Hooven Mercantile Co., New York.	No adulteration detected.
Canned shrimps, ...	Potter & Wrightington, Boston, Mass.	No adulteration detected.
Canned crab meat, ...	Chesapeake Crab and Oyster Co., Baltimore, Md.	No adulteration detected.
Herring, ...	The Aberdeen Preserving Co., Ltd., Russell Road, Aberdeen.	No adulteration detected.
Boned chicken, ...	Richardson & Robbins. Packed at Dover, Del.	No adulteration detected.
Boned turkey, ...	Richardson & Robbins. Packed at Dover, Del.	No adulteration detected.
Canned beans, ...	Le Roy Canning Co., Le Roy, N. Y..	No adulteration detected.
Canned tomatoes, ...	Reeves, Parvin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Canned corn, ...	Packed by the D. E. Winebrenner Co., Hanover, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Canned beans, ...	Packed by Moore & Brady Co., Baltimore, Md.	No adulteration detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

FOOD SAMPLES

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
W. A. H. 3970,	W. A. H. 3970	L. M. Shoop, ...	Shamokin, ...
W. A. H. 3971,	W. A. H. 3971	Bird & Rodgers Co., ...	Shamokin, ...
W. A. H. 3972,	W. A. H. 3972	J. P. Hass, ...	Shamokin, ...
W. A. H. 3973,	W. A. H. 3973	M. L. Troutman, ...	Shamokin, ...
W. A. H. 3974,	W. A. H. 3974	L. R. Malick, ...	Shamokin, ...
W. A. H. 3975,	W. A. H. 3975	J. M. Shade, ...	Shamokin, ...
W. A. H. 3976,	W. A. H. 3976	W. M. Allison, ...	Shamokin, ...
		Vinegar, No Case,	
F. J. W. 572,.	F. J. W. 572,	Joseph Freeman, ...	815 Amity St., Homestead, ...
		Vinegar, No Cases,	
F. J. W. 576,.	F. J. W. 576,	M. McQuire, ...	2220 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 579,.	F. J. W. 579,	M. J. Miller, ...	4902 Second Ave., Pittsburg,....
F. J. W. 581,.	F. J. W. 581,	John Koelsch, ...	1116 Braddock Ave., Braddock,..
F. J. W. 586,.	F. J. W. 586,	P. H. Butler Co., ...	216 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, ...
F. J. W. 587,.	F. J. W. 587,	H. S. Wilson, ...	813 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, ...
F. J. W. 588,.	F. J. W. 588,	Mrs. K. Tyson, ...	923 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, ...
F. J. W. 591,.	F. J. W. 591,	F. Setino, ...	920 Clay St., Sharpsburg, ...
F. J. W. 592,.	F. J. W. 592,	Geo. N. Phaub, ...	354 Butler St., Etna, ...
F. J. W. 593,.	F. J. W. 593,	Houston & Watson, ...	4901 Butler St., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 615,.	F. J. W. 615,	Wm. King, ...	325 Fourth Ave., Carnegie, ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1908.

-CONTINUED.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Canned roast beef, ...	Armour Packing Co., Kansas City, U. S. A.	No adulteration detected.
Canned tomatoes, ...	J. H. Hoffecker Canning Co., Smyrna, Del.	No adulteration detected.
Corned beef, ...	Kingan & Co., ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned baked beans,..	Packed at East Brooklyn Preserving Works, East Brooklyn, Md.	No adulteration detected.
Canned peas, ...	Manitowoc, Wis., ...	No adulteration detected.
Mackerel, ...	Packed for the Hooven Mercantile Co., New York.	No adulteration detected.
Canned asparagus, ...	Gibbs Preserving Co., Baltimore, Md.	No adulteration detected.
March, 1908.		
Cider vinegar, ...	March 31, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
April, 1908.		
Cider vinegar, ...	April 1, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Red vinegar, ...	April 2, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cider vinegar, ...	April 6, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cider vinegar, ...	April 7, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cider vinegar, ...	April 7, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cider vinegar, ...	April 7, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cider vinegar, ...	April 9, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cider vinegar, ...	April 9, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cider vinegar, ...	April 9, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cider vinegar, ...	April 17, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.

Part III.

TABULATED STATEMENT OF

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS

TERMINATED BY THE

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

Secretary of Agriculture

DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1908.

ARRANGED BY COUNTIES.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Oleomargarine Case,

Sample. Agent's Number and Mark.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Suit. Begun.	Date of Hearing.	Charge.
A. B. 513, ..	Christian G. Falkenstein, 215 Fifth Ave., McKeesport.	Mar. 7, 1908,	Mar. 11, 1908,	Selling oleomargarine without a license.

Oleomargarine Case,

S. M. R. 6413, 6420, 6422, 6426, 6427.	William H. Dennis, Philadelphia.	Jan. 8, 1908,	Jan. 13, 1908,	Selling colored oleomargarine to various persons.

Oleomargarine Cases,

S. M. R. 6475,	N. E. Burns alias J. W. Foster, Pittsburg and Ohio.	Mar. 16, 1908,	Mar. 17, 1908,	Selling oleomargarine for butter to Mrs. Jno. Bevan.
S. M. R. 6476,	N. E. Burns alias J. W. Foster, Pittsburg and Ohio.	Mar. 16, 1908,	Mar. 17, 1908,	Selling oleomargarine for butter to Mrs. Pat. Malloy.
S. M. R. 6477,	N. E. Burns alias J. W. Foster, Pittsburg and Ohio.	Mar. 16, 1908,	Mar. 17, 1908,	Selling oleomargarine for butter to Mrs. David Wall.
S. M. R. 6477a.	Jno. Jos. Landerman, 1911 Carson St., Pittsburg.	Mar. 23, 1908,	April 3, 1908,	Selling oleomargarine for butter to David Wall through N. E. Burns, alias J. W. Foster, agent.
S. M. R. 6478,	N. E. Burns alias J. W. Foster, Pittsburg and Ohio.	Mar. 16, 1908,	Mar. 17, 1908,	Selling oleomargarine for butter to Mrs. Frank Eckler.
S. M. R. 6479,	N. E. Burns alias J. W. Foster, Pittsburg and Ohio.	Mar. 16 1908,	Mar. 17, 1908,	Selling oleomargarine for butter to Mrs. Wm. Sheath.
S. M. R. 6480,	N. E. Burns alias J. W. Foster, Pittsburg and Ohio.	Mar. 16, 1908,	Mar. 17, 1908,	Selling oleomargarine for butter to Mrs. Fred. Hoffman.
S. M. R. 6480a.	Jno. Jos. Landerman, 1911 Carson St., Pittsburg.	Mar. 23, 1908,	April 3, 1908,	Selling oleomargarine for butter to Fred. Hoffman through N. E. Burns, alias J. W. Foster, agent.
S. M. R. 6481,	N. E. Burns alias J. W. Foster, Pittsburg and Ohio.	Mar. 16, 1908,	Mar. 17, 1908,	Selling oleomargarine for butter to Mrs. H. G. Heilner.
S. M. R. 6487,	N. E. Burns alias J. W. Foster, Pittsburg and Ohio.	Mar. 18, 1908,	.....	Selling oleomargarine for butter to Mrs. Norah Murphy.

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS FOR MAY, 1908.

Allegheny County, 1908.

Form of Action.	Name and Address of Magistrate.	Disposition of the Case. By Magistrate or by the Court.	Final.
Criminal,	Jno. Groetzinger, Pittsburg,	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $100.	May 12, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.

Philadelphia County, 1908.

Criminal,	William J. Harris, Phila.,..	Defendant held in $1,800 bail for court. At February term sentenced to fifteen days in jail and $100 fine.	May 15, 1908, Agent R. M. Simmers paid same to James Foust.

Schuylkill County, 1908.

Criminal,	J. M. Coombe, Mahanoy City,	Held defendant in $300 bail for court. At May term of court defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.	May 13, 1908, Agent R. M. Simmers paid same to James Foust, less 3 per cent. sheriff's fee.
Criminal,	J. M. Coombe, Mahanoy City,	Held defendant in $300 bail for court. At May term of court defendant plead guilty and paid a fine of $100.	May 13, 1908, Agent R. M. Simmers paid same to James Foust, less 3 per cent. sheriff's fee.
Criminal,	J. M. Coombe, Mahanoy City,	Held defendant in $300 bail for court. At May term of court defendant plead guilty and paid a fine of $100.	May 13, 1908, Agent R. M. Simmers paid same to James Foust, less 3 per cent. sheriff's fee.
Criminal,	J. M. Coombe, Mahanoy City,	Held defendant in $500 bail for court. At May term of court defendant plead guilty and paid a fine of $100.	May 13, 1908, Agent R. M. Simmers paid same to James Foust, less 3 per cent. sheriff's fee. May 16, 1908, paid $16.86 costs to James Foust.
Criminal,	J. M. Coombe, Mahanoy City,	Held defendant in $300 bail for court. At May term of court defendant plead guilty and paid a fine of $100.	May 13, 1908, Agent R. M. Simmers paid same to James Foust, less 3 per cent. sheriff's fee.
Criminal,	J. M. Coombe, Mahanoy City,	Held defendant for court. At May term of court defendant plead guilty and paid a fine of $100.	May 13, 1908, Agent R. M. Simmers paid same to James Foust, less 3 per cent. sheriff's fee.
Criminal,	J. M. Coombe, Mahanoy City,	Held in $300 bail for court. At May term of court defendant plead guilty and paid a fine of $100.	May 13, 1908, Agent R. M. Simmers paid same to James Foust, less 3 per cent. sheriff's fee.
Criminal,	J. M. Coombe, Mahanoy City,	Held in $500 bail for court. At May term of court defendant plead guilty and paid a fine of $100.	May 13, 1908, Agent R. M. Simmers paid same to James Foust, less 3 per cent. sheriff's fee. May 16, 1908, paid $16.86 costs to James Foust.
Criminal,	J. M. Coombe, Mahanoy City,	Held in $300 bail for court. At May term of court defendant plead guilty and paid a fine of $100.	May 13, 1908, Agent R. M. Simmers paid same to James Foust, less 3 per cent. sheriff's fee.
Criminal,	J. M. Coombe, Mahanoy City,	Warrant served on defendant in jail and detainer attached for $300 additional bail. At May term of court defendant plead guilty and paid a fine of $100.	May 13, 1908, Agent R. M. Simmers paid same to James Foust, less 3 per cent. sheriff's fee.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Oleomargarine Cases,

Sample. Agent's Number and Mark.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Suit. Begun.	Date of Hearing.	Charge.
S. M. R. 6487a.	Jno. Jos. Landerman, 1911 Carson St., Pittsburg.	Mar. 25, 1908,	April 3, 1908,	Selling oleomargarine for butter to Norah Murphy through N. E. Burns, alias J. W. Foster, agent.
S. M. R. 6488,	N. E. Burns alias J. W. Foster, Pittsburg and Ohio.	Mar. 18, 1908,	.....	Selling oleomargarine for butter to Mrs. Mary Kinney.
S. M. R. 6488a.	Jno. Jos. Landerman, 1911 Carson St., Pittsburg.	Mar. 25, 1908,	April 3, 1908,	Selling oleomargarine for butter to Mary Kinney through N. E. Burns, alias J. W. Foster, agent.

Pure Food Cases,

W. A. H. 3697	W. H. Moyer, Reading.	Jan. 17, 1908,	Jan. 23, 1908,	Selling misbranded breakfast food.
W. A. H. 3704	C. H. Malley & Bros., Reading.	Jan. 17, 1908,	Jan. 23, 1908,	Selling misbranded breakfast food.
W. A. H. 3705	G. W. Leiss & Co., Reading.	Jan. 17, 1908,	Jan. 23, 1908,	Selling misbranded breakfast food.
W. A. H. 3706	G. H. Delp & Co., Reading.	Jan. 17, 1908,	Jan. 23, 1908,	Selling misbranded breakfast food.
S. M. R. 6349,	H. M. Spuhler, Reading.	Mar. 25, 1908,	April 2, 1908,	Selling adulterated catsup to L. G. Houser.
S. M. R. 6350,	H. M. Spuhler, Reading.	Mar. 25, 1908,	April 2, 1908,	Selling adulterated catsup to J. A. Heffelfinger.
S. M. R. 6351,	G. H. Delp & Co., Reading.	Mar. 25, 1908,	April 2, 1908,	Selling adulterated catsup to H. Bausman.
S. M. R. 6385,	H. M. Spuhler, Reading.	Mar. 25, 1908,	April 2, 1908,	Selling adulterated catsup to H. C. Breiner.

Pure Food Cases,

H. L. B. 2585,	C. N. Gearhart, Altoona.	Nov. 29, 1907,	Dec. 5, 1907,	Selling adulterated catsup.
H. L. B. 2667,	Fay, Hutchinson & Co., Altoona.	Jan. 11, 1908,	Jan. 18, 1908,	Selling misbranded breakfast food.

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS FOR MAY, 1908.

Schuylkill County 1908—Continued.

Form of Action.	Name and Address of Magistrate.	Disposition of the Case. By Magistrate or by the Court.	Final.
Criminal,	J. M. Coombe, Mahanoy City,	Held in $500 bail for court. At May term of court defendant plead guilty and paid a fine of $100.	May 13, 1908, Agent R. M. Simmers paid same to James Foust, less 3 per cent. sheriff's fee. May 16, 1908, paid $16.85 costs to James Foust.
Criminal,	J. M. Coombe, Mahanoy City,	Warrant served on defendant in jail and detainer attached for $300 additional bail. At May term of court defendant plead guilty and paid a fine of $100.	May 13, 1908, Agent R. M. Simmers paid same to James Foust, less 3 per cent. sheriff's fee.
Criminal,	J. M. Coombe, Mahanoy City,	Held in $500 bail for court. At May term of court defendant plead guilty and paid fine of $100.	May 13, 1908, Agent R. M. Simmers paid same to James Foust, less 3 per cent. sheriff's fee. May 16, 1908, paid $16.85 costs to James Foust.

Berks County, 1908.

Civil,.....	Geo. M. Miller, Reading, ..	Magistrate rendered judgment in favor of Commonwealth for penalty of $60 and costs of $2.07.	Jan. 25, 1908, Agent W. A. Hutchinson paid same to James Foust.
Civil,.....	Geo. M. Miller, Reading, ..	Magistrate rendered judgment in favor of Commonwealth for penalty of $60 and costs of $2.07.	Jan. 25, 1908, Agent W A. Hutchinson paid same to James Foust.
Civil,.....	Geo. M. Miller, Reading, ..	Magistrate rendered judgment in favor of Commonwealth for penalty of $60.	March 4, 1908, Agent W. A. Hutchinson paid same to James Foust.
Civil,.....	Geo. M. Miller, Reading, ..	Transferred from G. W. Leiss & Co., retailers, who had guarantee from G. H. Delp & Co., wholesalers. Judgment rendered in favor of Commonwealth for $60.	March 4, 1908, Agent W. A. Hutchinson paid same to James Foust.
Civil,.....	E. I. Sandt, Reading, ...	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $60.	May 11, 1908, Agent R. M. Simmers paid same to James Foust. Terminated.
Civil,.....	E. I. Sandt, Reading, ...	Settled in connection with No. 6349, on which fine was paid.	
Civil,.....	E. I. Sandt, Reading, ...	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $60.	May 11, 1908, Agent R. M. Simmers paid same to James Foust. Terminated.
Civil,.....	E. I. Sandt, Reading, ...	Settled in connection with No. 6349, on which fine was paid.	

Blair County, 1908.

Civil,.....	J. J. Irvin, Altoona, ...	Magistrate gave judgment for plaintiff. Case appealed. May 18, 1908, case called for trial before Judge Shull. Defendant paid fine of $60 and costs $12.40.	May 20, 1908, Agent H. L. Banzhoff paid same to James Foust.
Civil,.....	J. J. Irvin, Altoona, ...	Case transferred from Gable & Co. Judgment rendered in favor of Commonwealth for $60.	Jan. 27, 1908, Agent H. L. Banzhoff paid same to James Foust.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Pure Food Case,

Sample. Agent's Number and Mark.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Suit. Begun.	Date of Hearing.	Charge.
W. A. H. 3719	C. Studebaker, Harrisburg.	Jan. 13, 1908.	Jan. 23, 1908.	Selling misbranded breakfast food.

Pure Food Case,

W. A. H. 3735	Jacob Fritz, Erie, ...	Feb. 7, 1908.	Feb. 14, 1908.	Selling misbranded breakfast food.

Pure Food Case,

W. A. H. 3692	M. Long, Wilkes-Barre.	Jan. 14, 1908.	Jan. 22, 1908.	Selling misbranded breakfast food.

Pure Food Case,

H. P. C. 4040	Philip Meehan, 13th & Pine Sts., Phila.	April 24, 1908.	April 27, 1908.	Selling misbranded buckwheat.

Vinegar Cases,

H. P. C. 3816	P. W. Garrett, 37th & Walnut Sts., Phila.	April 29, 1908.	May 6, 1908.	Selling misbranded vinegar.
H. P. C. 3823	A. H. Myers, 726 N. 2d St., Phila.	April 29, 1908.	May 6, 1908.	Selling misbranded vinegar.

Vinegar Case,

H. L. B. 2766	John G. Emert, Somerset.	Mar. 26, 1908.	April 2, 1908.	Selling adulterated cider vinegar.

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS FOR MAY, 1908.

Dauphin County, 1908.

Form of Action.	Name and Address of Magistrate.	Disposition of the Case. By Magistrate or by the Court.	Final.
Civil,.....	S. B. Caveny, Harrisburg,..	Continued indefinitely. February 6, 1908, defendant paid fine of $60 and costs of $5.	Feb. 9, 1908, Agent W. A. Hutchinson paid same to James Foust.

Erie County, 1908.

Civil,.....	F. J. Bassett, Erie, ...	Feb. 15, 1908, case was withdrawn and costs paid by the Commonwealth.	Terminated.

Luzerne County, 1908.

Civil,.....	I. V. Robbins, Wilkes-Barre,	Case adjusted by defendant paying fine of $60.	Jan. 25, 1908, Agent W. A. Hutchinson paid same to James Foust.

Philadelphia County, 1908.

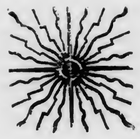
Civil.....	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $60 by the Retail Grocers' Association.	May 5, 1908. Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to James Foust.

Philadelphia County, 1908.

Criminal,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50 by the H. J. Heinz Co.	May 5, 1908. Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50 by the H. J. Heinz Co.	May 5, 1908. Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to James Foust.

Somerset County, 1908.

Criminal,	Josiah H. Pisel, Somerset,..	Continued. May 19, 1908, defendant waived hearing and paid fine of $50.	May 20, 1908, Agent H. L. Banzhoff paid same to James Foust.



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MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

JAMES FOUST, Dairy and Food Commissioner.

VOL. 6, No. 6.

JULY 15, 1908.

Published by Direction of HON. N. B. CRITCHFIELD, Secretary of Agriculture.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—W. H. SCHWARTZ.

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WORK FOR THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

The flies are here. They are great disease carriers. They resemble some of nature's mysterious forces. You know not whence they come nor whither they go. They are prowling over that grocer's berries or vegetables at the present moment; where they were ten minutes ago or where they will be ten minutes hence it were best not to inquire too minutely. That is, if one cares nothing about the possibilities involved in eating food which may have been infected by poison left there by those flies. It would be foolish to blame them. They were created to feed upon carrion and filth. They have never neglected or forgotten their mission. Incidentally they employ their leisure in pattering over the berries and the fruit and the vegetables you and I are expected to buy and eat. That is to say, they do this in front of the average careless grocer's place of business.

The bugs are here also. They are not usually so bad as the flies; nor so dangerous. Some have right cleanly ways. Few are as fond of carrion as the fly. Few are as obtrusively and intrusively troublesome. Still, the housekeeper would just as soon not find them in the fruits or vegetables she purchases at a grocery and if she discovers that there is one place in town where they are not encouraged to become part of the food she buys, it is likely she will become a regular patron of that establishment. She is becoming increasingly particular about the condition of the food she buys. She has read some of the Food Bulletins from Washington and Harrisburg and elsewhere and has come into new views of her duty to her family and herself. She discovers that the fly and the bug and their fellow insects may be purveyors of disease and death to the ones she loves better than her own life.

Do you realize the state of the public mind, Mr. Grocer? Are you complying with hygienic rules and regulations? Are your berries and your fruits and your vegetables carefully screened from the unwelcome and too frequent visits of the pests that abound during the hot months? Do you realize the truth of the declaration that the fly may be a more deadly visitor to your place of business and from thence to the homes of your patrons than the fierce tiger of the Asian jungle or the lion of the African wild? You should know this truth by this time; for it has been repeated

again and again by those who are set as guardians of the public health and the purity of the food which is consumed by the families of the Commonwealth. This is meant as another kindly if somewhat urgent invitation to enforce at once and permanently hereafter the best sanitary rules. You will never regret it, for your conscience will applaud your action and your patronage will greatly increase.

ABOUT INFECTED "HOKEY POKEY."

Complaints having reached Dairy and Food Commissioner Foust that venders of "hokey pokey," "frozen ideas," "ice cream sandwiches" and similar cheap preparations of ice cream, sold on the streets to children and in some instances to adults, are impure, causing sickness among the children, investigations have been set on foot by agents of the Division and in due time the result will be made public. Similar complaints have been made in various sections of the country and in Chicago the health authorities are getting after the "hokey pokey' men with an exceedingly sharp stick. One of the newspapers out there indulges in a semi-humorous, semi-satirical article, in which the optimistic conviction is expressed that the stomach of a real live boy will be able to make away with all the microbes or bacilli that enter with the ice cream he eats, but this Bulletin believes the vigilance of health officers is thoroughly justified.

It is not so much the ingredients in these hot weather refreshments, so palatable to Young America, that make trouble for parents and give employment to the doctors, as the unsanitary manner in which they are manufactured. There is little reason to suppose that the maker consciously adulterates them with poisonous substances. But he is usually an alien, not up to our American standard of cleanliness, not acquainted with modern notions concerning sanitation. ignorant of the very existence of benevolent or malignant bacilli, bringing with him the ancient ideas which he inherited from a long line of ancestors, but eager to make money in this splendid America in which he finds himself located. Dirt possesses no terrors for him. He fears nothing from microbes since he does not so much as know there is such a thing as a microbe. He is fairly well represented by those Chicago grocers who were told by the court that they ought to be thrown into the lake and scrubbed.

For the physical improvement and the mental and moral uplift of those of our fellow citizens who are manufacturing food and drink for the children of our State the Legislature should enact suitable laws providing sanitary regulations for all places in which these things are made. The fine for the first violation of law should be moderate, in view of the possibility that ignorance and not evil intent might be back of the offense. But whoever is convicted a second time should be punished severely, for he who violates the same law twice is an intentional criminal and deserves exemplary punishment. This is a matter of the utmost importance. The people should direct the attention of legislative candidates to it and interest themselves sufficiently in the matter to convince those candidates that regulations of the sort hereinbefore suggested are needed and should be provided early in 1909.

NECESSITY OF A UNIFORM STANDARD.

As the Bulletin has declared many times, and as the result of modern investigation proves, it is essential to the health of the community that milk and cream be pure, free from injurious ingredients, not robbed of their natural strength, carefully protected from the presence of dangerous microbes. Milk and cream are natural foods of the race. Unless they are rich, as nature intended them to be, unaffected by poisonous elements they are likely to cause the death of thousands of little children each year. Poisoned milk is largely responsible for the increase in infant mortality during the two sultry months of July and August. Hence the imperative necessity of throwing around the milk supply the most thorough protection.

During recent weeks several thousand samples of milk and cream have been purchased by agents of the Dairy and Food Division and carefully analyzed by competent and painstaking chemists. The samples were procured in all sections of the State. The result of the analysis is interesting, instructive and suggestive. It is found that the quantity of butter fat contained in the samples of cream ranged all the way from 8 per cent. to 24 per cent. The cream from which these samples were taken was all sold for pure cream. There was no distinction. The consumer had no means of determining its richness at the time of purchase. Yet it will be perceived that some of this "cream" was but little better than good milk, while other samples contained 6 per cent. more butter fat than is required by the United States standard. Under the circumstances

does it not seem essential that there should be a fixed standard for cream in this State, say not less than 16 or 18 per cent.?

The effort to fix a definite standard for milk will be attended by certain difficulties. Some farmers have herds of Holstein cows; others have Jerseys, Guernseys or other breeds. The result is an almost infinite variety in the quality of the milk produced. There might be a minimum standard, however, and the sale of any so-called milk falling under that standard should be prohibited. When the Legislature convenes next January it is quite likely that it will be asked to enact a law fixing a standard of from 16 to 18 per cent of butter fat for cream and also regulating the sale of milk. The act should provide that no milk shall be sold within this commonwealth containing any added water or having any part of the butter fat abstracted. Surely an act of this sort would be eminently fair to all interests as well as protective of the health of the people, young and old. No one would have any legitimate reason to oppose its enactment or its enforcement after it became a law. The health of the children is a matter which should concern legislators and citizens for our infant mortality is entirely too great to be tolerated by a civilized state.

AN OLD TIME MERCHANT'S METHOD.

In a certain small town of Pennsylvania there lived and flourished in the primitive days when competition was not quite as intense as it is now, an old fashioned country merchant who was held by his foes to be somewhat mean-tempered, admitted by his friends and admirers to be very eccentric, and claimed by himself to be honest, open and frank as the sunlight. He always kept a good stock of things needed in a country town and was content with a moderate profit.

We were reminded of this old-time grocer by an article from the Grocery World which appears in another column. He would have been a favorite with the editor of the Grocery World and all who agree with that editor about the duty of the retail dealer to himself. The old gentleman was in the habit of marking his goods at what he considered a reasonable figure. That was the end of it. There was no deviation from his charges. If a customer attempted to secure a reduction in price he merely shook his head, remarking, "That's my price." If the customer persisted and declared that he could get the same article at a rival establishment for a lower price,

the old merchant would exclaim, "Then go there and get it!" at the same time embellishing the suggestion with some lurid profanity.

The same man had a habit which proved exceedingly annoying to certain of his delinquent customers. He had a black list which was changed at irregular intervals and pasted in a rather conspicuous place upon the inside of the front door of his store room. It contained the names of persons who had purchased goods on credit and neglected to liquidate the bill. Opposite their names was placed the amount of their bill, together with certain explanatory remarks either descriptive of the essential depravity of the delinquent or of the supposed fate of the bill. Many of these descriptions were more picturesque than proper, couched as they were in language strongly resembling certain of the maledictory portions of the old Testament. They proved an irresistable attraction to many of the village people and as the merchant was shrewd enough to change them pretty frequently it was very seldom that his store was free from citizens in search of fresh information concerning their unfortunate neighbors. It is likely that this peculiarity also brought custom for many of those who went to look remained to buy.

It strikes the Bulletin that the merchant who stands by a living price, as did the old-time dealer herein referred to, will secure better results for himself than will the price cutter. In the case under consideration a little eccentricity did not injure the trade of the dealer. On the contrary it tended to increase his patronage and since the buying public soon came to understand that he really did keep first class articles he flourished all the years he remained in business. Modern dealers may well imitate his virtues while shunning his faults.

MISBRANDED BEEF EXTRACTS.

In pursuance of a determined purpose to inquire into the constituent parts of all food products sold within the limits of this commonwealth, Special Agent H. P. Cassidy, of the Dairy and Food Division, recently purchased from jobbers samples of fifteen brands of beef extracts and bouillons. As these products are prepared and sold largely for the use of children and invalids it is essential that they be exactly what the label represents. Pure food is important at any time; its necessity is intensified when it is specially prepared for the little people or for those who have been enfeebled by the ravages of disease.

The samples having been secured were turned over to Professor

C. H. LeWall who gave them a thorough and painstaking examination. Some of the results of this analysis are of the utmost importance to the purchasers of beef extracts and bouillons. It was discovered that certain brands were not made of fresh beef. On the contrary they were manufactured from corned beef and contained large quantities of saltpetre as well as of salt. This made them far less valuable as articles of food. The analysis also demonstrated that all such products had been misbranded. The labels should have stated that they were made from corned beef instead of the fresh beef. If they had been so framed there would have been no misrepresentation and if they were purchased the purchaser would be at fault.

While misrepresentation of the actual contents of alleged preparations is always unlawful in this commonwealth, it becomes particularly reprehensible when applied to foods specially prepared for consumption by children and invalids. About beef extracts and bouillons properly prepared there is something particularly grateful and beneficial to the weak. But a beef extract made out of corned beef, saturated with saltpetre and loaded down with common salt must be injurious to whoever partakes of it, and particularly harmful to one just recovering from a serous illness. The manufacturer of such products not only violates the law of the commonwealth but also puts the lives of the feeble in fresh jeopardy. This is a very serious moral offense, whatever the human law may say about it. No one guilty of such misbranding should be permitted to escape.

Special Agent Cassidy has accomplished an important work in a way that will promote the comfort of children and invalids. He went about the matter in a very careful and systematic manner and the result is a flood of light that will not only guide the division in the future performance of its duty, but also put purchasers of beef extract upon their guard. The final result will be to drive out of the markets all extracts save those made from pure, fresh beef, The thanks of the division and of the people, especially of the helpless and the sick, are due Special Agent Cassidy.

DANGERS IN THE WAY.

There are lions in the path of the national pure food law. This Bulletin has noted with profound regret the success of the efforts of interested manufacturers to suspend the operations of the act in so far as it relates to the admixture of certain dangerous preservatives

with the food of the people and it has hitherto voiced the regret of intelligent consumers and fair-minded manufacturers and retailers over the success of those efforts. Elsewhere in this number is reprinted an article from the July number of "Good Housekeeping" under the caption, "Write to Secretary Wilson." The Bulletin unreservedly endorses the suggestions of the article and is hopeful that its readers will generally act upon the advice given. Indeed, since the order suspending the operation of the decision of the department concerning the use of preservatives in food came from the president himself, it might be a good thing to write freely to Secretary Wilson's superior. Public sentiment is sometimes a mighty enlightening thing. And surely the consumer should be as anxious to keep dangerous and unhealthy drugs out of his food and to have things called by their right names as the manufacturer is to nullify the provisions of the food and drugs act.

It is evident, however, that the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington needs to be stirred up. One thing that is urgently needed is the better enforcement of the law. Prosecutions should be promptly instituted against manufacturers of tomato catsup whenever investigation reveals the fact that although the catsup is labeled to contain one-tenth of one per cent. of sodium benzoate it really contains two-tenths and frequently three-tenths of one per cent. of that drug. The label, in such instances, does not tell the truth and, therefore, flatly violates the law which was enacted to compel labels into the truth-telling habit. During the past year eighty different brands of catsup were analyzed in Pennsylvania. Of these thirty-five, manufactured in other states, were found to be unfit for food for the reason that they contained an excessive quantity of benzoate of soda, a quantity which rendered them injurious to health and therefore outlawed them. The sale of catsup prepared in that manner should be prevented. But the food commissioners of the several states should not be compelled to correct this evil because the national law was enacted for that purpose. The commissioners throughout the country are kept fairly busy looking after the commodities prepared and consumed within their respective states. Besides, if the national law means anything it certainly means that such evils as are emphasized in "Good Housekeeping's" article, or as growing out of the poisoning of catsup and other food products by the introduction of excessive quantities of dangerous preservatives should be corrected by the prompt arrest of the manufacturers. That would cure the evil.

OLEOMARGARINE SUITS TERMINATED AND PENDING.

Some figures appear in this number giving a statistical resume of the work done by the Dairy and Food Division during the year 1907. It will not take the slowest reader among the students of the Bulletin very long to cover all that is said about the year's work. The figures do not occupy a great deal of space. And yet they represent many weary and anxious hours of toil. If the whole story of the year, with the record of the experience of the agents and officers of the Division, could be obtained and reproduced it would constitute a tale as interesting as the average romance and would convince the reader that even yet, in the opening days of the twentieth century, there are men and women in the heart of our Commonwealth who are willing to risk much for the sake of unlawful gain, while the agents and servants of the law do not always have a pleasant time and not infrequently brave personal peril in order that they may detect crime and bring the criminals to justice. But there is little liklihood that the story will ever be told. Indeed, much of it is concealed and will be forever concealed in the inner consciousness of the actors in the drama.

It will be perceived that there has been much activity in the prosecution of violators of the oleomargarine law. More cases were terminated than in any other year since the organization of the Division and the fines paid into the State Treasury on this account were $6,000 in excess of those of any previous year. Special efforts were made to detect and end the manufacture and sale of bogus butter. In this department of human wrong-doing the actors have taken great risks because of the chance to make large profits. There is nothing to be said against the sale of uncolored oleomargarine when it is plainly marked and sold for exactly what it is. But as the readers of the Bulletin know, in certain sections of the State the oleomargarine dealers are coloring their product so as to resemble yellow butter, the color being produced by the use of coal tar dye, palm or other oils. Almost every dealer who sells colored oleomargarine calls it creamery butter and thus deceives his patrons. It was to make an end of this fraud that the oleomargarine law was enacted.

Yet, in spite of the essential dishonesty of the business and the perils involved in detection and conviction, many persons continue to peddle colored oleomargarine. In Philadelphia some of the peddlers disguise themselves as honest farmers, claiming that they live in Chester or some other neighboring county. They have had little trouble in palming off their "cheap creamery butter" upon the unsuspecting public. However, judgment day has already struck for some of these "honest farmers" of the public credulity. Six of them have recently been convicted in the courts of Philadelphia and all were given jail sentences; others have been indicted and are awaiting trial. While oleomargarine dealers have a right to sell that product they must comply with the law, which requires them to take out a license, sell it in its original state, uncolored, and stamping each package. The honest dealer in butter, as well as the merchant and the consumer has a right to protection against any methods which convert oleomargarine into bogus butter and put it into the market in the form of "cheap" butter to compete with the real article.

In the efforts of the agents of the Division to hunt down and bring to justice the dealer in counterfeit butter they have been compelled to undergo some privations, expose themselves to some dangers and play the role of seasoned detectives. In some sections of Pittsburg the most effective method of arriving at the truth and ferreting out the guilty has been for the agents of the State to disguise themselves as mill men, dressing in mill clothes, with towel around the neck, face blackened, dinner bucket in hand as though they were just coming out of the great steel mills. The disguised mill men have entered the stores and purchased samples of butter which proved to be bogus. Prosecutions naturally followed. It is expected that dealers will be more cautious hereafter since they will never know whether they are selling their product to a genuine mill worker or to one who is really the agent of the State, on their trail and determined to bring them to justice.

It is the workingman and his family who are chiefly the victims of the bogus butter maker. The latter buys the uncolored oleomargarine and hurries it off to some stable or dark cellar where, amid the filthiest conditions it is colored by coal tar dyes or other preparations and put on the market as "good creamery butter." Since it is cheaper than the genuine article which it imitates, the frugal housewife is tempted to buy it and the wage-earner also feels that he cannot neglect an opportunity to economize. Thus he introduces into his famliy an article of food which is not only not what it purports to be, but also a dangerous food, for the reason that it was prepared amid unsanitary surroundings and may bring the seeds of death into his family. It is in his interest, therefore, and in the interest of his wife and children that the agents of the Dairy and Food Division so zealously seek to break up this trade in sham butter. He is quite as vitally interested as the dairyman or the merchant who desires to sell nothing but pure butter and who does not find himself always able to meet the competition which sells the

counterfeit for the genuine. All the consumers in the State should stand back of the Division in its effort to drive the manufacturer of bogus butter out of business.

FRESH PORK SAUSAGES.

BY H. C. STIEFEL, PH. D.

Ask the first twenty men you meet on the street what sausages are made out of and nineteen will name a list of ingredients that does not look nice in print, the twentieth man will be honest and say he does not know,—perhaps the Lord does.

And yet no article of food is found in so many varieties and so universally distributed over the entire earth! The little child going to the butcher's wagon at its mother's side, lisps its request for a little bit of "bollony," the German lover of delicatessen praises his Cervelatwurst, the Italian his Salami, the Frenchman his Lyonnese sausage, and where under the sun would you not find the toothsome wiener and Frankfurter?

The base of all sausages is of course meat of some kind, or, very often, meat of any kind. It is rendered piquant by the addition of spices and herbs, varied according to the consuming public and ranging over a wide field, from pepper, sage, nutmeg, cloves, to onions, garlic and even asafoetida.

The common fresh pork sausage has a comparatively simple composition. As its name indicates, an honest article of this kind is made out of fresh pork, finely minced and suitably spiced, an inferior article is made of lowest grades of meat—pork cheeks, tripe, salted scraps, etc., with flour added as an extender and filler.

The better grade of fresh pork sausages predominate on the Western Pennsylvania markets, analyses of samples, covering a large district, gave the following results:

	Water.	Fat.	Starch.	Salt.	Preservatives.	Added color.
Pork loin, lean,	46	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pork loin, fat,	35	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sample No. 708,	40.81	26.08	0.76	1.61	.....	.....
Sample No. 710,	40.84	36.22	0.82	1.14	.....	.....
Sample No. 706,	43.33	34.08	1.08	1.41	.....	.....
Sample No. 709,	43.92	36.18	1.60	1.46	.....	.....
Sample No. 707,	41.34	33.68	0.44	1.62	.....	.....
Sample No. 713,	44.11	34.31	0.90	1.24	.....	.....
Sample No. 719,	40.91	41.87	5.36	1.64	.....	.....
Sample No. 721,	40.84	36.22	0.82	1.14	.....	.....
Sample No. 720,	48.42	32.38	5.80	1.76	.....	.....
Sample No. 718,	37.24	50.04	4.18	1.72	.....	.....
Sample No. 725,	39.09	43.24	0.58	1.93	.....	.....
Sample No. 723,	42.78	36.74	0.60	1.44	.....	.....
Sample No. 722,	41.87	39.43	0.62	1.44	.....	.....
Sample No. 726,	47.42	34.61	0.37	1.38	.....	.....
Sample No. 724,	42.78	35.32	0.41	1.19	.....	.....

Preservatives and foreign coloring matters were not present. Some of the samples showed a slight red coloration, becoming quite pronounced upon frying. This color is, however, due to added beef, that had been saltpetered for other purposes, but eventually found its way into the sausage meat.

Starch is added in the form of stale bread, flour, starch, etc. This materially is naturally much cheaper than meat. Quantities under one in hundred can be passed over as coming into the sausages from the spices used, and not to be considered as willfully added cheapeners.

THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED IN 1907.

The receipts of the office of the Dairy and Food Commissioner during the year 1907 were as follows:

Oleomargarine Licenses,	$ 26,586 21
Renovated Butter Licenses,	2,369 17
Oleomargarine Fines,	16,438 44
Pure Food Fines,	8,381 27
Milk Fines,	1,015 86
Vinegar Fines,	589 68
Renovated Butter Fines,	202 00
Meat Fines,	100 00
Lard Fines,	50 00
	$55,732 63

The expenditures for the year 1907 were as follows:

Special Agents' salaries,	$20,491 86
Chemists,	17,588 37
Attorneys' Detectives and Special Account,	15,815 52
Traveling and Agents' Expenses,	14,543 78
Clerical and Stenographers' salaries,	10,016 35
	$78,455 86

Here are some facts with reference to the work of the office during the year 1907 that may prove interesting:

Cases terminated in 1907:

Renovated Butter,	3 Cases
Oleomargarine,	164 Cases
Milk,	34 Cases
Vinegar,	13 Cases
Food,	170 Cases
Lard,	1 Case
Meat,	1 Case
	386 Cases

List of oleomargarine cases pending in court:

First Offense:

Allegheny County,	68 Cases
Lawrence County,	4 Cases
Washington County,	7 Cases
Erie County,	2 Cases
Westmoreland County and 3 to bring,	1 Case
Cambria County,	4 Cases
Luzerne County,	5 Cases
Philadelphia County, 6 sent to jail,	8 Cases
Delaware County,	1 Case
	100 Cases

Oleomargarine cases pending in court:

Allegheny County,	6 Cases
Lawrence County,	1 Case
Washington County,	2 Cases
	9 Cases

Injunction cases pending in court:

Allegheny County,	4 Cases

The following samples have been procured and cases are now being prepared:

Allegheny County,	34 Cases
Beaver County,	4 Cases
Lawrence County,	1 Case
Washington County,	2 Cases
	41 Cases
Total number of cases pending and yet to bring,	154

In addition to the above a large number of cases have been terminated since January 1st, 1908.

There is a false impression in different sections of the State with reference to the receipts of the Dairy and Food Division. All receipts of the office are paid into the State Treasury for the use of the Commonwealth, and the Department is maintained by an appropriation by the Legislature, as follows:

Special Agents' salaries,	$40,000 00
Attorneys' Detectives and Assistants,	40,000 00
Clerical and Stenographers' salaries,	20,000 00
Traveling and Agents' expenses,	35,000 00
Chemists,	31,500 00
	$166,500 00

This appropriation is for two years.

During the year 1907 there were more oleomargarine cases terminated than in any other year of the Department's history; the fines being $6,000 more than in any other year.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE PURE FOOD LAWS.

By CHARLES H. LAWALL, Ph. D.

The following paper was read at the June monthly meeting of the Philadelphia section of the American Chemical Society of the Engineers' Club, of Philadelphia, Thursday evening, June 18, 1908:

The enforcement of pure food laws, whether by civil or criminal

processes, is always attended by delays which are often vexatious to one or both of the parties concerned. Legal processes are notoriously slow, and very often several years elapse between the beginning of a suit and its final settlement and decision. The publicity which always accompanies the beginning of proceedings for adulteration is marked by more or less distortion in the newspapers, and impressions are received by the various branches of the trade, as well as by the consuming public, which are not always fair to those who are in the position of aiding in the enforcement of this law.

The character of the laws which are at present on the statute books, both as applied to Federal and State legislation differs markedly from those of a decade ago. There is an implied honesty of purpose in the present legal regulations, which was not formerly known, and which is particularly evidenced in the efforts to curb extravagant and unwarranted statements upon labels and packages offered to the public.

As these laws are primarily for the protection of the public, and as they, in almost every case, always protect the reputable manufacturer, it is necessary that they be enforced without fear or favor. It is not just to prosecute a small dealer when the same product can be obtained from the manufacturer.

The greatest difficulty which is experienced at the present time is found in the overlapping of laws, so that when they are subjected to judicial determination the effect is often to minimize the efficiency of the law by either declaring a certain product to be exempt from its provisions or by referring back to an older law, under which prosecution is difficult if not impossible. As a specific instance of this kind, may be mentioned the fact that the former laws regulating the purity of milk and dairy products contained the word "knowingly," as applied to a product which was found to be adulterated or altered.

Long experience in the enforcement of laws of this type has shown that it is practically impossible to prove guilty knowledge on the part of the seller of an adulterated product. In the case of a milkman who can fall back upon a plea that one of his subordinates committed the crime without his knowledge, an instance of this kind might be multiplied. A recent decision in the Philadelphia courts has placed milk under an old law of this character, with the practical result that no effective prosecutions can be brought until the law is properly amended or replaced by a new one.

Another instance of the injustice that is worked upon the public by a strict legal interpretation of the law, is the condition existing at the present time in the State of Pennsylvania, whereby beverages

are not legally considered as food products, the only protection at present being the honesty of the manufacturer, which is a very unsatisfactory condition of affairs when the cheaper type of products of this class is considered. For instance, at the present time, there is sold openly in the lower sections of the city of Philadelphia very large quantities of cheap soda water, which, from the character of the constituents used in its manufacture, cannot but be harmful. Soda water at one cent a glass from the fountain or at the rate of two cents a bottle, with a refund of one cent when the bottle is returned, cannot be made from wholesome ingredients, the result being that these liquids are for the most part sweetened with saccharin and flavored with injurious artificial ethers, besides being excessively highly colored with coal tar colors. The amount of this class of products that is consumed must be enormous, one manufacturer having recently made the statement to the writer that within five weeks past he had sold 900 pounds of saccharine to manufacturers of this class of beverages. As saccharine is one of the substances which is classed by physiological authorities as a protoplasmic poison, the influence of these cheap beverages must be toward increasing the mortality figures, especially in the slum sections of the city, where they are very largely consumed by young children.

There has been a noticeable improvement within the last eighteen months in the quality of the food products sold by reputable dealers. There are occasional instances, even yet, however, when reputable manufacturers get into trouble, as was evidenced during the past winter, when a number of manufacturers of catsup were prosecuted in Pennsylvania for misbranding their products with regard to the amount of sodium benzoate present, which in many instances, was more than double that stated upon the label. In justice to the majority of these manufacturers, it must be said that the excess of preservative was not knowingly and wilfully added for purposes of deception, but that it came about through the fact that the tomato pulp which was purchased by them from the grower and producer, was preserved at the time it was manufactured, and that the manufacturers of catsup afterward added a second amount of preservative at the time of making it up into catsup, there being a tradition in the trade that if any preservatives were present in the original pulp, it would be cooked out in the process of manufacture, a theory which, unfortunately, many of them did not take the trouble to verify, and which worked in the contrary direction to their discomfiture.

With the strict watch which is now being kept upon all food products that enter this country by the various ports laboratories, and with the enforcement of the State laws which is constantly going on, the consuming public is protected at the present time, more thor-

oughly than ever before, and the great proportion of the manufacturing houses have adopted higher standards, because each one now knows that competition cannot bring the article down below the legal requirements without fear of exposure, and exposure is dreaded as it never was before.

There is a class of manufacturers, and always will be, whose object is to see how close they can come to the legal limits without overstepping them, but even this class is constantly growing smaller, and at the present time there is a better feeling in the trade at large toward the authorities who are entrusted with the enforcement of these laws than there ever has been. The great work which yet remains to be done and which is going on rapidly, is the education of the public in interpreting the statements made by these various classes of manufacturers, and selecting such products as are worthy.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A Useful Publication.

The Bulletin borrows a couple articles from "Good Housekeeping" this month because they are along the line of its work. In return it is led to say that "Good Housekeeping" is all that its title implies, an authority in the field of domestic service. The large company of women who read its successive monthly numbers surely find their labors lightened and their moments of leisure brightened by the kindly counsel and the perennial good humor of this fine monthly.

Why Not Display a Little Energy?

The food and drugs act has now had a place on the national statute books for the period of two years. It has done much good. But so beneficiently intended a measure might do much more if it were relentlessly but judiciously enforced. Why is there such a disinclination to bring offenders to justice? Why is it that nothing is done concerning flagrant violations of law, although the attention of the proper department is specifically called to them? Does not the secretary of Agriculture at Washington know that the way to damn a law is to wink at violations? Or is he held back by his superiors?

Dr. Wiley In an Explosion.

The newspapers have been printing a little story about the chief chemist of the National Department of Ariculture tending to show both his courage and his absorption in the work of his office. They tell us that while the doctor was making some peculiarly interesting experiments there was a sudden explosion of chemicals the result of which was the scattering of glass and flames all over the doctor and his laboratory. It is related that he was so absorbed in the work that he paid no attention to the explosion, working steadily away until both he and the fire were put out by the negro janitor who held up his hands in amazement at the recklessness of the chemist. If the good doctor can just command a similar absorption of mind in presence of his critics he will do well.

National Dairy and Food Conventions.

The annual convention of State and National Dairy and Food Commissioners will be held at Sault Ste Marie, beginning August 10. It is to be hoped the outcome of the meeting will be to promote the good of the pure food cause in the several states. Let us hope, also that the convention will not be deterred by any false modesty from strongly urging the national authorities to get down to business and to sincerely promote the rigid enforcement of the national food and drugs act. It has done good, of course, by the mere fact that is it on the statute books; but it contains infinite capabilities as yet unworked by reason of timidity or aversion to "stirring up the animals."

Should Consider Practical Matters.

At the forthcoming annual meeting of Federal and State Pure Food officials at Sault Ste Marie, it is the conviction of the Bulletin, more time should be devoted to the discussion of practical matters. The Dairy and Food Commissioners should get together for at least one session, without the presence of any lawyers or chemists, and settle down to a heart to heart talk concerning the practical problems that confront them from day to day. We are sure each officer who attends the convention has some difficulties about which he would like to talk to his brethren. In a multitude of counsellors, it is said by the good Book, there is safety. Who knows but what you may have the solution to my problem, I to yours. Then a sort of Round Table conference among the commissioners might prove very helpful in other ways. At all events it could do no harm.

Facts and Information Always Welcome.

The Bulletin has a great many interested readers. Some of them have been good enough to tell it that they approve its course and like its method. It is pleased when it pleases the public for whom it exists. It will be still more effective as a helper in this great field of pure and unadulterated food if it can secure the earnest co-operation of its readers. If you know anything that would promote the good of the cause or help your fellow citizens of the State to secure better food from day to day send it to the Bulletin. We are looking for facts bearing upon the food question and will be thankful for the aid of those readers who may come in contact with facts which the public would be benefitted by knowing.

Traveling A Rocky Road.

Those manufacturers of catsups and other food products containing injurious preservatives may escape the vigilance of the federal government, although we hope that will be merely for a little while longer, but they can depend upon it that the State of Pennsylvania will not permit the sale of their adulterated goods. As they reside beyond the limits of the Commonwealth and are beyond the processes issued by its officers, and as the federal officers are strangely reluctant to move, they may escape prosecution for the present, but they will surely lose their patrons in Pennsylvania if they persist and the extension of this knowledge throughout the nation may not be favorable to the spread of their trade. It has been established that certain preservatives are harmful to the stomach, to the liver, to the kidneys. It has also been proved by practical experiment that they are not necessary. Some of the most famous manufacturers of catsup and other condiments use nothing to preserve their preparations but the good old fashioned articles in use by our grandmothers. If some can do this there is no reason why any should be permitted to use injurious substances.

Avocations of the Young Folks.

Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Pennsylvania, a wideawake thoughtful educator, delivered the annual address before the National Teachers' Association at Cleveland, some weeks ago. Like everything Dr. Schaeffer says, it was calculated to arouse thought. He discussed the question of employment during the leisure hours of the young. How shall they amuse themselves? What can the schools do to help them to make their idle time of as much value to them as their working hours? This is a question that should specially interest the farmer. The country school and the country home should so train the child as to give him a wide acquaintance with life's higher and more enduring things. If the boy or the girl isn't trained to see beauty in the sky or in the works of the world's great writers, a lower level will be sought and the chances are that peevishness and discontent will mar the life. This theme may be a little aside from the special work of a pure food publication, but it deals with a question of vital interest to every home and especially to the rural home where the mind compelled to feed constantly upon itself is in great danger of wreck and ruin.

Not a Good Showing, Is It?

The majority of the trade papers that come to this office are loyal to State and National food laws. They believe the agents of the law should be governed by sound discretion when they undertake to enforce it and they are opposed to captious and unreasonable demands. But the majority are doing excellent service in the work of educating the pople along right lines and of helping manufacturers to understand their duty and to do it. The loyalty of the majority makes the misconduct of one or two exceptions to the rule all the more glaring. We do not like to see the editorial department of any publication gloating over the failure of Congress to grant sufficient appropdiations to carry on the work of enforcing the federal food and drugs act. It is a bad sign. For the enforcement of the law can do no honest manufacturer or dealer injustice or harm, while it will do much to protect the consuming public against the adulteration of foods.

Co-Operation Necessary.

Pure food laws and regulations exist for the protection of the health of the householder and his family. It is to the interest of every head of a family to be vitally concerned in the enforcement of all reasonable requirements. The care taken to secure an improvement in the quality of the milk supply of the State has already done much to decrease the mortality among children. With the intelligent and resolute help of the parents still better results may be secured. During the torrid weather it is not enough to procure good milk; it must be cared for after being taken into the house. Many a child has died because of carelessness in this respect. Milk should be kept in a cool place and should not be placed near any-

thing from which it might derive a taint of any sort. It is very susceptible to influence from its neighbors. This is certainly a case in which "evil communications corrupt good manners." The same vigilance should be used in the purchase of other food. If you let your grocer know that you will not have fly blown goods he will soon inaugurate a radical reform.

Line Upon Line.

Because the protection of berries and fruits and vegetables and meats and all other articles of food from the depredations of flies during the hot season is an imperative necessity if the health of the community is to be properly guarded, the Bulletin has repeatedly called the attention of grocers and of the purchasing public to the necessity of having such articles adequately protected from the ravages of the carrion-eaters, the disease-bringers, the death-dealers that fly about by day seeking what they may pollute. There is too much carelessness in this respect. Walking through the chief business streets of a certain city that shall be nameless, the writer of this item saw many boxes of berries exposed for sale on the last day of June. But not one of them was properly protected; in every instance flies were having their own way. It may be that the purchasers of those berries met with no mishap, but it is a fact that many cases of severe or fatal sickness have their origin in polluted fruits or vegetables. Consumers can soon bring to pass a more cleanly era of they will simply refuse to buy goods so carelessly exposed. There does not seem any other method of working a permanent cure.

They Were Urgently Needed.

Neither the National nor the State Pure Food Laws were the result of accident. The consuming public suffered many things of the manufacturers before they rose up in their wrath and demanded a change. Foods were not only adulterated by the introduction of harmless but innutritious foreign substances; they were also—many of them, at least—rendered positively dangerous and injurious to health by the introduction of poisonous preservatives. The embalming process was carried to such a length that forbearance ceased to be a virtue. The laws that have been passed as a result of that agitation vary in degree of efficiency and usefulness, but they all seek the same purpose—the preservation of the public health by making an end of the preservation or adulteration of necessary foodstuffs. They were not enacted a moment too soon, and

while they have done much good there is still room for increased efficiency and severity in their administration.

Write to Secretary Wilson.

From Good Housekeeping for July.

One of the most popular laws placed upon the federal statute books in many years is the one familiary known as the pure food law. To the women of America, more than to the men, is due this great provision for the safeguarding of the health of a nation; its achievement was one of the notable victories of the American home. And now, just two years from the passage of the bill, we find the law so badly undermined by the recent efforts of a few rich "interests" that there is danger, unless the home people make themselves heard again, and in no uncertain tone, of utter collapse!

In spite of its principle of scrupulous honesty and exactness in the labeling of food products, which it enforces in some instances with severity, the agricultural department has ruled that glucose may be labeled "corn syrup." Glucose is made from corn, but it is not found in corn in the form of a syrup, as cane syrup in sugar-cane or maple syrup in the sap of the tree; it is brought to a syrup by means of acid. The "corn syrup" label, therefore, is misleading to as great a degree as many other labels now prohibited.

If glucose may be labeled "corn syrup," when it is not such, strictly speaking, may not this ruling from the United States department of agriculture be followed by others which will almost or quite nullify the law? The law was suspended a while ago in order to permit the use of benzoate of soda and sulphur dioxide as preservatives, and there came a court decision throwing the responsibility for violation of the law upon the "original package," or manufacturer; the corn syrup decision is the third blow tending to weaken the law.

Dr. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, has stood as firm as a rock for absolute honesty in foods and in the enforcement of the law, where a venal man, or a weak one, might have wrought untold mischief. If he has earned the reputation of a radical, he has done it in the interests of the welfare of the American stomach. We wish every reader of this magazine would write to Secretary Wilson, protesting against further modifications of the pure food law and expressing their views freely.

There is danger that some of the states whose pure food laws have been more stringent than the national law will be persuaded to join with the government at Washington in letting down the bars. Pressure will no doubt be brought to bear upon some of the

State legislatures next winter. The situation is unfortunate and will bear the closest watching.

Write to Secretary Wilson! Hundred of our readers, perhaps thousands, wrote to their representatives while the bill was pending in Congress, and the result was magical. Let the American home be heard from again, in this crisis.

A "Discovery" Indeed!

From Good Housekeeping for July.

"When it is very warm weather and our stock of ice very low we prevent the milk from souring by putting a little boracic acid in it. We have kept milk this way for several days without it souring." A. W.

The above "Discovery" was submitted for acceptance and publication in this magazine. It advises a home treatment of milk which is condemned by every city and town possessed of any milk regulations, whatsoever. The United States department of agriculture, in a conference report, publish the following: "The law should be framed to compel an immediate seizure and denaturing with some odorous substance or coloring matter of cream or milk in transit or otherwise and found by inspectors to contain preservatives for preventing souring or spoiling." Undoubtedly the boracic acid advised would prevent the milk from souring and for as long a time as the discoverer mentions, but does he realize that the souring process is really the housekeeper's best friend? It is the "outward and visible" sign of a dangerous bacterial change. In destroying the souring bacteria, then, the housekeeper is destroying the red danger signals, indicating that bacterial growth is taking place.

Boracic acid in quantity sufficient to keep milk sweet in a warm room for four days has a decided and harmful effect on the digestion, especially in children. The Editors.

The National Drink Bill.

The American Grocer, in presenting its annual compilation on the nation's drink bill, says:

"As the nation grows in population and wealth, so does its expenditures for stimulating beverages, the more surprising in view of the warfare waged against the saloon and the milder beverages. The per capita consumption of spirituous liquors for the year ending

June 30, 1907, is the highest on record, reaching 23.53 gallons per capita, an increase over 1906 of 1.27 gallons.

"The advance in consumption of distilled spirits from 1.52 gallons per capita in 1906 to 1.63 gallons in 1907 is more notable than an increase of .12 gallons in the use of wine and a rise of 1.04 gallons in beer.

"The year was one of phenomenal prosperity, and this may account for the increase in expenditure for stimulants, which was quite as marked for coffee and cocoa as for alcoholic drinks. The use of tea seems to have declined considerably, as it falls below the yearly average for five years.

"A gain of 1,600,806 in population will not account for the increased use of stimulating beverages. The various estimates of cost, presented by the American Grocer, compiled, so far as quantity is concerned, from the report of the United States Bureau of Statistics, show that the average annual cost of alcoholic and non-alcoholic stimulants in the United States, 1905-07, was as follows:

Alcoholic drinks,		$1,466,584,327
Non-alcoholic stimulants—		
Coffee,	$161,598,437	
Tea,	41,902,680	
Cocoa,	10,000,000	
		213,501,117
Total, 1907,		$1,698,085,444
Total, 1906,		1,660,498,520
Total, 1905,		1,548,708,307
Total, 1904,		1,498,622,715
Total, 1903,		1,451,633,379

"The following table shows the annual per capita consumption of liquors in the United States for several years:

	Spirits.	Wines.	Beer.	Total.
1898,	1.12	.28	15.96	17.36
1899,	1.18	.35	15.28	16.81
1900,	1.28	.39	16.01	17.68
1901,	1.33	.37	16.20	17.90
1902,	1.36	.63	17.49	19.48

"Bringing together the quantities of liquors consumed, estimated at the retail cost, on the basis of previous reports, the American people spent for alcoholic stimulants for the year ending June 30, 1907:

Beer,	$843,333,829
Whisky (exclusive of quantity used in arts),	504,794,407
Wines,	118,456,091
Grand total 1907, est. cost,	$1,466,584,327
Grand total 1906, est. cost,	1,450,855,448
Grand total 1905, est. cost,	1,325,439,074
Grand total 1904, est. cost,	1,277,727,190

"The total revenue of the United States Government in 1907 from spirituous and malt liquors and from tobacco was $247,458,911, or $2.88 per capita, equal to $14.40 tax on every family."

THE NECESSITY OF PURE FOOD.

From the Philadelphia Item.

The Agricultural Department of this State urges the people themselves to enforce pure food law, and thus protect the public health. "The people constitute the State, and its growth depends largely upon the quality of the blood which courses through their veins."

Obedience to law is not difficult to a conscientious manufacturer or dealer in food products. "No citizen who believes in human responsibility, would want to go to his grave feeling that his greed had helped to shorten the lives of many of his fellow men."

We quote the Agricultural Department in the foregoing, to show how really serious this question is in the estimation of a body of experts, who are there, in part, to protect the public health.

And the point is worthy of careful note, because, as a rule, the average consumer of groceries pays little or no attention to the injury he might suffer from improperly prepared or adulterated food. That it is really a life and death question only a few admit in their own minds. But that it is such a question was the main cause of the Federal Pure Food Law being put into existence.

Consumers can greatly contribute toward the enforcement of the National and State laws on this head. Their own health necessitates that they scrutinize labels of food products,while demanding those only which are unquestionably pure.

No matter how good a thing looks, if it be adulterated or "preserved" common prudence warns the housekeeper away from it.

Most retail grocers prefer to sell good goods, and knowing that permanent trade is dependant upon good goods, they are anxious to sell things just as represented. It is money in their pockets to keep customers in good health and in a satisfied state of mind concerning all purchases.

So customers need feel no hesitation in making known to the grocer anything of an injurious character, as such information enables the grocer to know what to avoid when he buys from the wholesaler.

The grocer who makes a specialty of cleanliness soon attracts the best sort of customers. Nearly all of our city's grocers are as neat and clean in their stores as any in any part of the United States. Quaker habits of cleanliness have become a by-word all over the country, and this city in its markets and stores is, perhaps, the neatest to be found anywhere.

Our market retailers fully appreciate the appetizing effects of a cleanly display of foods and meats, etc. None in the whole country understand or practice it better. Our big markets have always been considered one of the great sights of the town, which visitors greatly enjoy even when making no purchases.

Then cleanliness has much to do with protecting goods from infection.

There was a time when the average citizen usually ate what was set before him, asking no question for politeness sake. But things are different now. Men want to know what they are putting into their stomachs. And the manufacturer who best satisfies them on this point has adopted a very large method of building up a good permanent trade.

The Dairy and Food Division of our Agricultural Department states that there is a decided increase in interest in the discussion of food problems among the people of this State. People are noting how they can promote their own welfare, and secure the safety of their children by encouraging and supporting their servants who are charged with the duty of enforcing the pure food regulations of the State.

Nothing is more effectual in the enforcement of good laws than the knowledge that enlightened public sentiment is sustaining the officers who are charged with the execution of the acts of the Assembly. And nothing is more disastrous than the belief that the people are indifferent to law enforcement.

It is a singular thing, says the report, that the State contains some men who would rather do wrong than right.

If they are not breaking one law it is another which meets with their disfavor. "They seem to have been born crooked."

"They are either unable or unwilling to walk in the straight path of business honesty. And thus it happens that they are constantly devising schemes for eluding the law, for deceiving its agents and for deluding the people."

"Just at present a goodly number of these individuals are trying to make fortunes by selling counterfeit butter."

In such cases, the moral fibre in them is too weak to stand up when the paths of wrong-doing present allurements of that kind. "The desire to make much money in the shortest possible time, becomes a possession before which all regard for the health or the comfort of others falls."

For that reason law is an absolute necessity.

These latter points are given considerable prominence by the Department, as guides for the public to guard against.

CONCERNING UNPROFITABLE BUSINESS.

This Bulletin has pretty consistently lifted up its voice against the mania for cheap things which has its grip on so many substantial householders who can well afford to pay a living price for articles of food. One who has a limited income, or one who is anxious to accumulate a fortune by prudent living may well be tempted to patronize those grocers who appear to make a specialty of cut prices, but if he would only look into the matter carefully or try the experiment of purchasing samples of superior food and compare them with the cheap substitutes in a practical manner he would soon be convinced that the cheap foods, so-called, are the more costly.

The Grocery World of a recent date indulges in a judicious editorial in which it looks at the cheap food business from the standpoint of the grocer. It censures the dealer who cuts prices to such an extent as to obliterate profits and recommends his competitors to refrain from following his example. Its timely words should commend themselves to the favorable consideration of all grocers who wish to serve their own interests while likewise serving their patrons. This is what it says:

"The world holds a surprisingly large number of merchants who lack the nerve to turn away unprofitable business. If it is a chance to sell goods, whether with or without a profit, there seems to be a lurking impression that they will be making a mistake if they let it go. Even the most intelligent merchants can be found within this class.

"Thousands of times every day retail grocers are confronted with the objection: "But I can get it at Jones' at 10 cents." Ten cents pays nobody a profit, but in many, many cases the answer is: "Well, if Jones can sell it to you at 10 I can," and he does—sells it at a loss, instead of doing that which would make Jones sicker than anything else could—telling the customer to go to Jones' and get it. If all the orders at 10 cents were sent to Jones, the price would advance to a profitable figure just as soon as Jones could turn around. So long as foolish merchants accept the unprofitable business it continues to be unprofitable business and the cut-price which makes it unprofitable is perpetuated.

The feeling which leads a man to accept business which pays no profit is jealousy. He fears to let the customer out of his sight; he hesitates to let her enter his competitor's store. So to keep her sacredly within his own precincts he does business with her on a basis which would surely send him into bankruptcy if he did enough of it.

"It is all very foolish. The most successful merchants are those independent enough to refuse to exchange their goods unless at a profit, to decline to fill a single order that doesn't itself pay its own way."

WHY NOT ARRIVE AT A FIXED DETERMINATION?

This Bulletin supposes the Food and Drugs act of 1906 has done much good and is destined to do more. It hears that conditions have changed for the better in many ways since the law went on the statute books and it is disposed to credit the assertion. Some changes for the better have unquestionably occurred in the labeling of medicines and certain food products. We have a right to hope for still better things in the future. But it does seem clear to some observers that a little more energy in the enforcement of the provisions of the act and a little more consistency and firmness in enforcing the law and the rules made in pursuance of its provisions would greatly please the rank and file of the American people and produce some radical and much needed improvements.

Let us illustrate our meaning by a concrete example. As long ago as July 13, 1907, food inspection decision No. 76 was issued from the office of the Board of Food and Drug Inspection, under the direction of the Federal Secretary of Agriculture. Among other things it said:

Pending the investigation of the conditions attending processes of manufacture, and the effects upon health, of the combinations mentioned in this paragraph, the Department of Agriculture will institute no prosecution in the case of the application of fumes of burning sulphur (sulphur dioxid), as usually employed in the manufacture of those foods and food products which contain acetaldehyde, sugars, etc., with which sulphurous acids may combine, if the total amount of sulphur dioxid in the finished product does not exceed 350 milligrams per liter in wines, or 350 milligrams per kilogram in other food products, of which not over 70 milligrams is in a free state.

No prosecutions will be based on the manufacture, sale, or transportation of foods and food products manufactured or packed during the season of 1907 which contain sodium benzoate in quantities not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per cent. or benzoic acid equivalent thereto, provided sodium benzoate or benzoic acid has hitherto been generally used in such foods and food products.

The label of each package of sulphured foods, or of foods containing sodium benzoate or benzoic acid, shall bear a statement that the food is preserved with sulphur dioxid, or with sodium benzoate, or benzoic acid, as the case may be, and the label must not bear a

serial number assigned to any guaranty filed with the Department of Agriculture nor any statement that the article is guaranteed to conform to food and drug act.

In connection with the foregoing decision, meant to help certain manufacturers whose products for 1907 were already on the market, the following statement appeared:

In order to obtain the views of eminent physiologists and hygienists, health officers, and physicians in the United States as to the propriety of using preservatives in foods, a list of questions was sent out from the Department of Agriculture, to which a large number of replies was received. These questions and the replies have been tabulated as follows.

1. Are preservatives, other than the usual condimental preservatives, namely, sugar, salt, alcohol, vinegar, spices, and wood smoke, injurious to health?

Affirmative,	218
Negative,	33
Total,	251

2. Does the introduction of any preservatives which you deem injurious to health render the foods injurious to health?

Affirmative,	222
Negative,	29
Total,	251

3. If a substance added to food is injurious to health, does it become so when a certain quantity is present only, or is it so in any quantity whatever?

Affirmative,	169
Negative,	79
Total,	248

4. If a substance is injurious to health, is there any special limit to the quantity which may be used which may be fixed by regulation or by law?

Affirmative,	68
Negative,	183
Total,	251

5. If foods can be perfectly preserved without the addition of chemical preservatives, is their addition ever advisable?

Affirmative,	12
Negative,	247
Total,	259

It can readily be seen from this tabulation that the opinions expressed point overwhelmingly to the fact that preservatives as a class are injurious to health, and hence their use is, under the act, inhibited.

But because sodium benzoate or benzoic acid had previously been used it was permitted by the department to manufacturers to use sodium benzoate in their products for 1907. The following reasons for this decision were given:

There is a difference of opinion among experts as to the harmfulness of sodium benzoate or benzoic acid. Some manufacturers of food and food products have used this preservative in the honest belief that it is harmless. In the opinion of the Board it is harmful, and its use should be prohibited. However, the pack of 1907 is now under way, some of it is completed, and sodium benzoate has been used extensively. By another year the manufacturers of these food products will have had ample time to adjust manufacturing conditions in such a manner that the use of sodium benzoate will be unnecessary. The prohibition of the use of sodium benzoate at this time would, it is thought, work a hardship upon the manufacturers of food products out of all proportion to the benefit which would be derived by the consumers. The use of sodium benzoate for the time being in limited quantities, which are to be plainly stated upon the label, seems to be the fair solution both for the consumer and for the manufacturer.

The foregoing decision and the reasons advanced for its justification did not please many citizens who were interested in putting an end to preserved food products. They thought then, they still think, that if the preservatives indicated were poisonous, as an overwhelmingly majority of expert opinion affirmed, their use in food should not be permitted under any circumstances. But they realized that the pressure upon the pure food officials was tremendous and felt that that the season of 1908 would bring better things.

But certain manufacturers were determined not to give up the use of sodium benzoate or of sulphur dioxide and they appealed to the president for assistance. Their object was delay. Unfortunately the president listened to them and interfered with the work of the board of food and drug inspection to the extent of appointing a commission of "experts" to whom the question of the harmlessness or otherwise of the drugs mentioned should be referred. Thus we have food inspection decision 89, under date of March 5, 1908, which sets forth further delay for the benefit of the interested manufacturers. Here it is:

The question of the addition to food of minute quantities of benzoate of soda and of sulphur dioxide will be certified immediately

by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Referee Board of consulting scientific experts.

Pending determination by the Referee Board of the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness of these substances, their use will be allowed under the following restrictions:

Benzoate of soda, in quantities not exceeding one-tenth of one per cent. may be added to those foods in which generally heretofore it has been so used. The addition of benzoate of soda shall be plainly stated upon the label of each package of such food.

No objection will be made to foods which contain the ordinary quantities of sulphur dioxide, if the fact that such foods have been so prepared in plainly stated upon the label of each package.

An abnormal quantity of sulphur dioxide placed in food for the purpose of marketing an excessive moisture content will be regarded as fraudulent adulteration, under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and will be proceeded against accordingly.

Food Inspection Decision No. 76, issued July 13, 1907, is hereby amended accordingly.

Now see what a condition of affairs exists at Washington and, because of that, throughout the entire country. A year ago the board having the decision of such matters came to the fixed conclusion that benzoate of soda and sulphur dioxide were poisonous; that their use would prove harmful to the stomach and other organs of the habitual consumer of food containing either of them. The board fortified its opinion by the corroborating views of a large number of distinguished scientists whose business it was to know the truth. Some manufacturers of national repute established the fact by practical proof that it is quite possible to get along without any but the natural preservatives. In the face of this, however, an expert commission has been appointed and pending its report, the substances which the experts of the department pronounce poisonous are still used. The best we can hope for, under the peculiar circumstances, is an early decision. If the matter had been left to Dr. Wiley we feel sure that the situation would be better from the standpoint of good health and pure, palatable food.

But if the question of preservatives, in certain fixed quantities, is still in the air, the pure food authorities at Washington can still do some things they have not yet done to show that the law is a force for righteousness. It is a fact that some food products now on the market contain two or three times the quantity of preservatives permitted by the decent decision, the one reprinted above. These articles are misbranded. Why does not the department enter a few prosecutions against persistent violators of law. The way to make law respected is to enforce it. The pure food authorities at Washington should adopt a consistent and fearless course; they

should be permitted to pursue it without favor or hesitation to the end that the reckless onslaughts upon the health of the consuming public may come to an end. What is wanted is a fixed policy; one that will be adhered to, regardless of consequences. Cannot we have it soon? It is now two years since the president approved the food and drugs act.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 7, 1907.

RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

AS TO FOODS AND CONDIMENTS.

Rule 1. The use of coal tar dye or other foreign coloring matter in catsup or other condiments is regarded with disfavor, and catsup found to contain such coloring matter in connection with benzoate of soda will be regarded as adulterated and treated accordingly.

Rule 2. The use of boric acid, salicylic acid or sulphites in meats or other articles of food will be regarded as an adulteration and treated accordingly. Any poisonous or deleterious preservative or coloring matter applied externally which has been permitted to permeate or penetrate the meat or other food product, or any portion thereof, will be regarded as an adulteration.

Rule 3. Until otherwise ordered articles of food imported from countries which have been found to be in compliance with the federal food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, will not be regarded as sold in violation of the laws of Pennsylvania.

Rule 4. Pepper and all other spices containing any added or foreign substances whatsoever will be regarded as adulterated.

Rule 5. Milk will be regarded as adulterated when any portion of the butter fat has been removed therefrom or when water has been added thereto.

Cream containing less than 16 per cent. of butter fat will be regarded as adulterated.

Ice cream must be true to name, and must not contain less than 12 per cent. butter fat, together with sugar and pure fruit flavor. Eggs and a small amount of gelatin may be used.

AS TO CONFECTIONERY.

Rule 6. Mineral substances of all kinds are especially forbidden in confectionery, whether poisonous or not. Only harmless colors or flavors should be added to confectionery.

The term "narcotic drugs" include all drugs mentioned in section 8 of the federal food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, relating to foods, their derivatives and preparation, and all other drugs of a narcotic nature.

AS TO MISBRANDING.

Rule 7. The provisions of the act of June 1, 1907, as to the misbranding of food, will be strictly observed and rigidly enforced.

The principal label on articles of food shall be in English, with type not smaller than 8-point (brevier) caps: Provided, That in case the size of the package will not permit the use of 8-point cap type the size of the type may be reduced proportionately.

Descriptive matter upon the label shall be free from any statement, design, or device regarding the article or the ingredients or substances contained therein, or quality thereof, or place of origin, which is false or misleading in any particular.

Jellies, fruit butters, fruit jams, or other like products shall not be labeled with the name of any distinctive fruit unless such fruit alone has been used in its preparation. Articles intended as substitutes for pure food jellies, butters, jams and other like products, shall be plainly marked as compounds, and the several ingredients shall be plainly stated thereon, and the name of no distinctive fruit shall be used upon the label thereof to indicate its flavor.

Prepared mustard shall bear upon the label thereof a distinct statement of all the ingredients and the percentage of mustard contained therein.

Flavoring extracts must be true to name. Imitation flavoring extracts shall not be designated by terms which indicate in any way by similarity of name that they were prepared from a natural fruit or from a standard flavor.

Flavoring extracts in the preparation of which any substances are employed for natural fruits or standard flavors shall not be labeled as if prepared from standard flavors or from the fruits themselves.

GUARANTEE.

The guarantee referred to in the new Pennsylvania food law, approved June 1, 1907, should in all cases be a written or printed invoice guarantee upon each bill of goods purchased, signed by the vendor, and substantially in the following language, to wit:

I (or we) the vendor of the articles mentioned in the foregoing invoice hereby guarantee and warrant the same to be in full conformity with the federal act of June 30, 1906, popularly known as the "Food and Drugs Act," and also further hereby guarantee and warrant the same to be in full conformity with the act of General

Assembly of Pennsylvania, popularly known as "the new Pennsylvania Food Law," approved June 1, 1907, in that said articles are not adulterated within the meaning of the aforesaid act of Congress or the aforesaid act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and that the said articles are not misbranded within the meaning of either of the said acts.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO RETAIL DEALERS.

The new Pennsylvania food law, approved June 1, 1907, is intended to protect retail dealers in food products. In order to avail themselves of this protection it is important that every retail dealer shall secure from the manufacturer, wholesaler or jobber from whom he makes purchases, a signed guarantee of each invoice of goods. In order that the goods may be subsequently identified, it is important that the date of purchase be marked upon the goods secured under each invoice. Where the goods are contained in separate packages, this identification can readily be secured by the use of a rubber stamp giving the date of purchase. Unless the retail dealer is able to identify with absolute certainty the vendor from whom his goods were procured, the act will not protect him. This will require the greatest care, not only in marking the date of purchase, but in keeping the articles purchased from different manufacturers, wholesalers or jobbers bearing the same brand, entirely apart from each other, so that at any time the identification of the vendor of each article can be clearly established. It is equally important that the retail dealer shall keep the articles purchased in precisely the same condition as when they are received. A failure to distinctly identify the vendor, or to clearly prove that articles purchased have been kept in the exact condition as to quality as when purchased, will deprive the retail dealer of any protection.

When an agent of the Dairy and Food Division calls upon a retail dealer, it is requested and confidently expected that courtesy will be exercised both by the dealer and the agent.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Approved:
N. B. CRITCHFIELD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Rules Nos. 8, 9 and 10. (Issued July 1, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE 8, LARD. RULE 9, FRUIT OR NUT ICE CREAM. RULE 10, MEATS AND FISH.

Rule 8. Lard must contain no ingredient but the pure fat of swine. Any foreign substance will constitute an adulteration and will be treated accordingly.

Rule 9. Fruit or nut ice cream must be true to name and must not contain less than 10 per cent. of butter fat together with sugar, eggs and a small amount of gelatin, not exceeding three (3) ounces to ten gallons of cream.

The foregoing rule applies where fruit (fresh or canned) or nuts are used for flavoring.

Rule 10. Meats and fish must at all times be kept in a pure, clean and healthful condition.

In the summer season they must be covered or protected from flies and insects by screens or other device, and must be kept at such temperature as will absolutely prevent any decomposition.

Refrigerators and ice boxes for the storage of meats and fish must be kept well iced and clean.

Stores, market houses and all rooms used for the storage or sale of meats and fish must be clean, properly ventilated and kept in a sanitary condition.

Any meat or fish not so cared for will be considered in violation and treated accordingly.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Rule No. 11. (Issued September 25, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 2, TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE NO. 11. EVAPORATED FRUITS.

Rule 11. It should be understood by the trade and the public that Rule 2, specifically referring to meat and other articles of food, covers evaporated fruits, and that if said fruits contain any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health, such as sulphurous acid, the sale thereof will be treated as a violation of the law.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Rules Nos. 12 and 13. (Issued October 25, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 3 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE 12, LABELS. RULE 13, SODIUM BENZOATE AND BENZOIC ACID.

Rule 12. Numerous requests are referred to this Division for the approval of labels to be used in connection with food products under the Pennsylvania Pure Food Act of June 1, 1907. This Act does not authorize the Dairy and Food Commissioner, nor any Agent of the Division, to approve labels. The Division, therefore, will not give its approval to any label. Any printed matter upon the label implying that this Division has approved it will be without warrant. It is believed that with the law and regulations before the manufacturers they will have no difficulty in arranging labels in conformity with the requirements set forth.

Rule 13. No prosecutions will be based upon the manufacture, sale or having in possession with intent to sell, foods and food products manufactured or packed during the season of 1907 which contains sodium benzoate in quantities not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per cent., or benzoic acid equivalent thereto, provided sodium benzoate or benzoic acid has hitherto been generally used in such foods and food products; and provided further that sodium benzoate or benzoic acid is not used in connection with coal tar dyes or any foreign coloring matter.

The label of each package of food or food product containing sodium benzoate or benzoic acid shall bear a statement that the food contains one-tenth of 1 per cent. of sodium benzoate, or benzoic acid equivalent thereto, as the case may be.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Rule No. 14. (Issued July 2nd, 1908.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 4 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE 14, DRIED OR EVAPORATED FRUITS, SUPERSEDING RULE NO. 11.

Whereas, it is provided in Section 3 of the Pure Food Act of June 1, 1907, (P. L. 386), that

"The Dairy and Food Commissioner shall make uniform rules and regulations under and subject to which the provisions of this Act shall be enforced, and such rules and regulations shall, where practicable, conform to and be the same as the rules and regulations adopted from time to time for the enforcement of the Act of Congress, approved June thirtieth, one thousand nine hundred and six, and known as the 'Food and Drugs Act.' Such rules and regulations to be published from time to time in Bulletins to be issued by the Department," and

Whereas, it is provided in Section 5 of said Act

"That no action hall be brought or sustained for violation of the provisions of this Section when the article alleged to be adulterated is not adulterated within the meaning of the provisions of the 'Food and Drugs Act' of June thirtieth, one thousand nine hundred and six, enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and the rules and regulations promulgated from time to time for the enforcement of the same, and

WHEREAS, the United States Department of Agriculture on March 5, 1908, promulgated Decision No. 89 providing, substantially, inter alia, that pending determination by the Referee Board of the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness of the use of Sulphur Dioxide as an addition to food in minute quantities, its use will be allowed under certain restrictions, viz:

"No objection will be made to foods which contain the ordinary quantities of Sulphur Dioxide if the fact that such foods have been so prepared is plainly stated upon the label of each package. An

abnormal quantity of Sulphur Dioxide placed in food for the purpose of marketing an excessive moisture content will be regarded as fraudulent adulteration * * * and will be proceeded against accordingly."

Now therefore, in compliance with said Section 3 the following rule is hereby promulgated:

Pending said determination by said Referee Board no prosecutions will be instituted for selling, offering for sale or having in possession with intent to sell, dried or evaporated fruits which contain ordinary quantities of Sulphur Dioxide, if the fact that such foods have been so prepared is plainly stated upon the label of each package.

An abnormal quantity of Sulphur Dioxide placed in food for the purpose of marketing an excessive moisture content will be regarded as fraudulent adulteration and will be proceeded against accordingly.

This rule is made to conform with the rules and regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture, and if occasion for its recision shall arise notice of such recision will be published in a Bulletin issued by this Department.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

N. B. The above rule supersedes Rule No. 11, heretofore promulgated.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 1, 1907.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE AND GOVERNMENT OF PERSONS PROPOSING TO ENGAGE IN THE MANUFACTURE, SALE OR USE OF OLEOMARGARINE OR RENOVATED BUTTER, AS AUTHORIZED UNDER THE ACTS OF ASSEMBLY APPROVED THE 29TH OF MAY, 1901, AND JULY 10TH, 1901, AS PRESCRIBED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE THROUGH ITS AGENT, THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER.

1. No license will be granted to a non-resident of the State of Pennsylvania.

2. No license will be transferred from any person, firm or corporation convicted of any violation of the Acts of Assembly under which such license is issued, nor while proceedings are pending for violation of said acts against such person, firm or corporation.

3 Remittance (either bank draft, cashier's cheque or certificate of deposit, preferred) for license fees must accompany the application for license. Individual cheques must be certified by the bank on which same are issued or drawn. Checks and drafts must be made payable to the order of the State Treasurer, and upon receipt thereof by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, if the application is approved, a license certificate will be promptly issued.

4. The attention of intending applicants for license and of all licensees, is especially directed to that portion of Section 7 of the Act of 29th of May, 1901, which provides: "That upon conviction of any subsequent offense, the person so offending shall be punished by a fine not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than six months nor more than twelve months."

The express direction of said act is imprisonment in addition to the minimum fine therein specified.

In addition to the fine and imprisonment imposed for second offenses, injunction proceedings will be instituted, and no license will be transferred from any person against whom such proceedings are pending.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Approved:
N. B. CRITCHFIELD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

The contents of the July issue of the MONTHLY BULLETIN, briefly summarized are as follows:

REPORTS OF ANALYSES.

Butter Samples, 103.

Colored oleomargarine,	11
Pure,	96
Uncolored oleomargarine,	2
Total,	103

Meat Samples, 1.

Preserved,	1
Total,	1

Milk Samples, 246.

Pure,	246
Total,	246

Oleomargarine Samples, 9.

Uncolored,	9
Total,	9

Pure Food Samples, 51.

Adulterated,	6
Complying with law,	37
Ice cream, no law for same,	8
Total,	51

Vinegar Samples, 25.

Adulterated,	19
Pure,	6
Total,	25

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS.

Meat Cases, 1.

Terminated,	1
Total,	1

Oleomargarine Cases, 7.

Terminated,	7
Total,	7

Pure Food Cases, 6.

Terminated,	6
Total,	6

Vinegar Cases, 19.

Terminated,	19
Total,	19

LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1, TO JULY 15, 1908.

Oleomargarine Licenses, 293.

Boarding House,	7
Restaurant,	3
Retail,	274
Wholesale,	9
Total,	293

Renovated Butter Licenses, 11.

Retail,	10
Wholesale,	1
Total,	11

Total amount of money received from said licenses for 1908, is $32,613.46, and this sum has, in accordance with law, been deposited in the State Treasury.

*Number of suits ordered during the month of June, 1908, but not terminated and consequently withheld from this issue of the Bulletin, 90.

Part I.

LIST OF LICENSES

FOR THE

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF OLEOMARGARINE AND RENOVATED BUTTER,

GRANTED BY THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FROM

JANUARY 1, TO JULY 15, 1908.

LIST OF OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1, TO JULY 15, 1908.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.		
Jacob L. Ackerman, 1909 Center Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Cornelius W. Antony, 203 Allegheny Market, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
A. Appel & Co. (Adam and Benj. Appel), Stalls, 41 and 43 S. S. Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William L. Barron, 1814 Beaver Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
S. C. Bartlett & Co., Sylvanus C. Bartlett and Cecil C. Spencer, 201 Main St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Fogal B. Bishoff, Mgr., 315 W. Braddock Ave., Rankin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel C. Black, 309 Corbet St., Tarentum, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jesse M. Bowers, 405 Arlington St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Anna Braun, C. H. Braun, Mgr., Stands 193 and 194 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Jacob W. Briggle, 51 Shiloh St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Brighton Road Tea and Coffee Co., Evan Thomas, Prop., 3242 Brighton Road, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Miss Stella Brittain, 5231 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mary Broderick, Prop., John J. Cavanaugh, Mgr., 4808 Second Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred June 12, 1908, to Claude C. Surber,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Stephen Broderick, 207 Fourth Ave., Carnegie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Teddie E. Burden, 538 Chartiers Ave., McKees Rocks, Pa.,	Restaurant	April 1.
Thomas A. Byros, 35 Diamond Square, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
William A. Callahan, 814 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Daniel W. Campbell, 3625 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry Cauley, Mgr., Stands 34 and 36 S. S. Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,		
Mike J. Cavanaugh, Prop., John J. Cavanaugh, Mgr., 223 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa. Transferred June 12, 1908, to Claude C. Surber,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, 214 and 216 Grant St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, Hay and Rebecca Sts., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, 412 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
Patrick M. Corrigan, 123 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Rutherford B. Cowher, Mgr. and Owner, Plum St., First National Bank Building, Elizabeth, Pa. Transferred March 31, 1908, to 9th and Ferry Sts.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Cunningham & Co., Claude C. Cunningham, Mgr., 228 Brushton Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James H. Daly, 720 Fourth St., North Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William T. Daniels, 816 Main St., Sharpsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George D. Davis, Pres., 406 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	April 1.
John A. Donahoe, 6276-78 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Elizabeth Donahoe, Prop., Stand 25 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Donovan, Prop., 329 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Dunlevy & Bro., Jeremiah Dunlevy, Jr., and Paul Dunlevy, 2554 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward J. Dunn, 852 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John H. Ehrhardt, Stands 64 & 66 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Estricher & Mark McAdams, 743 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Restaurant	Jan. 1.
Harry J. Evans, Prop., 2043 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry Finkel, 2108 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Mary Fuher, Stand 22 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Edward Gibson, Stands 197, 198, 206 Allegheny Market, N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Hugh Given, Prop., 564 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Eugene A. Goggins, 814 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank M. Goldbach, Mgr., 51 Twelfth St., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Agnes Hall, 4909 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
French A. Hanley, 516 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Geo. P. Hanny, 135 & 136 Allegheny Market, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The W. J. Hartzel Company, William J. Hartzel, Pres., 320 Liberty St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	April 1.
John V. Heineman, Stand 80 East Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Henning, Prop., 4525 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Marcella C. Heyl, 4514 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred April 24, 1908, to 5117 Penn Ave.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Hill, 307 Fifth Ave., Tarentum, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jas. T. Hill, Prop., 6510 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Anthony Hoban, Fish Block, Mercer Ave., Sharpsville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Houston, Stand 178 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
May Hunter, 923 Wood St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Jacob H. Imhoff, 6321 Broad St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Louis J. Junker, 122 W. Grant St., Duquesne, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph F. Kasper, 216 Chartiers Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George Keely, Prop., 2136 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Hunter Keib, 1419 Western Ave., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred February 13, 1908, to 1617 Beaver Ave. Transferred May 9, 1908, to John Bacik, Prop.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Myer Keller, 557 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	June 1.
William H. Kelley, 102 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Frank M. Kernan, 5205 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel J. Kerr, Sec'y., 109 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Continued.		
Kregar & Co., Edward R. and William S. Kregar, 902 Wood St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Farnham H. Langford, Stand 261 East Liberty Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Harry F. Levi, 621 Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry F. Levi, 1620 Beaver Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Christian Limburg, 870 E. Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
McCann & Co., Owen McCann, Pres., Jas. M. Cheswright, Treas., 413-415 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Dennis McIntyre, 4417 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred March 26, 1908, to 4607 Butler St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1
Jno. R. Martin, Stands 200, 201 & 202 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Emma Maxwell, Prop., Stands 2 and 4 Diamond Market, McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Henry C. Meyer, 630 Second St., N. Side, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Miller, Mgr., 4 Freeport St., Etna, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Clarence G. Miller & Edward Altenbach, Mgr., 518 Brushton Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Andrew F. Mitchell, 222 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail,	June 1.
Michael J. Monahan, 318 Braddock Avenue, Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
William J. Montgomery, 829 Linden Ave., East Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Nelson Morris & Co., Wm. C. Roeper, Mgr., 301-305 Anderson St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Moschel, 1800 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Moxley, Inc., Eugene S. Mapp, Mgr., 120-122 First Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
O'Donnell & Thompson, 638 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa. Transferred March 26, 1908, to 442 Library St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. Arthur Ohl, 105 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Alfred C. Paulisch, Prop., 5145 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Pittsburg Grocery Co., Mathew Collins, Mgr., 1205 Carson St., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James Pogue & Son, 204, 205, 218 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Preach, 5921 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jno. H. Preach, Prop., 4124 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George A. Preach, Prop., 1127 Lang Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Preston Supply Co., Louis Amshel, Mgr., 154 Ohio St., Shoenville, Pa.,		
C. Price, F. J. Harrington, O. McKee, 105 Washington Ave., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred May 9, 1908, to 91 Washington Ave. Transferred May 26, 1908, to Craddock Price,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Owen Quinn, 845 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Owen Quinn, 432 Broadway, Pitcairn, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. E. Reeder, Prop., 208 Brownsville Road, Mt. Oliver, Pa. Transferred April 9, 1908, to 144 Brownsville Road,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry G. Reel, 128 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Miss Katie Rein, Stands 30 and 32 South Side Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Reliable Provision Co., John A. Donahoe, Prop., 106, 107, 108, 109 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jemima Richard, 96 Penn Ave., Turtle Creek, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George Ritter, 511 Main St., Sharpsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jos. Roonev, 93 and 94 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa. Transferred March 28, 1908, to John Jacob Klaese,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Ben Ruddell, 3625 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	June 1.
John J. Rungee, 185 Liberty Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Geo. W. Ruppert, 919 East St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jesse W. Sarver, Stands 143 & 145 Market House, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Henry C. Schwartz, 407, 409, 411 Grant Ave., Millvale, Pa. Transferred March 12, 1908, to William Glass,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Sheraden Fish & Poultry Co., Geo. A. Schauer, 93 Harwood St., Sheraden, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Catherine E. Shipley, 506 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Shipley, Jr., 423 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Shipley, Jr., 507 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Oden H. Shoemaker, 432 & 434 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
Geo. F. Sloan, 115 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Alvah G. Smith, 503 Mill St., Coraopolis, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William H. Speaker, 15 Wabash Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Walter L. Steele and Geo. W. Hampson, Props., 609 Walnut St., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Daniel J. T. Steiner, 422 Hawkins Ave., N. Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Joseph Stenger, 921 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,		
Swift & Co., Jos. F. Taylor, Mgr., 309-311 Anderson St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Chas. Riefer, Mgr., 1613 Beaver Ave., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea. Co., William I. Saffle, Mgr., 429 Main St., Pittsburg, W. E., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Owen Jones, Mgr., 433 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Harry E. Scott, Mgr., 909 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Julius G. Gordos, Mgr., 1210 Carson St., Pittsburg, S. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Nelson M. Edwards, Mgr., 5811 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Continued.		
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Lachlan F. Blair, Mgr., 734 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Mahlon R. Fluke, Mgr., 630 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Robert J. McKee, Mgr., 337 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Arthur S. Gill, Mgr., 324 Grant Ave., Duquesne, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., John C. Muldouney, Mgr., 550 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Andrew J. Gill, Mgr., 226 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Edward M. Lanigan, Mgr., 508 Federal St., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Harry J. Ohler, Mgr., 6247 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Robert H. Brown, Mgr., 4321 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Fred Volkwein, 760 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry Watson, 196 S. Main St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Lawrence Weyman, 3353 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,.....	April 1.
John E. Willis, 531 and 533 W. Lacock St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
James H. Yeagley, Pittsburg St., Springdale, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
ARMSTRONG COUNTY.		
Apollo Produce Co., Jonathan M. Grim, Mgr., North Side North Fourth St., Apollo, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Thomas J. Baldrige, Prop., 223 First St., Apollo, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John Flynn, 104 S. McKean St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Mar. 1.
Milton S. Jack, 128 Market St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Ambrose M. Mateer, Third Ave., between Sixth and Seventh Sts., Ford City, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
William Ellsworth Wyant, 163 So. Jefferson St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Feb. 1.
BEAVER COUNTY.		
Oliver E. Aber, Canal St., Industry, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Earl J. Bolland (Basement), 344 Buffalo St., Beaver, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Boyle & Patterson, W. M. Boyle and C. A. Patterson, 1126 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Carl S. Gassmann, 1418 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Robert J. Jamison, Third and Sixth Avenues, Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Marcus W. McCandless, 2406 Eighth Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Mar. 1.
Jos. McFerron Co., 1102 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Richard F. Metz and Edward S. Anderson, corner Eleventh street and Penn avenue, Monaca, Pa.,	Retail,.....	May 1.
John and Thomas Moore, 336 Merchant St., Ambridge, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Charles H. Niehaus, 380 Vermont St., Rochester, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Milo F. Wilson, 401 Tenth St., New Brighton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	April 1.
Omega Wolfe, 1106 Eleventh St., New Brighton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
BERKS COUNTY.		
Reading Meat and Provision Co., Louis Powdermaker, Prop., 839 Penn St., Reading, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
BLAIR COUNTY.		
Jesse M. Cook, 1100 Eleventh St., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Gem Grocery Co., Frank Stehle, Mgr., 623 Seventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,.....	April 1.
William G. Morgan and John H. Luckett, 1703 Eleventh Ave., between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Sts., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Feb. 1.
BUTLER COUNTY.		
R. J. Ferguson, 400 Locust St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Wm. A. Fisher, 257 S. Main St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Graham Bros., William S. & Andrew S. Graham, 317 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
John Herbert & Alwilda Harper, 351 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Joseph C. Hoch, 305 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Aaron A. Marshall, 109 East Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
G. Wilson Miller, 116 E. Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Paisley & Whiteside, J. P. Whiteside and G. M. Paisley, 215 New Castle St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
CAMBRIA COUNTY.		
Chas. Davis, Mgr., Washington St., Lilly, Pa. Transferred March 26, 1908, to P. H. George,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John L. Kingston, 230 Franklin St., Johnstown, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Geo. B. Nowag, Mgr., 241 Franklin St., Johnstown, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Nicholson Russell, 100 Philadelphia Ave., Barnesboro, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
CENTRE COUNTY.		
Thomas B. Budinger, Moshannon Ave., Snow Shoe, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
CLEARFIELD COUNTY.		
John F. McCartan, 517 and 519 Nichols St., Clearfield, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Amelia Miller, 137 West Long Ave., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Samuel J. Schrecengost, 215 West Long Ave., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Kingsley A. Smith, Main St., between 4th & 5th Sts., Burnside, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Joseph Wilkinson, Mgr., Milward Building, Curtin St., Osceola Mills, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
CRAWFORD COUNTY.		
J. R. Hannah & Co., 986 Water St., Meadville, Pa. Transferred May 5, 1908, to O. W. Bentley,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Hilliker & Jones, Fred Hilliker and V. T. Jones, 30 Diamond St., Titusville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Lewis H. Lenheim, 31 and 33 Mead Ave., Meadville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Michell Bros., Chas. J. and E. A. Michell, 938 Market St., Meadville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
ELK COUNTY.		
C. H. Smith Co., Ltd., Chas. H. Smith, Chairman, Central, Pa. Lbr. Co.'s Building, Main St., Loleta, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Smith Brothers' Co., F. C. Smith, Pres., L. S. Hinkle, Sec'y, Main and Broad Sts., Ridgway, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
ERIE COUNTY.		
Mary Andrews, 114 Central Market, Erie, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John Casey, 1315 State St., Erie, Pa. Transferred March 31, 1908, to 13 West 12th St.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Andrew J. Hoffman, 1133 State St., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
George M. Ream, 111 First Avenue, Corry, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Susan E. Smith, 15 Seventh St., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
George A. Wilkinson, Stall 119 Parade St. Market, Cor. 10th and Parade Sts., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
FAYETTE COUNTY.		
Charles H. Gorley, 64 W. Main St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Restaurant	Jan. 1.
John L. Houseman, S. E. Cor. Speer and Grant Sts.. North Belle Vernon, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Oden H. Shoemaker, 210 N. Pittsburg St., Connellsville, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
H. L. Slayman, Prop., 48 Church St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
H. P. Smith's Sons, H. L. and W. C. Smith, Smith & Fether Bldg., Railroad St., Dunbar, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Robert L. Weller, Main St., near Second St., Belle Vernon, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
INDIANA COUNTY.		
James J. Fiscus, 1102 Philadelphia St., Indiana, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Jacob B. Younkins, 685 Philadelphia St., Indiana, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
JEFFERSON COUNTY.		
William Honadle and Joseph Burgoon, Mabon St., Brookville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	May 1.
W. H. Moore, West Main St., between 4th and 5th Sts., Reynoldsville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John F. Watson, 323 Oakland Ave., Punxsutawney, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
LACKAWANNA COUNTY.		
Harry P. Mellet, 241 Wyoming Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 864 Capouse Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 1427 Pittston Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 103 N. Main St., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 303 E. Drinker St., Dunmore, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 324 Cedar Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Hilan B. Sweet, 106 Penn Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
LAWRENCE COUNTY.		
Harry L. Allen, 13 and 15 Neshannock Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Jere Blucher, 648 S. Jefferson St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
David Cartwright, 619 Lawrence Ave., Ellwood City, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Charles M. Hartzel, 8 So. Jefferson St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	May 1.
James C. Houston, 109 East Long Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Harry R. Huston, 4 E. Long Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Mar. 1.
Robert McKee, 114 East Long Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Agnes M. Magill, 223 Grant St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Frank P. Major, Cor. Main & Railroad Sts., Wampum, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Howard Munnell, 59 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Reese & Spencer, J. A. Reese and J. W. Spencer, 30 West Washington St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
B. C. Rhodes & Son, 125 and 127 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Star Grocery Co., John P. Allen, Mgr., 24 N. Mercer St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
C. Ellsworth Thomas, 24 and 26 So. Mill St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Robert H. Wyrie, Mgr., 100 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa. Transferred May 29, 1908, to 70 Pittsburg St.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
LUZERNE COUNTY.		
Warner W. Clements, 317 East Northampton St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
transferred February 5, 1908, to 301 East Market St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Warner W. Clements, 6 East Ross St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,		
Cut Rate Meat Co., L. H. Jefkins, Mgr., 46 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Davis Bros., E. W. and J. W. Davis, 43 East Market St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Davis Bros. Co., Edward Travis, Mgr., 107 W. Main St., Plymouth, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
East India Tea Co., Joseph F. Gillis, Prop., 55, 57, 59 So. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry E. Eroh, Prop., 300 West Broad St., Hazleton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas Greenwood, 13 S. Main St., Pittston, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Elbert S. Noble, 40 S. Main St., Pittston, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Tremayne, 55 Main St., Ashley, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Russell Uhl, Prop., 24 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
McKEAN COUNTY.		
Daniel T. Drew, 20 Congress St., Bradford, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Andrew J. Hoffman, 22 Congress St., Bradford, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
MERCER COUNTY.		
Henry Baldwin, Mgr., 100 N. Water St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Christ S. Deibel, Phil. Carouthers, Mgr., 230 W. State St., Sharon, Pa. Transferred Feb. 20, 1908 to Dell S. Christy,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William P. Fornof, 430 E. State St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward Jackson, 28 Spring St., Greenville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Ketler, 301 Broad St., Grove City, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
Edwin A. Sieg, 205 Broadway, S. Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John M. Wilkinson, 12 N. Water St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.		
Gimbel Bros., Isaac Gimbel, Pres., Chestnut & Ninth Sts., Phila., Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Emma Graham, 419 East Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Archie McNeill, 3120 G. St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. B. Mason, 2507 S. Eleventh St., Philadelphia, Pa. Cancelled,	Retail,	April 1.
John H. Moriarty, 4913 Aspen St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. Otis Paul & Co., 219 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
A. Salus & Son, Benj. Salus, Mgr., 1248-1250 South St., Phila., Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
Frank J. Smith, 2522 W. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa. Transferred April 9, 1908, to 2510 N. Front St. Transferred June 16, 1908, to 2086 East Tioga St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William Talbot, 1232 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Lena S. VanWert, 632 E. Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
PIKE COUNTY.		
Everett H. Gilkey, Lord's Valley, Pa.,	Bg. House,	May 1.
Everett H. Gilkey, Shohola, Pa.,	Bg. House,	May 1.
POTTER COUNTY.		
Mrs. Maud Cargill, Cook's Camp, Genesee, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
VENANGO COUNTY.		
Adams & Co., Harry E. Adams, Mgr., 62 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
A. P. Dale & Co., Amos P. Dale, Prop., 306 E. Second St., Oil City, Pa. Transferred March 28, 1908, to M. J. Dale,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Flynn Bros., Thos. and Michael Flynn, Water St., Emlenton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Franklin Grocery Co., George P. Gaiser and Wilbur F. Myers, 91 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Edith Harkison (Reed, Fisher & Newton's Saw Mill), P. O., Eaglerock, Pa.,	Bg. House	June 1.
F. A. Hoffman & Co., John C. Gault, 211 Center St., Oil City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John F. Kuhn, 249 Seneca St., Oil City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Augustus Leach, 111 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Turner & Son, Don E. and Marcus E. Turner, Cor. Main and Railroad Sts., Rouseville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
WARREN COUNTY.		
Andrew J. Hoffman, 303 Hickory St., Warren, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
C. H. Smith Co., Ltd., Chas. H. Smith, Chairman, C. H. Smith Co.'s Building, Center St., Sheffield Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.		
James H. Boyer, 107 Fourth St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Central Meat Market, John J. McNerney & Patrick Moroney, W. Lincoln Ave., McDonald, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas R. Hallam, 112 W. Chestnut St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James S. Hughes, Allman Hotel Building, Bentleyville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank B. Kramer, Mgr., Third St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles B. McAlister, 38 W. Chestnut St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Michael M. McDermott, 428 Fallowfield Ave., Charleroi, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George E. McQuown, 98 N. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
J. Ray Nease, 98 N. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jacob F. Nease, 116 So. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jacob Nease, 140 So. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
Pittsburg Grocery Co., Jas. McCollins, Mgr., 20 East Pike St., Canonsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Robert E. Shannon and Sherman M. Mason, 201 McKean Ave., Charleroi, Pa. Transferred Jan. 10, 1908, to 327 Fallowfield Ave., Charleroi, Pa. Transferred June 1, 1908, to Robert E. Shannon,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Yohe, 225 Main St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.		
Arnold Traffic Co., Chas. Flynn, Pres., I. M. Keating, Sec'y, Fifth Ave. and Seventeenth St., Arnold, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thos. H. Bell, 170 Columbia Ave., Vandergrift, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank L. Baer, 209 W. Otterman St., Greensburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Curtis B. Clawson and Edwin C. Hunter, 106 Main St., Greensburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Ihrig, Prop., 957 Fourth Ave., New Kensington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jeannette Tea & Coffee Co., Harry L. Hopper, Prop., 624 Clay Ave., Jeannette, Pa. License revoked April 1, 1908,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward McCann, 119 N. Fifth St., Jeannette, Pa. Transferred June 23, 1908, to 260 Eighth St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Lewis W. McCurdy, 705 Ligonier St., Latrobe, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward F. Seubert, 1102 Ligonier St., Latrobe, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
David A. Spencer, 404 Ninth St., New Kensington, Pa. Transferred March 11, 1908, to 949 Fifth Ave.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Allen Conner Co., Ltd., E. T. Conner, Gen. Mgr., 529, 533, 537 & 541 Ninth St., New Kensington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel N. Womer, 449 Schoonmaker Ave., Monessen, Pa. Transferred February 7, 1908, to Edward Winwood,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

LIST OF RENOVATED BUTTER LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1 TO JULY 15, 1908.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.		
Conelius W. Antony, 203 Allegheny Mkt., Pittsburg, N. S.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Anna. Braun, Charles Braun, Mgr., 193 & 194 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John H. Ehrhardt, Stands 64-66 Allegheny Mkt., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John C. Gibson, Stands 197, 198, 206 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Geo. R. Hanny, Stands 135 & 136 Allegheny Mkt., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John R. Martin, stands 200, 201, 202 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James Pogue & Son, Stands 204, 205, 218 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jesse W. Sarver, Stands 143-145 Market House, Federal St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William H. Speaker, 15 Wabash Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thos. S. Williams, 600 Preble Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.		
Nice & Schreiber Co., C. N. Weston, Sec'y and Treas., W. S. Nice, Gen. Mgr., 11 S. Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.

Part II.

GIVING A LIST OF THE ANALYSES OF

SAMPLES OF BUTTER AND OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS

MADE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER,

WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TO JULY 1, 1908.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Butter Case,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
McG. 2555,....	McG. 2555,...	Wm. G. Ihrig, ...	New Kingston, ...

Butter Cases,

S. M. R. 6471,	8?482,.....	J. L. Maxwell, ...	3245 Lombard St., Phila., ...
H. L. B. 2787½	H. L. B. 2787½	Thos. Mulholland, ...	Jeannette, ...
H. L. B. 2793,	H. L. B. 2793,	Keystone Hotel, C. C. Brown,	Greensburg, ...
H. L. B. 2798,	H. L. B. 2798,	Wagon, ...	Greensburg, ...

Butter Case,

A. B. 593,.....	A. B. 593,....	Pollitt's Cafe, ...	236 Diamond St., Pittsburg, ...

Butter Case,

A. B. 639,.....	A. B. 639,....	Restaurant, Frank J. Broadhead and J. C. Hudson.	1321 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, ...

Meat Case,

J. J. 134,.....	J. J. 134,.....	John Rippel, ...	1217 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, ...

Oleomargarine Case,

G. M. P. 2141,	G. M. P. 2141,	A. J. Hoffman, ...	Bradford, ...

Pure Food Case,

W. A. H. 3917,	1878,.....	Andrew Follmer, ...	Milton, ...

Pure Food Cases,

H. P. C. 3903,	4536,.....	M. Jacobs, ...	1533 Columbia Ave., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 3957,	4588,.....	The Cudahy Packing Co., ...	9th St. and Girard Ave., Phila.,
H. P. C. 3960,	4591,.....	Libby, McNeil & Libby, ,,...	45 S. Front St., Phila., ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1908.

January, 1908.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Butter.	Jan. 23, 1908, ...	Colored oleomargarine.

February, 1908.

Butter.	Feb. 25, 1908, ...	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter.	Feb. 25, 1908, ...	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter.	Feb. 15, 1908, ...	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter.	Feb. 27, 1908, ...	Colored oleomargarine.

April, 1908.

Butter.	April 15, 1908, ...	Oleomargarine; no license.

May, 1908.

Butter.	May 1, 1908, ...	Oleomargarine; no license.

May, 1908.

Fresh chopped meat,..	May 13, 1908, ...	Preserved with sulphites.

March, 1908.

Oleomargarine, ...	March, 1908, ...	Oleomargarine; no license for sale at wholesale.

December, 1907.

Tomato ketchup, ...	Oakdale Tomato Ketchup, ...	Contains an excess of sodium benzoate.

January, 1908.

Extract of beef, ...	The Pioneer Packing Co., Omaha, U. S. A.	Contains potassium nitrate.
Tomato bouillon, ...	The Cudahy Packing Co., Omaha, U. S. A.	Contains an excess of sodium benzoate.
Extract of beef, ...	Libby, McNeil & Libby, Chicago, U. S. A.	Contains potassium nitrate.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Pure Food Case,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
H. P. C. 4186,	4817,.....	Samuel Folkman, ...	964 N. 2d St., Phila., ...

Pure Food Case,

H. P. C. 4195,	4826,.....	Wm. Butler Co., ...	Broad and Arch Sts., Phila., ..

Vinegar Cases,

J. J. 69; F. J. W. 540.	J. J. 69; F. J. W. 540.	S. B. Charters, ...	Cor. 2d Ave. and Grant St., Pittsburg.
J. J. 70; F. J. W. 541.	J. J. 70; F. J. W. 541.	Fred Haffield, ...	220 Diamond St., Pittsburg, ...
J. J. 71; F. J. W. 536.	J. J. 71; F. J. W. 536.	P. H. Butler Co., ...	1723 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, ...
J. J. 72; F. J. W. 543.	J. J. 72; F. J. W. 543.	J. Forgottstein, ...	2224 Centre Ave., Pittsburg, ...
J. J. 77; F. J. W. 559.	J. J. 77; F. J. W. 559.	P. H. Butler Co., ...	818 E. Ohio St., N. S. Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 560,.	F. J. W. 560,	Victor Waag, ...	713 East St., N. S. Pittsburg, ..
F. J. W. 570,.	F. J. W. 570,	Peter Fey, ...	311 Eighth Ave., Homestead, ..

Vinegar Cases,

J. J. 79; F. J. W. 567.	J. J. 79; F. J. W. 567.	P. H. Butler Co., ...	2900 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, ...
J. J. 84; F. J. W. 549.	J. J. 84; F. J. W. 549.	P. H. Butler Co., ...	1800 Beaver Ave., N. S. Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 577,.	F. J. W. 577,	Jacob Moretsky, ...	2116 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 578,.	F. J. W. 578,	Henry Stahl, ...	4749 Second Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 580,.	F. J. W. 580,	P. H. Butler Co., ...	5041 Second Ave., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 582,.	F. J. W. 582,	P. H. Butler Co., ...	639 Braddock Ave., Braddock, ..
F. J. W. 583,.	F. J. W. 583,	Mrs. Kate Murray, ...	106 Braddock Ave., Braddock, ..
F. J. W. 590,.	F. J. W. 590,	Sims & Moffott, ...	625 Walnut St., McKeesport, ...
F. J. W. 594,.	F. J. W. 594,	P. H. Butler Co., ...	4122 Butler St., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 616,.	F. J. W. 616,	Patrick Hemmill, ...	310 Third St., Carnegie, ...
McG. 2657,....	McG. 2657,...	G. Wilson Miller, ...	Butler, ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1908.

April, 1908.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Jelly, ...	Corn Products Manufacturing Co., Davenport, Ia.	Contains coal tar color.

May, 1908.

Jelly, ...	Corn Products Manufacturing Co., Davenport, Ia.	Contains coal tar color.

March, 1908.

Cider vinegar, ...	March 26, 1908, ...	A distilled vinegar, low in acidity and colored with caramel.
Cider vinegar, ...	March 26, 1908, ...	A distilled vinegar, low in acidity and colored with caramel.
Cider vinegar, ...	March 26, 1908, ...	A distilled vinegar, low in acidity and colored with caramel.
Cider vinegar, ...	March 27, 1908, ...	A distilled vinegar, low in acidity and colored with caramel.
Cider vinegar, ...	March 30, 1908, ...	A distilled vinegar, low in acidity and colored with caramel.
Cider vinegar, ...	March 27, 1908, ...	A distilled vinegar, low in acidity and colored with caramel.
Cider vinegar, ...	March 31, 1908, ...	A distilled vinegar, low in acidity and colored with caramel.

April, 1908.

Cider vinegar, ...	April 1, 1908, ...	A distilled vinegar, low in acidity and colored with caramel.
Cider vinegar, ...	April 4, 1908, ...	A distilled vinegar, low in acidity and colored with caramel.
Cider vinegar, ...	April 1, 1908, ...	A distilled vinegar, low in acidity and colored with caramel.
Cider vinegar, ...	April 2, 1908, ...	Watered and very low in acidity.
Cider vinegar, ...	April 2, 1908, ...	A distilled vinegar, low in acidity and colored with caramel.
Cider vinegar, ...	April 6, 1908, ...	A distilled vinegar, low in acidity and colored with caramel.
Cider vinegar, ...	April 6, 1908, ...	A distilled vinegar, low in acidity and colored with caramel.
Cider vinegar, ...	April 7, 1908, ...	A distilled vinegar, low in acidity and colored with caramel.
Cider vinegar, ...	April 9, 1908, ...	A distilled vinegar, low in acidity and colored with caramel.
Cider vinegar, ...	April 17, 1908, ...	A distilled vinegar, low in acidity and colored with caramel.
Cider vinegar, ...	April 15, 1908, ...	A distilled vinegar, low in acidity and colored with caramel.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Vinegar Case,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
J. J. 138,	J. J. 138,	P. H. Butler Co.,	228 Eighth Ave., Homestead,

Butter, No Case,

J. J. 80,	J. J. 80,	P. H. Butler Co.,	2900 Penn Ave., Pittsburg,

Butter, No Cases,

H. P. C. 4232,	4863,	Fisher's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4233,	4864,	Manull's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4234,	4865,	Gimbel's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4235,	4866,	G. Westcamp,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4236,	4867,	Columbia Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4237,	4868,	Mill's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4238,	4869,	Red Rose Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4239,	4870,	Janitz' Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4240,	4871,	Delp's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4241,	4872,	Magnolia Cafe,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4242,	4873,	Wurtz' Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4243,	4874,	Crane's Restaurant,	2226 Market St., Phila.,
H. P. C. 4244,	4875,	Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4245,	4876,	The Central,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4246,	4877,	Lit Brothers' Restaurant,	825 James St., Pittsburg,
M. 4983,	M. 4983,	J. Pafenbach,	Liberty St., Pittsburg,
M. 4985,	M. 4985,	Rush House,	Sixth St., Pittsburg,
M. 4987,	M. 4987,	Commercial Hotel,	E. Ohio St., Pittsburg,
M. 4989,	M. 4989,	Hotel, The Northern,	505 Grant St., Pittsburg,
M. 4990,	M. 4990,	Carter's Cafe,	Third and Middle Sts., N. S. Pittsburg.
M. 4992,	M. 4992,	E. Kissner,	E. Ohio St., Pittsburg,
M. 4994,	M. 4994,	M. Segelhorst,	145 Market House, N. S. Pittsburg.
M. 4995,	M. 4995,	H. Houston,	Wood St., Wilkinsburg,
M. 4997,	M. 4997,	Kregar & Son,	7700 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg.
M. 4998,	M. 4998,	Honier, Bros.,	Carnegie,
D. B. M. 37,	D. B. M. 37,	Stephen Broderick,	W. E. Pittsburg,
D. B. M. 38,	D. B. M. 38,	H. Watson,	Smithfield St., Pittsburg,
D. B. M. 39,	D. B. M. 39,	Miller Bros. Cafe,	E. Ohio St., N. S. Pittsburg,
D. B. M. 42,	D. B. M. 42,	White Front Store,	Federal St., Pittsburg,
D. B. M. 47,	D. B. M. 47,	J. J. Martin,	West View,
D. B. M. 65,	D. B. M. 65,	Donegal Inn,	502 Smithfield St., Pittsburg,
A. B. 706,	A. B. 706,	Burk's Cafe,	418 Ferry St., Pittsburg,
A. B. 707,	A. B. 707,	Wabash Restaurant,	Washington,
A. B. 712,	A. B. 712,	Palace Dining Room,	Cor. 11th and Spring Sts., Pittsburg.
A. B. 714,	A. B. 714,	Hotel Wolff,	546 Smithfield St., Pittsburg,
A. B. 716,	A. B. 716,	The Tavern,	640 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg,
A. B. 718,	A. B. 718,	Carr's Broadway Cafe,	509 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg,
A. B. 720,	A. B. 720,	Drumm Hotel,	204-206 Sixth Ave., Pittsburg,
A. B. 721,	A. B. 721,	Schwan Cafe,	330 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg,
A. B. 722,	A. B. 722,	Graham's Chop and Oyster House.	Cor. Liberty and Diamond Sts., Pittsburg.
A. B. 728,	A. B. 728,	Liberty Dairy Lunch Room,	408 Ferry St., Pittsburg,
A. B. 729,	A. B. 729,	Jungblood Restaurant,	Cor. 7th Ave. and Grant St., Pittsburg.
A. B. 731,	A. B. 731,	Hotel Star,	118 Sixth St., Pittsburg,
A. B. 733,	A. B. 733,	Baltimore Dairy Lunch,	7217 Hamilton Ave., Homewood,
A. B. 738,	A. B. 738,	Hamilton Hotel,	304 Wood St., Pittsburg,
A. B. 740,	A. B. 740,	McFadden's Physical Culture Restaurant.	Cor. High St. and Wylie Ave., Pittsburg.
A. B. 741,	A. B. 741,	Holland Hotel,	604-606 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg,
A. B. 742,	A. B. 742,	Boehler's Restaurant,	New Castle,
A. B. 746,	A. B. 746,	Hotel Pierce,	New Castle,
A. B. 747,	A. B. 747,	New Hotel Leslie,	

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1908.

May, 1908.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Cider vinegar,	May 22, 1908,	A distilled vinegar, low in acidity and colored with caramel.

April, 1908.

Butter,	April 21, 1908,	Butter.

May, 1908.

Butter,	May 19, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 20, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 20, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 21, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 21, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 22, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 22, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 23, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 26, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 27, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 28, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 28, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 28, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 29, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 29, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 29, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 5, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 6, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 6, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 7, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 8, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 9, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 12, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 12, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 13, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 13, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 19, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 19, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 19, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 19, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 22, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 23, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 29, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 8, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 7, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 8, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 8, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 8, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 9, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 9, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 9, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 9, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 21, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 21, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 22, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 23, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 23, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 25, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 25, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 26, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 27, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 27, 1908,	Butter.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Butter, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
A. B. 748,	A. B. 748,	Vendome Hotel,	New Castle,
A. B. 749,	A. B. 749,	Schaff Bros. Dining Hall,	New Castle,
A. B. 750,	A. B. 750,	Fountain Inn,	New Castle,
A. B. 751,	A. B. 751,	Sherman House,	New Castle,
A. B. 752,	A. B. 752,	Henry Hotel,	New Castle,
A. B. 754,	A. B. 754,	Avenue Hotel,	New Castle,
A. B. 755,	A. B. 755,	Crystal Restaurant,	New Castle,
A. B. 756,	A. B. 756,	Elliotts Cafe,	New Castle,
A. B. 757,	A. B. 757,	Lincoln Hotel,	New Castle,

Butter, No Cases,

H. P. C. 4247,	4878,	Ideal Lunch Room,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4248,	4879,	Snellenberg's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4250,	4881,	Louis J. Hahn,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4251,	4882,	Haesler & Zucher,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4255,	4886,	A. Sayer,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4256,	4886-a,	Guth's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4257,	4887,	Clearfield Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4258,	4888,	Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4263,	4893,	Fisher's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4265,	4895,	Binder's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4266,	4896,	Toomey's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4267,	4897,	The Gem Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4270,	4900,	Strawbridge & Clothier,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4271,	4901,	Restaurant,	4271 York St., Phila.,
H. P. C. 4272,	4902,	Morris',	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4273,	4903,	Dining Room,	1710 Columbia Ave., Phila.,
H. P. C. 4274,	4904,	Miller's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4275,	4905,	Sydney's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4276,	4906,	Richter's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4277,	4907,	Berg Bros. Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4278,	4908,	Bowker's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4279,	4909,	C. H. Cochran,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4280,	4910,	Harry's Cafe,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4281,	4911,	John Wanamaker,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4282,	4912,	Keystone Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4283,	4913,	Girard Oyster Cafe,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4284,	4915,	Kooperman's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4286,	4917,	J. Weaver,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4287,	4918,	Henderson's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4288,	4919,	Watson's Restaurant,	52d St., Phila.,
H. P. C. 4289,	4920,	Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4290,	4921,	Hyslop's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
S. M. R. 6559,	82636,	Chas. Ford,	Pittsburg,
A. B. 762,	A. B. 762,	Hotel Michaloski,	16 Smithfield St., Pittsburg,
A. B. 777,	A. B. 777,	St. James Hotel,	Pittsburg,
D. B. M. 76,	D. B. M. 76,	Second Avenue Market,	

ICE CREAM SAMPLES,

C. C. L. 1200,	2024,	Thomas Dowling,	Mahanoy City,
C. C. L. 1201,	2025,	Tony Poselli,	Mahanoy City,
C. C. L. 1202,	2026,	Jno. C. Steif,	Mahanoy City,
C. C. L. 1203,	2027,	Dieler Bros.,	Mahanoy City,
C. C. L. 1204,	2028,	Redinger's,	Mahanoy City,
W. A. H. 3988,	2029,	John Manconi,	Main St., Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 3989,	2031,	Charles Becker,	93 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 3990,	2030,	Charles Becker,	93 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre,

Milk, No Cases,

A. B. 708,	A. B. 708,	Wabash Restaurant,	Pittsburg,
A. B. 715,	A. B. 715,	Hotel Wolff,	Cor 11th and Spring Sts., Pittsburg.
A. B. 717,	A. B. 717,	The Tavern,	546 Smithfield St., Pittsburg,
A. B. 719,	A. B. 719,	Carr's Broadway Cafe,	640 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1908.

May, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Butter,	May 28, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 28, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 28, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 28, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 28, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 29, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 29, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 29, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	May 29, 1908,	Butter.

June, 1908.

Butter,	June 1, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 1, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 2, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 2, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 4, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 4, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 4, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 5, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 5, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 6, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 6, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 6, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 8, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 8, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 9, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 9, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 9, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 10, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 10, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 11, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 11, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 12, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 12, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 13, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 13, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 13, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 15, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 15, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 16, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 16, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 16, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 17, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 18, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 10, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 1, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 4, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	June 6, 1908,	Butter.

NO LAW FOR SAME.

Ice cream,	June 5, 1908,	Butter fat; 2.40 per cent.
Ice cream,	June 5, 1908,	Butter fat; 2.40 per cent.
Ice cream,	June 5, 1908,	Butter fat; 13.20 per cent.
Ice cream,	June 5, 1908,	Butter fat; 12.45 per cent.
Ice cream,	June 5, 1908,	Butter fat; 5.70 per cent.
Vanilla ice cream,	June 11, 1908,	Butter fat; 6.50 per cent.
Vanilla frozen milk,	June 11, 1908,	Butter fat; 5.30 per cent.
Strawberry ice cream,	June 11, 1908,	Butter fat; 17.20 per cent.

May, 1908.

Cream,	May 7, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	May 8, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	May 8, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	May 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
M. 4986,.....	M. 4986,.....	Hotel Rush, ...	Pittsburg, ...
M. 4988,.....	M. 4988,.....	Copetas Bros. Restaurant,.....	Seventh Ave., Pittsburg, ...
McG. 2673,.....	McG. 2673,....	E. H. Kempt, ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 7675,.....	McG. 2675,....	J. W. Shaffer, ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2676,.....	McG. 2676,....	J. N. Baer, ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2677,.....	McG. 2677,....	J. N. Baer, ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2678,.....	McG. 2678,....	A. H. Hudson, ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2679,.....	McG. 2679,....	J. J. Black, ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2680,.....	McG. 2680,....	J. J. Black, ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2681,.....	McG. 2681,....	Geo. B. Funk, ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2682,.....	McG. 2682,....	Geo. B. Funk, ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2683,.....	McG. 2683,....	F. W. Rowe, ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2684,.....	McG. 2684,....	W. J. Stump, ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2685,.....	McG. 2685,....	J. F. Cringels, ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2686,.....	McG. 2686,....	J. F. Cringels, ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2687,.....	McG. 2687,....	F. R. Walton, ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2688,.....	McG. 2688,....	F. R. Walton, ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2689,.....	McG. 2689,....	H. J. Robinson, ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2690,.....	McG. 2690,....	H. J. Robinson, ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2691,.....	McG. 2691,....	Greensburg Dairy Co., ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2693,.....	McG. 2693,....	Greensburg Dairy Co., ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2694,.....	McG. 2694,....	B. T. Keener, ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2695,.....	McG. 2695,....	J. H. Walton, ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2696,.....	McG. 2696,....	J. H. Walton, ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2697,.....	McG. 2697,....	C. G. Shoemaker, ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2698,.....	McG. 2698,....	C. G. Shoemaker, ...	Greensburg, ...
McG. 2700,.....	McG. 2700,....	I. E. Harrold, ...	Greensburg, ...

Milk, No Cases,

F. J. W, 800,.	618,.....	Wm. Ketcham, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 801,.	619,.....	J. D. McGervey, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 802,.	620,.....	J. D. McGervey, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 803,.	621,.....	Ohio and Pittsburg Milk Co.,..	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 804,.	622,.....	Ohio and Pittsburg Milk Co.,..	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 805,.	623,.....	Louis Schaffer, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W., 806,.	624,.....	C. L. Colteryahn, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 807,.	625,.....	C. L. Colteryahn, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 808,.	626,.....	Fred Brudin, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 809,.	627,.....	Fred Brudin, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 810,.	628,.....	John Bernhart, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 811,.	629,.....	Nicholas Green, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 812,.	630,.....	Nicholas Green, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 813,.	631,.....	C. Boedecker, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 814,.	632,.....	Louis Batz, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 815,.	633,.....	Jacob Breier, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 816,.	634,.....	Jacob Breier, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 817,.	635,.....	Philip Seller, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 818,.	636,.....	Wm. Lang	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 819,.	637,.....	H. B. Mutschler, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 820,.	638,.....	H. F. Ackman, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 821,.	639,.....	Wm. Ketcham, ...	Pittsburg, ...
C. C. L. 1400,.	2032,.....	Abington Dairy, ...	Scranton, ...
C. C. L. 1401,.	2033,.....	Abington Dairy, ...	Scranton, ...
C. C. L. 1402,.	2034,.....	Producers' and Consumers' Equity Exchange.	Scranton, ...
C. C. L. 1403,.	2035,.....	Producers' and Consumers' Equity Exchange.	Scranton, ...
C. C. L. 1404,.	2036,.....	Wm. Grossman, ...	Scranton, ...
C. C. L. 1405,.	2037,.....	Leach's Dairy, ...	Scranton, ...
C. C. L. 1406,.	2038,.....	Leach's Dairy, ...	Scranton, ...
C. C. L. 1407,.	2039,.....	M. W. Adams, ...	Scranton, ...
C. C. L. 1408,.	2040,.....	M. W. Adams, ...	Scranton, ...
C. C. L. 1409,.	2041,.....	Lackawanna Dairy Co., ...	Scranton, ...
C. C. L. 1410,.	2042,.....	Lackawanna Dairy Co., ...	Scranton, ...
C. C. L. 1411,.	2043,.....	Enderly Dairy Co., ...	Scranton, ...
C. C. L. 1412,.	2044,.....	Enderly Dairy Co., ...	Scranton, ...
C. C. L. 1413,.	2045,.....	M. J. Cuthbertson, ...	Scranton, ...
C. C. L. 1414,.	2046,.....	Abington Dairy, ...	Scranton, ...
C. C. L. 1415,.	2047,.....	Abington Dairy, ...	Scranton, ...
C. C. L. 1416,.	2048,.....	A. T. O'Boyle, ...	Scranton, ...
C. C. L. 1417,.	2049,.....	A. T. O'Boyle, ...	Scranton, ...
C. C. L. 1418,.	2050,.....	O. H. Stone, ...	Scranton, ...
C. C. L. 1419,.	2051,.....	James Clayton, ...	Scranton, ...
C. C. L. 1420,.	2052,.....	James Clayton, ...	Scranton, ...
C. C. L. 1421,.	2053,.....	J. T. Heil, ...	Scranton, ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1908.

May, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Cream, ...	May 6, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream, ...	May 7, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream, ...	May 28, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	May 28, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream, ...	May 28, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	May 28, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	May 28, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream, ...	May 28, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	May 28, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream, ...	May 28, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	May 28, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	May 28, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Buttermilk, ...	May 28, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream, ...	May 28, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	May 28, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream, ...	May 28, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	May 28, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream, ...	May 28, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	May 28, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream, ...	May 28, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	May 28, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	May 28, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	May 28, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	May 28, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	May 28, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.

June, 1908.

Milk, ...	June 18, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream, ...	June 18, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	June 18, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream, ...	June 18, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	June 18, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	June 18, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream, ...	June 18, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	June 18, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream, ...	June 18, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	June 18, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	June 18, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream, ...	June 18, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	June 18, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	June 18, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	June 18, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream, ...	June 18, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	June 18, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	June 16, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream, ...	June 16, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream, ...	June 16, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	June 16, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	June 16, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream, ...	June 16, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream, ...	June 16, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	June 16, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream, ...	June 16, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	June 16, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream, ...	June 16, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	June 16, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	June 16, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	June 16, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream, ...	June 16, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream, ...	June 16, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	June 16, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	June 16, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	June 16, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk, ...	June 16, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk.	June 16, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
C. C. L. 1422,	2054,	J. T. Heil,	Scranton,
C. C. L. 1423,	2055,	W. Conrad,	Scranton,
C. C. L. 1424,	2056,	W. Conrad,	Scranton,
C. C. L. 1425,	2057,	W. Conrad,	Scranton,
C. C. L. 1426,	2058,	J. V. Voglebacher,	Scranton,
C. C. L. 1427,	2059,	J. V. Voglebacher,	Scranton,
C. C. L. 1428,	2060,	M. Weber,	Scranton,
C. C. L. 1429,	2061,	M. Weber,	Scranton,
C. C. L. 1430,	2062,	Jno. J. Pay,	Scranton,
C. C. L. 1431,	2063,	Jno. J. Pay,	Scranton,
C. C. L. 1432,	2064,	H. C. Bowden,	Scranton,
C. C. L. 1433,	2065,	H. C. Bowden,	Scranton,
C. C. L. 1434,	2066,	Lingio Cadierie,	Scranton,
C. C. L. 1435,	2067,	L. Pomerantz,	Scranton,
C. C. L. 1436,	2068,	Henry Dove,	Scranton,
C. C. L. 1437,	2069,	A. Turnbull,	Scranton,
C. C. L. 1438,	2070,	Jno. J. Winders,	Scranton,
C. C. L. 1439,	2071,	Waverly Dairy Co.,	Scranton,
C. C. L. 1440,	2072,	Waverly Dairy Co.,	Scranton,
C. C. L. 1441,	2073,	S. Sulken,	Scranton,
C. C. L. 1442,	2074,	M. Robins,	Scranton,
C. C. L. 1443,	2075,	L. Barrett,	Scranton,
C. C. L. 1444,	2076,	Hill Crest Dairy,	Scranton,
C. C. L. 1445,	2077,	Hill Crest Dairy,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4001,	2078,	Ridgway & Worth,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4002,	2079,	Ridgway & Worth,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4003,	2080,	Crest Farm Dairy,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4004,	2081,	Crest Farm Dairy,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4004-A.	2125,	W. A. Faulkner,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4004-B.	2126,	W. A. Faulkner,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4005,	2082,	W. A. Faulkner,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4006,	2083,	W. A. Faulkner, Crystal Dairy Co.	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4007,	2084,	H. H. Burschell,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4010,	2087,	H. J. Jones,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4011,	2088,	Woodlawn Dairy,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4012,	2089,	G. L. Ives,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4013,	2090,	G. L. Ives,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4014,	2091,	Lackawanna Dairy Co.,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4015,	2092,	Lackawanna Dairy Co.,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4016,	2093,	Waverly Dairy Co.,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4017,	2094,	Waverly Dairy Co.,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4018,	2095,	T. W. Penney,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4019,	2096,	T. W. Penney,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4020,	2097,	Waverly Dairy Co.,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4021,	2099,	A. H. Turner,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4022,	2098,	B. Speigel,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4023,	2100,	B. Speigel,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4024,	2101,	Lackawanna Dairy Co.,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4025,	2102,	Lackawanna Dairy Co.,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4026,	2103,	Lackawanna Dairy Co.,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4027,	2104,	Abington Dairy Co.,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4027-A.	2116,	Abington Dairy Co.,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4028,	2105,	Abington Dairy Co.,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4029,	2106,	Fred Boyer,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4029-A.	2127,	Producers' and Consumers' Equity Exchange.	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4030,	2107,	Producers' and Consumers' Equity Exchange.	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4031,	2108,	H. Sames,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4032,	2109,	H. Sames,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4033,	2110,	H. Sames Maple Dairy,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4034,	2111,	W. J. Snyder,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4035,	2112,	W. J. Snyder,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4036,	2113,	Abington Dairy Co.,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4037,	2117,	Abington Dairy Co.,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4039,	2115,	F. A. McCue,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4040,	2118,	Mrs. Alice Boyle,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4041,	2119,	Lackawanna Dairy Co.,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4042,	2120,	Lackawanna Dairy Co.,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4042-A.	2129,	Lackawanna Dairy Co.,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4043,	2121,	Waverly Dairy Co.,	Scranton
W. A. H. 4044,	2122,	Waverly Dairy Co.,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4044-A.	2128,	Enderly Dairy Co.,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4045,	2123,	Enderly Dairy Co.,	Scranton,
W. A. H. 4046,	2124,	Enderly Dairy Co.,	Scranton,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1908.

June, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Milk,	June 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
W. A. H. 4047,	2189,	Farmers' Dairy Co.,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4048,	2185,	Farmers' Dairy Co.,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4049,	2181,	Standard Dairy Co.,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4050,	2182,	Standard Dairy Co.,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4051,	2183,	Standard Dairy Co.,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4052,	2184,	F. J. Rineman,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4053,	2221,	F. J. Rineman,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4054,	2186,	Keystone Dairy Co.,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4055,	2187,	Keystone Dairy Co.,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4056,	2188,	Louie Busch,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4057,	2189,	Louie Busch,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4058,	2190,	B. E. Loomis,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4059,	2191,	B. E. Loomis,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4060,	2192,	Riverview Dairy Co.,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4061,	2219,	Riverview Dairy Co.,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4062,	2193,	Wyoming Dairy Co.,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4063,	2194,	Wyoming Dairy Co.,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4065,	2196,	W. C. Deitz,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4066,	2197,	Frank Smith,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4067,	2198,	Frank Smith,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4068,	2199,	G. F. Schmoll,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4069,	2200,	G. F. Schmoll,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4070,	2201,	Farmers' Dairy Co.,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4071,	2202,	Farmers' Dairy Co.,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4072,	2203,	J. Schneider,	Wilkes-Barre,
W .A. H. 4073,	2204,	J. Schneider,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4074,	2205,	Peter Brown,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4075,	2206,	J. Alles,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4076,	2207,	E. Rineman,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4077,	2220,	E. Rineman,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4078,	2208,	H. J. Harter,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4079,	2209,	H. J. Harter,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4080,	2210,	J. M. Cunningham,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4081,	2227,	J. M. Cunningham,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4082,	2211,	M. P. Pearson,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4083,	2212,	Farmers' Dairy Co.,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4084,	2228,	Farmers' Dairy Co.,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4085,	2213,	F. A. Breslin,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4086,	2214,	John Nelson,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4087,	2215,	W. A. Gunber,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4088,	2216,	Keystone Dairy Co.,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4089,	2217,	Keystone Dairy Co.,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4090,	2218,	R. F. Dedvitt,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4091,	2222,	Charles Snook,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4092,	2223,	C. Kern,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4093,	2224,	C. Kern,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4094,	2229,	D. McGuire,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4095,	2225,	Standard Dairy Co.,	Wilkes-Barre,
W. A. H. 4096,	2226,	Standard Dairy Co.,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1446,	2130,	Keystone Dairy Co.,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1447,	2131,	Keystone Dairy Co.,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1448,	2132,	J. W. Smith,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1449,	2133,	Farmers' Dairy Co.,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1450,	2134,	Farmers' Dairy Co.,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1451,	2135,	Farmers' Dairy Co.,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1452,	2136,	G. H. Sheehan,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1453,	2137,	G. H. Sheehan,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1454,	2138,	G. H. Sheehan,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1455,	2139,	A. A. Bell,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1456,	2140,	A. A. Bell,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1457,	2141,	C. L. Hauck,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1458,	2142,	M. J. Milahann,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1459,	2143,	Farmers' Dairy Co.,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1460,	2144,	Wyoming Dairy Co.,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1461,	2145,	Lewis Myers,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1462,	2146,	H. Miller,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1463,	2147,	Jones Bros.,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1464,	2148,	C. T. Barnes,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1465,	2149,	John J. Bongher,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1466,	2150,	S. Slavinski,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1467,	2151,	S. Slavinski,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1468,	2152,	L. G. Butz,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1469,	2153,	B. Gerber,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1470,	2154,	B. Gerber,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1471,	2155,	Standard Dairy,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1472,	2156,	Standard Dairy,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1473,	2157,	A. C. Gramps,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1474,	2158,	A. C. Gramps,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1475,	2159,	S. E. Blank,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1476,	2160,	S. E. Blank,	Wilkes-Barre,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1908.

June, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Mil'k,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
C. C. L. 1477,	2161,	G. L. Schively,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1478,	2162,	G. C. Lewis,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1479,	2163,	G. C. Lewis,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1480,	2164,	B. E. Loomis,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1481,	2165,	B. E. Loomis,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1482,	2166,	C. Cavanaugh,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L .1483,	2167,	Rineman Bros.,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1484,	2168,	Rineman Bros.,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1485,	2169,	H. Norton,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1486,	2170,	John Hyer,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1487,	2171,	H. R. White,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1489,	2173,	L. Roth,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1490,	2174,	J. M. Broody,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1491,	2175,	Joseph Shiner,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1492,	2176,	D. Lloyd,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1493,	2177,	W. V. Bush,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1494,	2178,	P. Bohn,	Wilkes-Barre,
C. C. L. 1495,	2179,	D. Whitelaw,	Wilkes-Barre,

Oleomargarine, No Cases,

H. P. C. 4214,	4845,	Mrs. E. Graham,	419 E. Girard Ave., Phila.,
H. P. C. 4215,	4846,	Mrs. E. Graham,	419 E. Girard Ave., Phila.,
H. P. C. 4216,	4847,	Wm. Talbot,	1232 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4217,	4848,	Wm. Talbot,	1232 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4218,	4849,	Wm. Talbot,	1232 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4219,	4850,	Gimbel Bros.,	9th and Market Sts., Phila.,
H. P. C. 4221,	2022,	J. Otis Paul & Co.,	219 Callowhill St., Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4222,	4853,	J. Otis Paul & Co.,	219 Callowhill St., Philadelphia,

PURE FOOD SAMPLES COMPLYING

F. J. W. 647,	F. J. W. 647,	Pittsburg Mercantile Co.,	26th and Carson Sts., S. S., Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 648,	F. J. W. 648,	Pittsburg Mercantile Co.,	26th and Carson Sts., S. S., Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 649,	F. J. W. 649,	S. H. Noll,	2212 Carson St., S. S., Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 650,	F. J. W. 650,	Henry Damaschke,	2124 Carson St., Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 651,	F. J. W. 651,	Henry Damaschke,	2124 Carson St., Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 652,	F. J. W. 652,	R. W. Medick,	3804 Forbes St., Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 653,	F. J. W. 653,	Knapp Bros.,	1618 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 654,	F. J. W. 654,	Meat Market,	Monon St. and Fifth Ave., Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 655,	F. J. W. 655,	Amos Belcher,	Stand 29 Pittsburg Market, Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 657,	F. J. W. 657,	H. Decker,	239 Eighth Ave., Homestead,
F. J. W. 658,	F. J. W. 658,	H. Decker,	239 Eighth Ave., Homestead,
F. J. W. 659,	F. J. W. 659,	H. Robinson,	Seventh Ave. and Ann St., Homestead.
F. J. W. 660,	F. J. W. 660,	Ewing Bros.,	215 Eighth Ave., Homestead,
F. J. W. 661,	F. J. W. 661,	M. C. Adanitz,	Eighth Ave., Homestead,
F. J. W. 662,	F. J. W. 662,	M. Gross,	213 Eighth Ave., Homestead,
F. J. W. 696,	F. J. W. 696,	Meat Market,	4021 Butler St., Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 697,	F. J. W. 697,	A. Brandner,	3804 Butler St., Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 698,	F. J. W. 698,	John Ziegler,	3529 Butler St., Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 699,	F. J. W. 699,	John Ziegler,	3529 Butler St., Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 700,	F. J. W. 700,	T. L. Boyle,	West Washington St., New Castle.
F. J. W. 701,	F. J. W. 701,	East Street Meat Market,	New Castle,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1908.

June, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.

May, 1908.

Oleomargarine,	May 13, 1908,	No added color detected.
Oleomargarine,	May 13, 1908,	No added color detected.
Oleomargarine,	May 13, 1908,	No added color detected.
Oleomargarine,	May 13, 1908,	No added color detected.
Oleomargarine,	May 13, 1908,	No added color detected.
Oleomargarine,	May 13, 1908,	No added color detected.
Oleomargarine,	May 14, 1908,	No added color detected.
Oleomargarine,	May 14, 1908,	No added color detected.

WITH RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Fresh sausage,	May 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	May 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	May 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh sausage,	May 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	May 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	May 9, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	May 9, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh sausage,	May 9, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	May 9, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	May 11, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	May 11, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	May 11, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	May 11, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	May 11, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	May 11, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	May 21, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	May 21, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	May 21, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh sausage,	May 21, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	May 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	May 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

FOOD SAMPLES

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
F. J. W. 702,.	F. J. W. 702,	Wettich's, ...	S. Jefferson St., New Castle,....
F. J. W. 703,.	F. J. W. 703,	Jas. H. Harris, ...	27 N. Mill St., New Castle,.....
F. J. W. 704,.	F. J. W. 704,	John C. Moore, ...	Pittsburg St., New Castle, ...
F. J. W. 705,.	F. J. W. 705,	Saunderson's Meat Market,....	Pittsburg St., New Castle, ...
F. J. W. 714,.	F. J. W. 714,	G. Kress, ...	N. S. Market House, Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 715,.	F. J. W. 715,	Geo. P. Eckert, ...	Stand 45 N. S. Market House, Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 716,.	F. J. W. 716,	Otto Heil, ...	Stands 28 and 34 N. S. Market House, Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 717,.	F. J. W. 717,	H. E. Gillilander, ...	Stand 2 N. S. Market House, Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 722,.	615,.....	Stenger Bros., ...	923 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg,.....
F. J. W. 723,.	614,.....	Thompson & Rush, ...	1407 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg,.....
F. J. W. 724,.	617,.....	Wm. Zoller & Co., ...	N. S. Market, Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 725,.	613,.....	C. W. Mutzig, ...	Stand 32 N. S. Market, Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 726,.	616,.....	W. Zoller & Co., ...	Stand 24 N. S. Market, Pittsburg.
H. P. C. 4249,.	4880,.....	Strawbridge & Clothier, ...	8th and Market Sts., Phila.,....
H. P. C. 4253,.	4884,.....	A. C. Keeley, ...	2215 N. Front St., Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4254,.	4885,.....	A. C. Keeley, ...	2215 N. Front St., Philadelphia,

Vinegar, No Cases,

F. J. W. 617,.	F. J. W. 617,	W. H. Logan, ...	3 Fourth Ave., Carnegie, ...
F. J. W. 620,.	F. J. W. 620.	Mrs. M. Henney, ...	342 Main St., Carnegie, ...
F. J. W. 633,.	F. J. W. 633,	C. T. Brown, ...	27 Shiloh St., Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 635,.	F. J. W. 635,	G. W. Scott, ...	Chestnut and Mill Sts., Coraopolis.
F. J. W. 637,.	F. J. W. 637,	McLaughlin Bros., ...	421 Mill St., Coraopolis, ...

Vinegar, No Case,

G. M. P. 2225,.	G. M. P. 2225,	J. M. Frank, ...	Johnsonburg, ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1908.

—CONTINUED.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	May 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	May 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	May 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	May 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	May 28, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	May 28, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	May 28, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	May 28, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Pork sausage, ...	June 4, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Pork sausage, ...	June 4, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Pork sausage, ...	June 4, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Pork sausage, ...	June 4, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Pork sausage, ...	June 4, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Whipped cream chocolates.	June 1, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Greenfield's Italian chocolates.	June 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Whipped cream chocolates.	June 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected

April, 1908.

Cider vinegar, ...	April 17, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cider vinegar, ...	April 17, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cider vinegar, ...	April 21, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cider vinegar, ...	April 22, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cider vinegar, ...	April 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.

May, 1908.

Cider vinegar, ...	May 28, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.

Part III.

TABULATED STATEMENT OF

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS

TERMINATED BY THE

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

Secretary of Agriculture

DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1908.

ARRANGED BY COUNTIES.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Meat Case,

Sample. Agent's Number and Mark.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Suit. Begun.	Date of Hearing.	Charge.
J. J. 134; F. J. W. 569.	John Rippel, 1217 Fifth Ave., McKeesport.	June 2, 1908,	June 5, 1908,	Selling fresh chopped meat containing sulphites.

Oleomargarine Cases,

A. B. 593, ...	W. W. Pollitt, 236 Diamond St., Pittsburg.	May 22, 1908,	May 26, 1908,	Serving oleomargarine without a license.
A. B. 639, ...	Frank J. Broadhead and J. E. Hudson, 1321 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg.	May 22, 1908,	May 26, 1908,	Serving oleomargarine without a license.

Oleomargarine Case,

G. M. P. 2141,	Andrew J. Hoffman, Bradford.	April 2, 1908,	April 16, 1908,	Selling oleomargarine at wholesale; no license.

Oleomargarine Case,

S. M. R. 6471,	J. L. Maxwell, 3245 Lombard St., Phila.	Feb. 26, 1908,	Feb. 29, 1908,	Selling colored oleomargarine.

Oleomargarine Cases,

McG. 2555, ..	Wm. G. Ihrig, New Kensington.	Feb. 5, 1908,	Feb. 18, 1908,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
H. L. B. 2787½.	Thomas Mulholland, Jeannette.	Feb. 27, 1908,	Mar. 5, 1908,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
H. L. B. 2798, 2793.	Thos. Mulholland and James Clark, Greensburg.	Feb. 28, 1908,	Mar. 5, 1908,	Selling colored oleomargarine.

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS FOR JULY, 1908.

Allegheny County, 1908.

Form of Action.	Name and Address of Magistrate.	Disposition of the Case. By Magistrate or by the Court.	Final.
Criminal,	John A. Fugassi, Pittsburg,..	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $100.	June 23, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.

Allegheny County, 1908.

Criminal,	John A. Fugassi, Pittsburg,..	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $100.	June 8, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,	John A. Fugassi, Pittsburg,..	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $100.	June 23, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.

McKean County, 1908.

Criminal,	S. D. Foley, Bradford, ...	Defendant held in $300 bail for court. June 3, 1908, true bill. June 4, 1908, motion made to quash indictment. Motion denied by Judge Prather. June 5, 1908, case tried in court before Judge Prather, of Crawford county. Jury returned verdict of "not guilty," county to pay the costs.	Terminated.

Philadelphia County, 1908.

Criminal,	Wm. J. Harris, Philadelphia,	In default of bail defendant was committed to jail for trial in court. At May sessions of court defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to ten days in jail.	Terminated.

Westmoreland County, 1908.

Criminal,	J. Frank Beatty, Greensburg,	Held for court. May 14, 1908, true bill. Tried same day and defendant found guilty, June 13, 1908, defendant sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs of $7.32.	June 17, 1908, Agent Jas. McGregor paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,	J. Frank Beatty, Greensburg,	Defendant held for court. At May term waived finding of grand jury and case adjusted upon payment of a fine of $100.	May 29, 1908, Agent H. L. Banzhoff paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,	J. Frank Beatty, Greensburg,	Defendants held for court. At May term waived finding of grand jury and case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $100.	May 29, 1908, Agent H. L. Banzhoff paid same to James Foust. June 17, 1908, Agent James McGregor paid $8.08 additional costs on this case to James Foust.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Pure Food Cases,

Sample. Agent's Number and Mark.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Suit. Begun.	Date of Hearing.	Charge.
H. P. C. 3903,	M. Jacobs, 1533 Columbia Ave., Phila.	May 19, 1908,	May 26, 1908,	Selling adulterated extract of beef.
W. A. H. 3917.	M. E. Stohrer and Geo. Anderson, Phila.	May 27, 1908,	June 3, 1908,	Selling adulterated and misbranded tomato catsup.
H. P. C. 3957,	The Cudahy Packing Co., Jas. Rankin, Mgr., 9th St. and Girard Ave., Phila.	May 19, 1908,	May 26, 1908,	Selling misbranded tomato bouillon.
H. P. C. 3960,	Libby, McNeil & Libby, 35 S. Front St., Phila.	May 19, 1908,	May 26, 1908,	Selling adulterated extract of beef.
H. P. C. 4186,	Samuel Folkman, 964 N. 2d St., Phila.	June 10, 1908,	June 17, 1908,	Selling misbranded jelly.
H. P. C. 4195,	Wm. Butler Co., Broad and Arch Sts., Phila.	June 10, 1908,	June 17, 1908,	Selling misbranded jelly.

Vinegar Cases,

J. J. 69; F. J. W. 540.	S. B. Charters, Third Ave. and Grand St., Pittsburg.	May 27, 1908,	June 2, 1908,	Selling adulterated cider vinegar.
J. J. 70; F. J. W. 541.	Fred Hoffield, 220 Diamond St., Pittsburg.	May 27, 1908,	June 2, 1908,	Selling adulterated cider vinegar.
J. J. 71; F. J. W. 536.	P. H. Butler Co., Jno. H. Stack, Mgr., 1723 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg.	May 27, 1908,	June 2, 1908,	Selling adulterated cider vinegar.
J. J. 72; F. J. W. 543.	J. Forgottstein, 2224 Centre Ave., Pittsburg.	May 27, 1908,	June 2, 1908,	Selling adulterated cider vinegar.
J. J. 77; F. J. W. 559.	P. H. Butler Co., J. W. McKenna, Mgr., 818 E. Ohio St., N. S. Pittsburg.	May 27, 1908,	June 2, 1908,	Selling adulterated cider vinegar.
J. J. 79; F. J. W. 567.	P. H. Butler Co., Dominick Cunningham, Mgr., 2900 Penn Ave., Pittsburg.	May 27, 1908,	June 2, 1908,	Selling adulterated cider vinegar.
J. J. 84; F. J. W. 549.	P. H. Butler Co., I. J. Black, Mgr., 1800 Beaver Ave., N. S. Pittsburg.	May 27, 1908,	June 2, 1908,	Selling adulterated cider vinegar.
J. J. 138, ...	P. H. Butler Co., James Delaney, Mgr., 228 Eighth Ave., Homestead.	June 17, 1908,	June 22, 1908,	Selling adulterated cider vinegar.
F. J. W. 560,	Victor Waag, 713 East St., N. S. Pittsburg.	May 27, 1908,	June 2, 1908,	Selling adulterated cider vinegar.

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS FOR JULY, 1908.

Philadelphia County, 1908.

Form of Action.	Name and Address of Magistrate.	Disposition of the Case. By Magistrate or by the Court.	Final.
Civil, ...	Wm. F. Beaton, Philadelphia.	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $60 by the Cudahy Packing Co., prior to date fixed for hearing.	June 3, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to James Foust.
Civil, ...	Wm. F. Beaton, Philadelphia.	This case was transferred to the guarantors from the seller, Andrew Follmer, of Milton, Pa., for the reason that he held their guarantee. The guarantors were Howell & Bursk, 130-132 Front St., Philadelphia. They held the guarantee of M. E. Stohrer and Geo. Anderson, who confessed to adulteration and paid penalty of $60.	June 6, 1908, Agent W. A. Hutchinson paid same to James Foust.
Civil, ...	Wm. F. Beaton, Philadelphia.	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $60 by defendant prior to the date fixed for the hearing.	June 3, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to James Foust.
Civil, ...	Wm. F. Beaton, Philadelphia.	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $60 by defendant prior to date fixed for the hearing.	June 3, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to James Foust.
Civil, ...	Wm. F. Beaton, Philadelphia.	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $60 for defendant by J. H. Huston Co., agents for the Corn Products Refining Co., manufacturers, prior to date fixed for the hearing.	June 16, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to James Foust.
Civil, ...	Wm. F. Beaton, Philadelphia.	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $60 for defendants by the J. Huston Co., agents, for the Corn Products Refining Co., manufacturers, prior to date fixed for the hearing.	June 16, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to James Foust.

Allegheny County, 1908.

Criminal,	John A. Fugassi, Pittsburg, ..	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50 and analysis fee of $5.	June 8, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,	John A. Fugassi, Pittsburg, ..	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50 and analysis fee of $5.	June 8, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,	John A. Fugassi, Pittsburg, ..	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50 and analysis fee of $5.	June 8, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,	John A. Fugassi, Pittsburg, ..	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50 and analysis fee of $5.	June 8, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,	John A. Fugassi, Pittsburg, ..	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50 and analysis fee of $5.	June 8, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,	John A. Fugassi, Pittsburg, ..	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50 and analysis fee of $5.	June 8, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,	John A. Fugassi, Pittsburg, ..	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50 and analysis fee of $5.	June 8, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,	John A. Fugassi, Pittsburg, ..	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50 and analysis fee of $5.	June 23, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,	John A. Fugassi, Pittsburg, ..	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50 and analysis fee of $5.	June 22, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Vinegar Cases,

Sample. Agent's Number and Mark.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Suit. Begun.	Date of Hearing.	Charge.
F. J. W. 570,	Peter Fey, 311 Eighth Ave., Homestead.	May 27, 1908,	June 2, 1908,	Selling adulterated cider vinegar.
F. J. W. 577,	Jacob Moretsky, 2116 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg.	May 27, 1908,	June 2, 1908,	Selling adulterated cider vinegar.
F. J. W. 578,	Henry Stahl, 4749 Second Ave., Pittsburg.	June 9, 1908,	June 12, 1908,	Selling watered cider vinegar.
F. J. W. 580,	P. H. Butler Co., Thos. Sloan, Mgr., 5041 Second Ave., Pittsburg.	May 27, 1908,	June 2, 1908,	Selling adulterated cider vinegar.
F. J. W. 582,	P. H. Butler Co., Chas. Demitz, Mgr., 639 Braddock Ave., Braddock.	May 27, 1908,	June 2, 1908,	Selling adulterated cider vinegar.
F. J. W. 583,	Mrs. Kate Murray, 106 Braddock Ave., Braddock.	May 27, 1908,	June 2, 1908,	Selling adulterated cider vinegar.
F. J. W. 590,	Sims & Moffatt, 625 Walnut St., McKeesport.	June 2, 1908,	June 5, 1908,	Selling adulterated cider vinegar.
F. J. W. 594,	P. H. Butler Co., J. Wood, Mgr., 4122 Butler St., Pittsburg.	May 27, 1908,	June 2, 1908,	Selling adulterated cider vinegar.
F. J. W. 616,	Patrick Hammill, 310 Third St., Carnegie.	May 27, 1908,	June 2, 1908,	Selling adulterated cider vinegar.

Vinegar Case,

McG. 2657, ..	G. Wilson Miller, Butler.	June 10, 1908,	Waived, ...	Selling adulterated cider vinegar.

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS FOR JULY, 1908.

Allegheny County—Continued.

Form of Action.	Name and Address of Magistrate.	Disposition of the Case. By Magistrate or by the Court.	Final.
Criminal,	John A. Fugassi, Pittsburg,..	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50 and analysis fee of $5.	June 8, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same
Criminal,	John A. Fugassi, Pittsburg,..	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50 and analysis fee of $5.	June 8, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,	John A. Fugassi, Pittsburg,..	Continued one week. Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50 and analysis fee of $5.	June 23, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,	John A. Fugassi, Pittsburg,..	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50 and analysis fee of $5.	June 8, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,	John A. Fugassi, Pittsburg,..	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50 and analysis fee of $5.	June 8, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,	John A. Fugassi, Pittsburg,..	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50 and analysis fee of $5.	June 23, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,	John A. Fugassi, Pittsburg,..	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50 and analysis fee of $5.	June 8, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,	John A. Fugassi, Pittsburg,..	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50 and analysis fee of $5.	June 8, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,	John A. Fugassi, Pittsburg,..	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50 and analysis fee of $5.	June 8, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.

Butler County, 1908.

Criminal,	F. H. Davy, Butler, ...	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50.	June 11, 1908, Agent James McGregor paid same to James Foust.

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MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

JAMES FOUST, Dairy and Food Commissioner.

VOL. 6, No. 7.

AUGUST 15, 1908.

Published by Direction of HON. N. B. CRITCHFIELD, Secretary of Agriculture.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—W. H. SCHWARTZ.

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THE WORK OF THE YEAR.

The last number of the Bulletin of the Dairy and Food Division contained some statistics showing the amount of the year's work. Figures, however interesting, give little insight into the actual results that have been accomplished. It is the conviction of those most intimately related to the enforcement of the pure food statutes that substantial progress has been made in almost every department of the work. There has been less impure food sold; there has been a more cheerful disposition among dealers to comply with the provisions of the law; there has been a better comprehension among the consuming public of the meaning of pure food legislation and of the importance of the work with which the Dairy and Food Division is charged. One of the most cheering signs of the times is the wide-spread interest awakened among the housekeepers of the state. They are beginning to read the labels with intelligent attention; they are beginning to insist upon the cultivation of cleanly habits among their grocers; they are beginning to understand the importance of a pure milk supply; they are teaching dealers that quality is now a matter of vital importance and that he who wishes to secure the patronage of the best people of the community must be up-to-date, not only in the matter of the quality of the goods he sells, but also in the sanitary surroundings of his place of business. There have been lights and shadows along the way during the year —it wouldn't be life if there were no shadows—but progress has been made and the way prepared for a still more substantial advance in the immediate future. In one respect we are able to report a very decided improvement. Retailers, jobbers, manufacturers and milkmen are beginning to understand that the Dairy and Food Division is their friend and would be their helper instead of their enemy. They have learned that it seeks not to prosecute but to assist in the important work of furnishing the people of the state with pure milk and pure food. They are beginning to realize that the Division is anxious to make an end of all prosecutions and that that particular phase of its work is pursued with great reluctance. Consequently the most friendly relations have existed between the great body of dealers in Pennsylvania and the Division during the past year. Instead of looking upon the work of this bureau with suspicion the grocers and milk venders and others who supply the food of the people know now that it would be their aid in every legitimate enter-

prise; that all it asks is obedience to the mandate of the law and an honest and conscientious effort to furnish their patrons with pure and healthful food. There is growing co-operation in this important work. We hope the day is not far distant when a prosecution under the dairy and food laws will be the exception. That is the goal toward which we strive.

During the last few months no less than 350 different brands of canned vegetables, soups, potted meats, oysters and similar articles were collected by the agents of the Division in all sections of the state. An effort was made to secure samples of every variety in the market and great success was achieved. All the samples were found to be free from dyes or chemicals of any sort. It is true that some of the potted meats contained cerials, but this fact was plainly indicated on the labels so that they complied with the provisions of the law. Persons purchasing them had but to read the labels to become acquainted with the true nature of the contents of the package. We regret to say, however, that in many instances tomato catsup was found to contain much more than the permitted quantity of sodium benzoate. About sixty prosecutions were brought. Since it has been proved by the actual practice of well-known manufacturers of tomato catsup that the use of injurious preservatives is unnecessary and since those drugs are harmful to the organs of the human body, there is no excuse for persistence in this doubtful practice and it is the intention of the Division to secure a rigid enforcement of the law and the rules and regulations made in pursuance thereof. During the year much adulterated "cider" vinegar has been put on sale in the state. This is true especially of Western Pennsylvania where fifty-five prosecutions have been instituted. In these instances the vinegar put on sale to the confiding public was labeled "cider vinegar" but analysis proved that it contained no cider whatever but was made from chemicals. There is no occasion for the sale of this adulterated and dangerous stuff. Under the vinegar law of Pennsylvania the farmers are encouraged to make vinegar out of their surplus apples. Many are doing this and it ought to be possible for our grocers to procure from the farmers of their vicinity all the pure vinegar they need. In former years much of the so-called "maple syrup" put on the market was innocent of "maple." This evil has been cured. As a rule maple syrup, so labeled, is now the genuine article. Those brands which contain no maple syrup are labeled so as to comply with the law. They are usually called "table syrup," or given some other trade name that complies with the law and prevents deception of the consumer. The readers of the Bulletin are already familiar with the result of the inspection and analysis of eighty-two different brands of the breakfast foods sold in the state. The result of the

inspection showed that these preparations contained nothing injurious although there was a tendency to worminess among them and some were misbranded. In the latter cases prosecutions were instituted.

Two hundred samples of candy were gathered up in various sections of the state and duly analyzed. It is a great pleasure to report that out of the entire lot only four samples were found to be adulterated. Proceedings were promptly instituted and the fine paid. When one remembers the poisonous character of much of the cheap candy sold to the children of Pennsylvania only a few years ago one feels a great work has been done toward preserving the health of the children. Dealers deserve much credit, and so do manufacturers, for their prompt compliance with the law. A little candy, when it is pure does no child harm. Children naturally crave candy, hence the vital importance of keeping the impure and dangerous brands out of the market. The meat inspection service which has been in operation a comparatively short time, has rendered effective assistance to the Dairy and Food Division and has greatly benefitted the condition of meat supplies as well as improved the sanitary condition of slaughter houses and meat markets. Our state service admirably supplements the federal meat inspection service and is under very efficient and intelligent direction. While there is evidently a studied effort upon the part of a few manufacturers to get as near as possible to deceptive statements without actually violating the law, the agents of the Division note a decided improvement in the quality of the jellies, jams, preserves, etc., now put on the market in this commonwealth. Preserves, jellies or jams that are not made from pure fruit and sugar should not bear the name of any particular fruit on the label. If made from several fruits they should be labeled "Fruit Preserves," etc., while the formula, printed on the label should contain the name and per centage of each fruit used in the preparation, together with the per centage of sugar. It is a very great pleasure to be able to say that the milk supply of the state is practically free from adulteration. Chemical preservatives are no longer used, except in isolated cases. In a very few instances only was formaldehyde or boric acid found. Proceedings were promptly instituted against the offenders. The result of the recent examination of the quality of the milk and cream furnished the National Guard at the Gettysburg encampment shows that dairymen are obeying the law quite generally. If the householder will exercise due diligence to keep the milk received from the dairyman free from taint there will be a great reduction in infant mortality. For it must be remembered that the utmost carefulness upon the part of the milkman will avail little unless the housekeeper supplement his efforts by keeping the family milk

in a cool place and apart from any article from which it might receive a taint. This truth is being more and more fully recognized by mothers and other heads of families.

Those who have read the successive numbers of the Bulletin during the year do not need to be told that violations of the oleomargerine law are still far more numerous than they ought to be. During the year a scheme to impose colored oleomargerine upon the housekeepers of Philadelphia and adjoining counties was exposed and broken up, several of the principals having been detected and convicted. The state and federal authorities worked in harmony in the investigation of these cases, since both, were being defied by the lawless manufacturers who made "pure creamery butter" out of oleomargerine of a doubtful quality, and whose work was done chiefly amid unsanitary surroundings, in odoriferous stables or filthy cellars. Many of the violations of the oleomargerine act have occured in Western Pennsylvania. At the present time no less than 140 prosecutions are pending in Allegheny, Lawrence, Beaver and Washington counties. Thirty-eight injunction proceedings are now in court against dealers to restrain them from selling colored oleomargerine as creamery butter. A number of second offense cases are likewise awaiting disposition by the courts. It is freely admitted that dealers in oleomargerine have a right to sell that product so long as they sell it for what it actually is. They have no right, however, under the laws of Pennsylvania to sell colored oleomargerine. It is a fact that almost every dealer who does so sell it palms it off on the public as pure creamery butter. The color clause in the oleomargerine act was put there because dealers were selling the artificial product as pure butter. In order to break up this fraud and deception the act was made to read as it does. There is no objection to the sale of oleomargarine under its name and true proper color. The public, however, have a right to know what they are getting when they go into the market to make their purchases and the act was intended to protect them in that right and to furnish anybody who undertakes to deceive them for purposes of gain. It is to be regretted that some human nature is so constituted as to make it not only willing but actually anxious to withstand law if thereby personal gain may be derived. In many instances, however, the profit derived from the sale of bogus butter is more than wiped out by the fine and costs imposed by the courts upon detected and convicted offenders and recent severe punishment meted out to violaters of the act ought to intimidate and discourage other intending manufacturers of artificial butter. This oleomargarine problem is receiving the attention it deserves and a continued and diligent effort will be made to protect the public. The work of the past year, as a whole has been full of encouragement, for conditions at the present moment are better than ever before.

THE LABEL AND THE LAW.

BY CHARLES H. LAWALL, PH. D.

The most important provision of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and the one which has stimulated more inquiries in the trade than any other clause, is that in reference to misbranding, which has to do with the regulation of the labeling of foods and drugs which come within the meaning of the Act.

According to the official regulation "the term label applies to any printed, pictorial or other matter upon or attached to any package of a food or drug product or any container thereof, subject to the provisions of this act."

There are two kinds of labels recognized inferentially by the use of the words "principal label" to describe that label bearing all statements necessary to an intelligent understanding of the nature, class and quality of the product, together with the name of the manufacturer and place of manufacture, if given. A secondary or auxiliary label bearing directions for preparing or other similar information, may be placed upon the package, but not in such a way as to be confused with the principal label.

The underlying principle of this portion of the Act is, as has so often been said, based upon common honesty, but as there seems to be so much doubt as to what is or is not allowable, a consideration of the subject in a general way appears desirable.

In the first place, necessary descriptive phrases, such as "artificially colored," "preserved with sodium benzoate," statements of weight or measure, etc., should be as conspiciously displayed as any other reading matter, and the subterfuge of printing such statements in microscopic letters or upon an inconspicious part of the package, as was so often the practice before the passage of the Act, is no longer tolerated.

In the case of imported products, when the principal label is in a foreign language, all necessary information must also be printed in English. Examples of the justice of this interpretation are to be found, particularly in the case of olive oil. Such labels as "Huile a Manger" or "Olio per Insalata," accompanied by the drawing of an olive branch, or some other misleading subject, are no longer permissible, as the former means table oil and the latter salad oil, and in both cases the product consisted of some other oil than olive oil, although offered and sold when olive oil was asked for and desired.

The foregoing examples also lead to a consideration of the fact that "descriptive matter upon the labels shall be free from any statement, design or device regarding the article or the ingredients or substances contained therein, or quality thereof, or place of origin, which shall be false or misleading in any particular. The term 'design' or 'device' applies to pictorial matter of every description, and abbreviations, characters or signs for weights, measures, or names of substances."

In the case of olive oil no better example could be given of the flagrant violation of this provision, as about 50 per cent. of the adulterated samples collected two years ago in Philadelphia, many of which consisted wholly of cottonseed oil, contained illustrative descriptive matter intended to deceive the purchaser into the belief that it was made from olives, and I have no doubt that the judicial determination of the matter would result in the prohibition of the use of such trade names as "Premier," "Superior," "Superfine," "Extra,' "XXX," "Alpha," etc., when used in connection with second grade products, as is so often done, even at the present time.

A cereal food product, for some time sold as Elijah's Manna, with a picture of the venerable patriarch being fed by the ravens, has had its name changed to one that is not calculated to deceive the purchaser into the belief that the firm supplying it obtain the article in some miraculous manner.

"An article containing more than one food product or active medicinal agent, is misbranded if named after a single constituent." This prevents the use of such a term as Castor Oil Pills, unless the principal therapeutic agent is castor oil. The interpretation of the law provides also that in the case of drugs the nomenclature employed by the U. S. Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary shall obtain. In connection with this provision, attention may properly be called to the use, or rather common misuse of the word "compound," which has been employed as an immunizing term by many manufacturers and dealers, in such an elastic manner that it means little or nothing, and the better class of manufacturers are abandoning it altogether, except in such instances as official preparations when usage makes it right.

A very amusing instance of the misuse of this word "compound" came under the writer's observation soon after the passage of the Act. A certain wholesale liquor dealer who was endeavoring to avoid prosecution or even criticism, had stickers printed bearing the word "compound," which he affixed to every bottle of goods in his place, even "case" goods, which had been guaranteed to him by the manufacturers. Several of the latter, when they discovered what was being done, raised such strenuous objections, that the

dealer was compelled to go over his stock and remove the stickers from all bottles to which they did not properly apply.

The word "compound" is only permissible when the food or drug mentioned specifically by name is present in a preponderating amount, by percentage in weight or volume or in medicinal effect. This is a fair interpretation of the law, and in order to effect conformity it will be necessary to change the names of several of the N. F. preparations where this principal is violated.

The word "artificial" is another which has been misused in the effort made by manufacturers to avoid the use of the correct terms "imitation" or "substitute." These latter certainly express the true state of affairs, but the truth is not always relished by the person who is trying to sell the goods. One instance when the use of this word was advantageous was seen in the slum sections of Philadelphia, where penny soda water is sold, made from syrups flavored with artificial ethers in imitation of the natural flavors. After a crusade several years ago to prevent the sale of these products under the name of the pure fruit syrups, the dealers put up signs over the soda fountains as follows: "All of our syrups are guaranteed to be artificial," and a thriving business was soon re-established among the foreigners, who thought that this was a mark of superior excellence.

There are three classes of dealers or manufacturers who must be considered in connection with the interpretation of the label. First, there is a large and growing class who are desirous of having their labels tell the truth, and the whole truth, and who spare no trouble to conform to the exact provisions of the law in this respect, which is not always such an easy matter, as will be explained later on.

Second, there is a class, diminishing in number, who exert every effort to conceal the truth, so that the actual nature of the product is kept secret as far as possible. Third and last, there is a small class who label their products in a non-committal manner admitting of varying interpretations. An example of a firm making deliberate misrepresentations is found in the case of the one putting on the market "Digesto Coffee," which for a long time was sold as "Coffee, with all the tannin and caffeine removed" although this palpably mendacious statement has since been somewhat modified.

Another example was observed several years ago in Philadelphia, when a house furnishing colors for bakers and confectioners, put up a package of a substance intended for coloring cake iceing in imitation of chocolate, marking it so that, according to whether you read it horizontally or vertically, it read, "Chocolate Paste, Brown Color" or "Chocolate Brown, Paste Color."It also bore the words "Mineral brown" in minute letters on an inconspicious part of the label. Another and smaller firm purchasing a can of this

material for jobbing purposes and relabeling it simply "Chocolate Paste," were prosecuted and fined for violating the law, and in turn entered civil proceedings and tried to collect damages from the first firm for misleading them to the character of the product.

The best way to clear up some of these difficulties is to take specific examples and discuss them, and as the same principle applies to both, food and drug products will be taken up indiscriminately. Take, for instance, the product known as Black Antimony. It is a worthless mixture of coal dust and earthy matter, which has been long sold in the trade for veterinary purposes, and which is still sold under that name by some dealers, with the information prominently given upon the label that "This preparation contains no antimony nor any compound thereof." This is certainly a sincere effort on the part of the dealer to do all in his power to warn the trade of the nature of the product, and yet, by a strict interpretation of the spirit of the law even such a label is illegal. The better way would be to discontinue absolutely, the sale of an article which everybody knows is worthless, although it might be more properly labeled "Coal Dust, formerly fraudulently called Black Antimony.

"Oil of Sweet Almonds, so called, made from Peach Kernels," is another instance of the same kind; it might just as well be labeled or sold as Oil of Peach Kernels without any explanation.

Wines are now being designated as "type," such as Port type, Tokay type, etc., the specific names being understood to properly apply only to those products where the geographical origin agrees with the recognized names.

The word style is also used in a similar sense in "Boston Style Baked Beans" and "Frankfurter Style Sausages," etc. That this provision is being enforced was recently shown by the detaining of a transatlantic liner at the moment of sailing because there was on board a consignment of so called Bavarian Beer which was wrongly marked as to its place of manufacture.

In the potted meat industry we have an instance of the effect of the observance of the law, in the changing of the label without making any change in the identity of quality of the products. Potted chicken, potted tongue and potted ham are now labeled "Potted meat, chicken flavor," "tongue flavor" or "ham flavor," according to the kind, and the additional statement is made declaring the presence of cereals.

The host of imitation jellies are now correctly labeled, and it is common in the cheaper grades to see such labels as "Apple Jelly, currant flavor, artificially colored," to describe a product which several years ago would have been sold as straight, pure currant jelly.

The so called self-raising buckwheat flours have undergone some modification as regards the labeling, and the statement of the presence of wheat flour, which constitutes the great bulk of the larger proportion of them, is now plainly made upon the package.

The so called gluten flours are still in need of improvement, and it is these particular products which need effective regulation more than many others, for the use of some of them at the present time by a diabetic patient might result unfavorably, as several have been seen which contained as high as 60 per cent. of starch and but little more gluten than good wheat flour.

Vinegar affords the dealer who belongs to the non-committal class a good field for his labors, for in spite of the State laws in some commonwealths, requiring the package to be plainly marked as to whether it is a distilled or a fermented product, together with the origin if it belongs to the latter class, there is much that is sold by the misleading terms "White Vinegar," "White Wine Vinegar," so called or "Pickling Vinegar," all of which would deceive the ordinary purchaser.

As regards corn syrup, the Federal authorities have sanctioned the above term to describe the product commercially known as glucose, and the principal manufacturers of this delectable substitute for cane sugar syrup, while they are careful enough to keep within the law as regards the label on the package, are using misleading illustrative matter in their newspaper advertising as applied to the product, showing the picture of an ear of corn, for instance, accompanied by the phrase "All the flavor and sweetness of the corn," as if the flavor and sweetness really did come from the corn, when it is a matter of common knowledge that the product is prepared not only from the starch of the corn, but that the husks, cobs and all cellular tissues may also be employed, and it certainly would have been preferable to have authorized the use of the words "cellulose syrup," as correctly descriptive of the product now known as "corn syrup." Certain it is that nine out of ten consumers, when asked as to their ideas of what corn syrup really is, would reply that it is a syrup made from corn, as maple syrup is made from the maple tree, cane syrup from the sugar cane, or sorghum syrup from the sorghum plant, and when such a state of affairs exists it is a deception, and therefore a violation of the spirit of the law.

It is in connection with some of the pharmaceutical products, however, that the greatest difficulty occurs. Take for instance, the following: A bottle is labeled "Chhloroform Liniment; each fluid-ounce contains 60 minims of chloroform." While this clearly states the undoubted facts in the case, it is a direct violation of the law, for the official name "Chloroform Liniment" is used, and no adequate warning is given the intending purchaser of the deviation from the

official strength, which should be 144 minims to each fluidounce. The correct way to label such a preparation in conformity with the Federal law would be to say: "Chloroform Liniment containing less than half the amount of chloroform than the U. S. P. liniment, or "containing about 41 per cent. of the amount of chloroform required by the U. S. P.," or in some similar intelligible manner indicating the exact nature of the deviation from the official formula, for the label first mentioned would be accepted by every purchaser as an evidence that it was of full standard strength. A prominent wholesaler recently found it impossible to obtain phosphoric acid that complied with the U. S. P. test for heavy metals, and therefore labeled all packages sent out as follows: "Phosphorus Acid. This product contains a slight excess of heavy metals by the U. S. P. test, otherwise of U. S. P. strength and quality."

A very peculiar condition arises in connection with such products as Tincture of Vanilla or Tincture of Jamaica Ginger, where there is a deviation from the alcoholic strength of the menstruum directed by the U. S. P., although the full official quantity of drug may be used. In such cases, the resulting preparation may be quite equal to the official preparation in quality, and yet it would be illegal to designate it as U. S. P.; it seems to me the only fair method would be to make the following statement clearly: "Tincture of Ginger; made with a menstruum containing 10 per cent. (or 20 per cent. as the case might be) less alcohol than that directed by the U. S. P.," and where there is any deviation in the quality of drug used it should also be plainly stated as "Tincture of Ginger, one-half the U. S. P. strength," for while a labeling of the actual strength might be literally correct, it would, as in the case of the chloroform liniment mentioned above, mislead the purchaser into the belief that there was no deviation from the official strength.

It is unfortunate that the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, 8th Rev. has not included more of the synonyms for commonly used substances in the body of the work, such as Essence of Peppermint, Essence of Ginger, Extract of Vanilla, etc. The latter preparation particularly, is almost never used in medicine, and the retention of the formula in the Pharmacopoeia leads to all kinds of misunderstandings and complications. Under the Federal Act it is not proper to call an article Extract of Vanilla unless it is made from vanilla bean only, and of a certain specified strength. It is allowable to sell extracts made from vanillin and coumarin, however, if they are designated as "Vanilla Substitute Flavoring," "Imitation Vanilla Flavoring," or some other similar intelligible title, and there is no doubt, that as there are many consumers who prefer the flavor of the imitation articles, there is a large market for a properly labeled

article, but it certainly is unfair to put such a product up and call it Mexican Vanilla Compound or some other misleading title.

Another difficulty, probably greater even than with the pharmaceutical products, is encountered in the handling and selling of such food products as are often sold without a label, frequently in containers brought by the purchaser, such as table syrup, vinegar, etc. Just as palapble a fraud is perpetrated upon the consumer who goes to the grocery store and asks for a quart of molasses or of cider vinegar, and who has delivered to him a quart of glucose or of diluted acetic acid colored with caramel, as though the package were plainly labeled, and at some future time the laws will doubtless provide for such contingencies in some adequate manner.

In summarizing, it may be said that if you are in doubt as to the exact status of a label on one of your products, place yourself in the position of a prospective customer who knows nothing of the product, and see if it conforms to the requirement of affording such a customer an adequate idea of the nature, class and quality of the article without any misconception whatever. If it answers this requirement you may be sure that you are right and may safely go ahead.

ENFORCING FOOD LAWS.

The following paper on "METHODS OF ENFORCING PENNSYLVANIA FOOD LAWS," was read by Dairy and Food Commissioner James Foust at the Annual Meeting of the Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments, held at Mackinac Island, Michigan, August, 6th.

Seven years prior to my appointment as Dairy and Food Commissioner of Pennsylvania, I served as an agent in the field, having charge of the work in six counties in the central part of the State, and later on directed the work throughout the Commonwealth. Where laws were violated I instituted prosecutions, or directed the same to be instituted, employed expert witnesses and attorneys, and had general supervision over all cases until they were terminated. I soon learned that the methods employed in one county would not be successful in another. In Pennsylvania the press largely controls the sentiment of the people. In some counties the daily

and weekly papers strongly advocate the enforcement of the food laws. In all such counties we experience very little trouble in securing convictions; while in other counties, where the press is disposed to be unfriendly, we very often find sentiment opposed to our methods of correcting the evil of food adulterations. The press is far-reaching and my instructions to all the representatives of the Bureau in the field are to always make the acquaintance of newspaper men and when there is an item concerning our work to see that representatives of the press receive it for publication.

The Dairy and Food Commissioner of Pennsylvania is charged with the enforcement of the following laws: Food; oleomargarine; renovated butter; fresh meat, game and fish; milk and cream (where preservatives or coloring matter are used); vinegar; cheese and fruit syrup.

It is difficult to frame a general law to cover all food commodities, as a law which defines what will constitute an adulteration and properly cover one article will not define and properly cover another; for that reason we have separate laws and are in need of additional legislation. There are no laws in Pennsylvania coming under the Food Bureau for enforcement covering alcoholic or non-alcoholic drinks, fixing a standard of butter fat for cream and prohibiting the watering and skimming of milk, fixing a standard of fat for ice cream and designating of what it shall consist, and regulating the sanitary condition of ice cream factories and milk depots.

The method of procedure under all the laws, except the food law, is by misdemeanor. The food law has a civil proceeding, which is very unsatisfactory. No police regulation can be properly enforced under this method. The objection to a civil proceeding in Pennsylvania is that many of the magistrates do not properly prepare the record where a case is appealed to court after judgment is given in favor of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth can make out a complete case, the magistrate takes down what he thinks is sufficient and enters it on his docket, but when the transcript goes to court the most essential testimony which was offered by the Commonwealth frequently does not appear on the transcript; and often, because of an imperfect record, notwithstanding the fact that the article in question was adulterated and a complete case established, the court decides adversely. In addition to this the civil proceeding is too slow and continuance can be secured from time to time for the most trifling reasons. There is also the fact that in many of the counties the civil lists are very much congested and it is years before a case is terminated. This condition does not exist where a defendant is charged with a misdemeanor. The next legislature will be asked to substitute a misdemeanor for the civil proceeding, and to make other needed changes in the Food Laws.

For years the Dairy and Food Department of Pennsylvania was maintained largely from the receipts of the office, consisting of oleomargarine license fees and all fines. This hampered us in prosecuting our cases successfully. Counsel for the defense in their argument created prejudice by contending in court that we were compelled to secure fines in order to maintain the Bureau, and quite often this was the means of acquital.

In 1905 the legislature made an appropriation providing sufficient funds for the running expenses of all branches of the work, and at the same session further provided that all the receipts of the office be turned into the State Treasury for the use of the Commonwealth.

The following was the appropriation made by the legistature in 1907, for two years:

Special Agents' Salaries,	$40,000.00
Attorneys, Detectives and Assistants,	40,000.00
Clerical and Stenographers',	20,000.00
Chemists,	31,500.00
Traveling and Agents' Expenses,	35,000.00
	$166,500.00

This is as it should be.

The personnel of the Dairy and Food Bureau is as follows: Commissioner, accounting clerk, stenographer and book-keeper, two clerks, messenger, fifteen special agents, eight chemists and four attorneys.

It is the custom to employ local counsel, experts and assistants when necessary. We believe in Pennsylvania that the enforcement of the food laws would be more successful if the legislature would provide a deputy attorney general to devote his entire time to the legal branch of the work. This would add prestige in the trial of cases, for we would then have the direct assistance of the attorney general's department; in addition to this, the legal part of the work would be uniform throughout the State.

Co-operation with the local health departments has been helpful in many ways. This is also true with reference to the assistance rendered by the Federal revenue authorities in the enforcement of the oleomargarine law.

The vigorous enforcement of the food laws in the past has brought about a marked improvement in the condition of the food supply in Pennsylvania. Eight years ago from seventy to eighty per cent. of the food commodities purchased in the open markets and analyzed were found to be adulterated or misbranded. The percentage has been reduced to from three to five per cent.

There is a great demand in Pennsylvania on the part of the trade for uniformity in National and State food laws. Are we ready for uniformity? Has the National law been sufficiently tried so as to establish the fact that it will accomplish the purposes of its enactment in the protection of the public health? Has its constitutionality been tested by the courts? If the provisions of the National law are sufficient and in harmony with the Constitution, then we should have uniformity, but if we are to have uniformity, we should have something definite with reference to rules and regulations from the authorities having in charge the enforcement of the National Food and Drugs Act as to what shall constitute an adulteration.

Dr. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C., has rendered valuable assistance to Pennsylvania in many ways in the enforcement of the food laws during recent years.

REACHING OUT TOWARD PERFECTION.

The world continues to get better, the optimists tell us. They have some pretty good arguments in their favor. Perfection has not yet been attained, but we are reaching out toward it and if our great grandfathers could revisit the glimpses of the moon they would cheerfully admit, after they had caught onto the situation, that much progress has been made since their day. It is true that progress has not always been in the right direction, but most of it has been. There are many glaring evils needing amendment and some new ones have appeared in these latter days, but the public conscience was never more tender, the public intention to promote the cause of righteousness never more determined.

This condition of affairs exists in Pennsylvania with reference to the food and drink of the people. We are as yet without laws regulating the quality of the beverages sold our people, but that omission will almost certainly be remedied at the approaching session of the general assembly since sufficient facts have already been collected and made public to justify the request for stringent regulations covering the sale of both alchoholic and non-alchoholic beverages. As far as food conditions are concerned there has been a great improvement within the last few years. This better condition of affairs is the result of awakened public interest, of the resolute determination of the state to punish infractions of the pure food laws and of the purpose of reputable dealers to obey law and furnish their patrons with pure food.

Specific instances illustrating the decided improvement may be cited from month to month. It will be remembered that two years ago, when the National Guard of Pennsylvania held its encampment at Gettysburg, agents of the Dairy and Food Division gathered samples of the milk furnished the Camp and had the same analyzed by competent chemists. It will be remembered also that as a result of the analysis it was discovered that the milk furnished to no less than eighteen companies of the militia had been drugged with formaldehyde. Prosecutions were instituted in the courts of Adams county against the offenders who were in every instance convicted and punished; although powerful influences combined to justify and defend them. The law of Pennsylvania forbids the adulteration of milk with formaldhyde or other injurious drugs and the courts of Adams county did what they could to show unprincipled dealers that that law means exactly what it says.

With a view to determining whether any improvement had come about, as well as of securing evidence to convict offenders, if any such there were, Commissioner Foust and a company of assistants made their appearance on the camp ground at Gettysburg early on Sunday morning of the camp. The chemists were Dr. William Frear and Professor G. C. Given, of State College, and Professor E. C. Gildroy, of the Harrisburg laboratory. The agents were Banzhoff, of Altoona; Linton, of Johnstown; Thomas, of Harrisburg; Hutchinson, of Bloomsburg, and Simmers, of Phoenixville. All were on the grounds before dawn and at the earliest practicable moment the agents, to each of whom had been assigned a specific portion of the camp, went to work collecting samples of milk, cream, soft drinks and canned goods. One hundred and fifty samples of milk and cream were collected from the mess tents of the soldiers. These were turned over at once to Dr. Frear and his assistants who where kindly granted the use of the laboratory of Gettysburg college by Dr. Breidenbaugh. Of the soft drinks and canned goods about one hundred samples were collected.

The milk and cream were examined at once. The result showed not a trace of formaldehyde in any of the samples. Dealers in milk and cream have taken advanced ground in this state, even within the last two years, and it seems that with only an occasional isolated exception they have come to recognize the necessity and the practicability of supplying their patrons with undrugged milk and cream. What this means to the entire population, and especially to the babies and small children can best be appreciated by those who have to do with the preparation of the mortuary statistics of the Commonwealth. At previous encampments several cases of severe sickness among the officers and

privates were traced directly to the poisoned milk which unscrupulous dealers had furnished them.

The samples of canned goods were shipped to State College where they are undergoing examination by Dr. William Frear whose report thereon will be made public in due time. The report of the condition of the soft drink samples will also appear at a later period. The object in analyzing samples of the latter is the collection of a body of testimony concerning soft drinks for presentation at the next session of the state legislature for the information of our lawmakers who will be urged to enact a proper and an effective law for the regulation of the sale of all sorts of beverages within the boundaries of the state. It is at this point that an advance movement is most urgently needed now.

DISEASE SPREAD BY IMPURE MILK.

The Allentown Morning Call has been intervewing William G. Benner, one of the agents of the state meat inspection service, concerning the most potent cause of the spread of disease and as a result prints a long article by the gentleman in which he deals with the question of the milk supply and its relation to the health of the community. There is nothing new or novel in what the gentleman says, but it deals with a theme so important that repetition is essential. For when we can persuade all the milk dealers of the state and all the housekeepers that the health of every member of the household and especially of the small children depends largely upon the quality of the milk furnished them as food there will be a surprising and a permanent decrease in the death rate. Among other things Mr. Benner says:

"Nearly one half of all the deaths among children under one year of age are caused by stomach and bowel troubles, chiefly infantile diarrhea, and this is a suspicious indication that the disease producing agent is introduced into the body with the food. Enactment and enforcement of pure-milk laws in other cities have invariably reduced the per cent. of death in children and the most frightful mortality rates are found where babies are 'bottle-fed' with impure cow's milk.

Numerous instances of milk-borne scarlet fever, milk-borne diphtheria, milk-borne typhoid fever are recorded as traced directly to the milk supply.

"Few house-wives there are that have not noticed the sediment in the bottle, or bottom of a pitcher of milk, and it might interest them

to know that those deposits are largely made up of cow's excrement, adhering to the udder, and finding its way to the pail during the milking process, and that if that dirt is further contaminated by disease producing germs, which must happen where the cow or milker is suffering from a contagious or infectious disease, the result is: outbreaks of disease among the consumers occur, and the origin frequently a mystery, until the food supply and its origin is investigated. I do not wish to be understood as saying that milk is the general carrier of disease, but I wish to emphasize that milk carries disease, that the mortality from that source can be reduced, and that by proper supervision, appropriate legislation and vigorous enforcement of the laws, a more wholesome milk can be obtained. It must not be forgotten, however, that when the cost of improving a commodity is increased the consumer must expect to pay his portion of the legitimate advance. Again it must not be forgotten that however wholesome and pure a milk may be when it leaves the producer, it is frequently permitted to become unwholesome while in transit or after it reaches its destination, through improper care, and while this is frequently unintentional, it would be avoided if instructions concerning the properties of milk and its care were broad casted, and it would be a valuable addition to studies prescribed in the public schools if 'Milk and its Care' from the animal to the table were taught in the different grades.

"Licensing a vendor, alone, does not insure the consumer that he is getting a wholesome article. There needs be special regulations under which milk may be produced and handled, and since the distiller and the brewer must comply with certain definite requirements, to protect the consumers of their products, it does not appear logical that the innocent babies and invalids should be denied similar protection."

Emphasis needs to be laid upon the fact that the dealer is not always to blame if the milk used in the family turns out to be unhealthy. It frequently happens that a perfectly pure article supplied by a conscientious vendor is laden with malignant poison germs before it has been in the home of the consumer many hours. This perilous state of affairs is largely the result of ignorance. No mother would intentionally give her children food or drink impregnated with deadly disease germs yet many never know the peculiar properties of milk and are extremely careless in handling it after it has been secured from the milkman. There is no question but that something of an educational nature is urgently required in many homes if the mortality among children is to be still further reduced. It was only about a year ago that the Bulletin related an incident illustrating and enforcing this truth. Two children in

a family were taken violently ill and for a time their lives were despared of. The family physician said the sickness was the result of drinking poisoned milk. The indignant parents sent for an agent of the Dairy and Food Division, told him what had happened and gave him the milk that remained. It was promptly analyzed by an experienced chemist and found to contain the poison arising from paint. The agent reported to the parents who then admitted that they were to blame since the milk had been kept in a room which had just been painted. In this case the milkman, at first severely censured, was exonerated from all blame and the parents who had acted ignorantly admitted that they alone were at fault. If the truth had not come out as it did under the skillful touch of a competent chemist, or if the parents had not been reasonable persons, the reputation of the milkman would have been clouded for many months, so far as those parents were concerned, and so far as their influence extended. Milk is peculiarly sensitive to alien influences. Like the chameleon it takes on the nature of its surroundings. Put a healthy and able-bodied onion in the same room with an open vessel containing the family milk and in a little while you will be able to detect the odor of the onion in the milk without any exercise of the imagination. The onion is harmless, if obnoxious, but the same milk which takes to itself the odor and the substance of the onion will also assimilate any poison that may chance to be in its neighborhood. Hence the absolute importance of keeping the family milk in a cool place, a safe place, a place where it cannot be reached by the alien influences that are apt to pervade the working rooms of the most perfectly appointed households. Sufficient education in this direction will put sanitary rules into operation in every family and promote the health of every member, especially of the little people.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE COLORED OLEOMARGARINE.

During the past eight months two hundred and twenty-five hotels, restaurants and boarding houses were visited in Allegheny county and samples of the butter furnished guests or boarders taken from the tables. These samples were placed in the hands of the chemists of the division and analyzed. As a result of this investigation eighty prosecutions have been instituted against various persons on the charge of selling oleomargarine for genuine butter. Many of the defendents acknowledged the truth of the charge against

them, appeared before the alderman, submitted, and paid their fines. Others determined to stand a court trial and the cases are now pending in the courts of Allegheny county. This investigation was conducted by E. D. Miller, agent in charge of Allegheny county, and is likely to increase the demand for pure butter from the hotels, restaurants and boarding houses of Allegheny county.

As the result of a similar investigation carried on in Philadelphia but one prosecution has been instituted, all the other samples lifted having proved to be genuine butter. This is a very good showing for the Quaker City, and it is hoped the hotels, restaurants and boarding houses in other sections of the state will make a similar showing when the butter they are supplying their guests has been sampled and tested. It is the desire of the Dairy and Food Commissioner and his assistants in the field to insure the punishment of all persons who furnish the public with bogus butter in place of the genuine article. To that end it may be necessary to conduct in various sections of the state investigations similar to those recently concluded in Allegheny and Philadelphia counties. It is hoped the result will be wholly satisfactory, both to the dealer and the consumer. In that event the pure food Division will be pleased also.

In this connection it may be well to say that the supply of pure, wholesome butter can hardly be too great. Our dairymen deserve much praise for the pains they are taking to maintain the quality of the butter manufactured in the state, while selling it at a reasonable price. Those who are doing so well that they need no praise should use their moral influence to good ends among such of their brethern as are lagging behind and who are sometimes disposed to indulge in slovenly methods. We have a great deal of elegant butter in this state, sweet, pure and toothsome. We cannot have too much of it. We are sure no well-regulated palate, after tasting the delicious product turned out by the state's champion butter makers, would ever tolerate the tasteless bogus butter which some unscrupulous dealer persist in palming off upon an unsuspecting public for the real article. So the most effective educator of the consuming households must ever be the manufacturer of genuine butter.

SELLING BLEACHED FLOUR.

On a par with the practice indulged in by certain manufacturers of embalming the food products which they send into the market, is the conduct of some dealers in flour of bleaching inferior grades by the use of chemicals. This is done, of course, for the purpose of

deceiving the purchaser. He is hoodwinked into paying a stiff price for a cheap product and in addition is probably injured in health by the chemicals used in the bleaching process. This is one of the most dastardly of practices, for the reason that it not only cheats the customer but exposes him to dangers which may ruin his health and shorten his life.

Various complaints concerning the quality of much of the flour sold in this state have come to the office of the Dairy and Food Commissioner. These have all been carefully noted and an effort will be made to determine just what proportion of the flour sold in this state has been artifically whitened and what proportion is being sold without such adulteration. This is a matter of vital importance to the whole people since there are few families who do not use large quantities of flour or bread in the course of a year. Bread has been well called the staff of life, but if the staff of life may be depended upon no longer we have indeed fallen upon parlous times. On account of the complaints made by consumers and with a view to begin the work of examining the quality of the flour sold in our chief city, Special Agent H. P. Cassidy, of Philadelphia, purchased various brands of flour on sale there. These samples have been carefully analyzed by Professor Charles H. LaWall, and it is quite likely that some prosecutions will be the result, the charge that chemicals have been used to whiten the flour having been confirmed in some instances. Indeed Agent Cassidy has terminated one case already, the defendant offering no defense and promptly paying the fine of $60 and costs. It is not likely this man will be caught selling bleached flour again.

There are at least two objections to the sale of chemically bleached flour. One is the deception practiced upon the public. It makes an inferior and cheap grade of flour resemble the better grades so closely that the fraud can be detected by analysis only, a branch of the world's work in which the average housekeeper has little practice. And it exposes the consumer to certain risks from the effects of the chemicals used that he would shun if aware of his danger. Thus it is contrary to law and those who sell such flour deserve punishment and are likely to receive it in due time if they persist in putting it upon the market. That severe punishment is deserved will probably be the verdict of every lover of wholesome bread in the Commonwealth.

A SECOND OFFENSE SENTENCE.

Some time ago one Michael McDermott, whose place of business was in Charleroi, Washington county, was arrested and tried before

Judge McIlvaine on the charge of selling colored oleomargarine for creamery butter. As McDermott was a persistent offender he was tried under the provisions of the act providing drastic punishment for a second offense. In due time he was found guilty and sentenced to serve six months in jail and to pay a fine of $900 and costs of prosecution. McDermott appealed to the superior court, which has just reaffirmed the decision and the sentence of the lower court.

Although the oleomargarine act became a law at the session of 1901, more than seven years ago, this is the first conviction for a second offense in the state. The authorities have been reluctant to invoke those provisions which make it a serious thing to persist in this unlawful business of selling oleomargarine in the place of pure butter, but they have discovered that their reluctance has been misinterpreted. Hence the suit against McDermott which has resulted so disastrously for his pocket book as well as for his personal comfort and convenience. He absolutely declined to pay attention to the several warnings given him and nothing remained but to punish him.

Other second offense cases are now pending in Mercer, Lawrence and Allegheny counties and if the guilt of the defenders is established to the satisfaction of the good men and true who serve on the juries it is expected that similar sentences will be imposed. As the Bulletin has said again and again, there is nothing in the law of this Commonwealth to prevent the sale of oleomargarine in its natural uncolored state so that there is no chance of the customer being deceived. Every householder who pays the money has a right to get what he pays for. Deception in food and drinks is a very serious offense. The state does right when it forbids it and imposes exemplary punishment upon those who seek to live by the practice of deception upon their neighbors.

There is every reason to suppose that there will be other convictions for a second offense in all the counties named. Every dealer who is found guilty will be compelled to pay a large sum of money that he may not be well able to spare, besides undergoing the humiliation of imprisonment. The McDermott case ought surely to be a loud call to dealers to practice absolute honesty in their relations to their patrons and to sell no colored oleomargarine. It is far better to obey the law than to suffer the consequences of unlawful doing. The dealer who is not proud of his reputation for honesty and fair dealing is out of his sphere. The Bulletin hopes there are very few such within the boundaries of our imperial commonwealth. They are an offense to the age in which they live.

Hotel and Restaurant Butter.

Special Agent H. P. Cassidy, of Philadelphia, has been engaged for some time past in an extended and careful investigation of the hotels and restaurants of that city with reference to the quailty of the butter served their guests. He is also looking into the milk and cream served to discover whether any chemical preservatives are used. The investigation is still in progress. Definite announcement of the result will be made when it has been completed. We are hoping it will show that pure butter and good milk and cream are the universal rule.

A Good Appointment.

Dr. B. H. Warren, former Dairy and Food Commissioner, has been appointed a member of the special committee representing the Pure Butter Protective Association of Pennsylvania, to look after the protection of dairy interests in both the national and state fields. The butter makers could not secure the services of a more energetic or a better informed representative than Dr. Warren. He has the interests of the farmer and the dairyman at heart and his work for pure butter is largely a labor of love.

An International Congress.

Geneva, Switzerland, is to be the centre of a unique gathering which will begin its sessions September 8, and remain in the historic city for a full week. It is to be held under the auspices of the White Cross Society, an auxiliary of the Red Cross, and its purpose will be to create sentiment in favor of the enactment and enforcement of the laws everywhere providing for the punishment of those who adulterate the food or the medicine of the people. This meeting is significant of the world-wide interest now being manifested in the question of food and medicine. No doubt this international convention will set on foot influences that will promote the general good and reinforce the decisive sentiment favoring the suppression of impure foods and adulterated drugs.

A Health-Promoting Fad.

A fact that is giving the dishonest manufacturers of food products in all lands considerable annoyance is the increasing interest which men and women are taken in the question of the food they eat, the liquids they drink and the medicines they take on order of their physicians. And yet if the preservation of health and the prolongation of life be the important thing it has been so frequently pronounced, what more wholesome direction could the public thought take than that of food and drink and drugs? It may cost manufacturers a little more to make absolutely pure articles, but the public will gladly pay the price if they can be guaranteed absolutely purity of the things they put in their stomachs.

The All-Sufficient Reason.

Because pure food promotes health and contributes to longevity the wise man or woman seeks it. Because adulterated food injures the human frame and hastens the inevitable end of earthly life, nobody but a foolish person would knowingly feast on adulterated or poisonous foods. That is the reason there's a growing sentiment all over the land in favor of pure food laws and their enforcement.

A Distinction Without a Difference.

The assassin lies in wait for his victim and deliberately ends his life. We call him a murderer. The law punishes him. What shall we call the person who puts poisonous drugs in milk intended for family use or in canned products and thus sets in motion forces which originate diseases of the stomach, of the bowels, of the kidneys, of other organs of the human body, shortening the life? What shall we call him who adulterates his milk supply and increases infantile diseases and infantile mortality?

Looking About While You Sleep.

The special agents of the Dairy and Food Division spend their time in the vigilant inspection of the various articles of food found

on sale in the groceries and markets of the state. They do not forget the dairies and the milk depots. They look at the herds, examine the quality of the milk, inspect the sanitary arragements of the dairy and the milk depots. They send the samples they take to the chemists of the Division who make careful analysis of everything sent them and publish the fact in due time for public information. The result of their labors and of the hearty co-operation of manufacturers and dealers is shown in the decided improvement in the food sold to the people of this Commonwealth.

The Vital Difference.

Sugar is a food. It is a natural product. The human system assimilates it and thrives because of it. It promotes growth and satisfies the demands of the growing child. That is the reason young children are so fond of sugar. There is no harm in a barrel of it. Saccharine is not a food. It is not found in nature . It is a chemical product. It is the child of coal tar and possesses the evil nature of its mother. The body does not assimilate it. It contains no nutriment. It would be possible to sustain life on sugar. Saccharine not only would not sustain life; it would hasten death. That is what the authorities tell us. Isn't it foolish to say that saccharine is an admirable substitute for sugar? That is if there is any truth in the foregoing sentences?

A Better Chance for Children.

The Chicago Tribune recently made the assertion, and backed it up by figures, that a baby born in the city of Chicago to-day has twice the chance to live that its predecessor of a dozen years ago had. This very remarkable decrease in infant mortality is largely due to the enactment and enforcement of pure food laws. In Chicago special efforts have been made to secure the purest of milk for domestic use and these efforts have been successful in a measure. There is every reason to believe that the coming decade will witness a still further enlargement of the chances of the babe born the Lake City. Good and wholesome milk is the secret of infant health, to a very large extent.

Other Cities Have Fallen Into Line.

What is true of the little folks of Chicago is true, to a greater or less extent, of those of other towns and cities all over the country that have paid attention to the milk supply. It is true that the ideal food for a babe is the milk from the breast of a healthy mother. That is Nature's food and we do not believe it will ever be possible to find anything else "just as good." In the realm of human culture there is no virtue in substitution. Unfortunately it is no longer the fashion for the mother to nurse her child. Sometimes it is impossible; sometimes it is undesirable. So we have seen a veritable epidemic among the babes of our land. But a decided improvement is now noticeable, to a very considerable extent because the former practice of poisoning milk by the use of formaldehyde and other preservatives has come to an end in this and other states. Pure food laws have saved the lives of over 60,000 babies in Chicago alone during the last dozen years.

Indispensable to the Grocer.

The Bulletin is deeply sensible of obligation to the various trade journals which reach the dairy and food office and it feels likely commending them warmly to the grocers of the state in general and the consuming public in particular. While they are edited largely for the use of the trade, to whom they are simply indispensable, they contain hundreds of articles of the most vital interest to the housekeeper, for which reason it would be a fine thing if they entered many more American homes than they now do. As a rule they stand squarely up for the defense and observance of law and they have done as much to create a feeling of loyalty to the statutes among manufactures and retailers as all other influences combined. They deserve all the success they have achieved and much more. We hope the best of fortunes is waiting for everyone of them just around the corner.

An Agreeable Disappointment.

While agents of the Dairy and Food division are persistent in their inquiries into the quality of the foodstuffs and the milk sold in Pennsylvania, it is always a pleasant disappointment to discover

that the samples examined are free from adulteration. Nothing affords the pure food division more satisfaction that the knowledge that dealers are coming to believe in the law and to set the worthy example of obedience to its mandates. It is not the policy of the Dairy and Food Division to make arrests simply for the purpose of making them. It seeks, rather, to employ educational methods, so that manufacturers, dealers and consumers may all long to walk in obedience to law, not only because that is right, but also because by such a method the general good is certain to be most effectively served.

Results at Gettysburg.

It is too soon to sum them up in detail. The returns are not yet all in. Our knowledge will not be complete until the result of the analysis of the canned goods, as well as the soft drinks, collected there, has been announced. But one thing we learn is that adulterated milk and cream have been almost entirely driven out of the market in this state. Many of those who used formaldehyde and other dangerous preservatives in other years did so in actual ignorance of the nature and efforts of the drugs they employed. They knew these things would keep the milk from souring and they used them. But since they know that a preservative acts on the human system like an embalming fluid and that its employment is unlawful, they are abstaining from the use of such articles. The examination at Gettysburg will help to confirm the impression that tainted milk in this state is largely a thing of the past.

Grocers Are Doing Much Better.

We mean that minority of dealers who have been careless in their ways and in the protection of their goods, especially fruits and vegetables, from the incursions of the malevolent fly or from the poisonous effects of accumulated street dust. They did a great deal better during the summer; are continuing to do better. Many grocers took pains to protect all their food articles from the dust-laden outer air, keeping them covered in such a way as to guard against the accumulation of dangerous microbes. The Bulletin is pretty certain their number will be largely increased next year and

that the time is near at hand when the slovenly grocer, like the slovenly housekeeper, will be a thing of the past. The educational processes are doing their work, all right.

Restraining Orders Issued.

Attorneys McIntosh and Langfitt, of Pittsburg, representing the Dairy and Food Division, recently presented petitions for thirty-four injunctions against dealers charged with selling colored oleomargarine. Judge Cohen occupied the bench. The court granted a rule upon the dealers mentioned to show cause why the injunctions prayed for should not issue, returnable in ten days. At the expiration of that period the restraining order was issued by the court. As the defendants had nothing to say the attorney for the Commonwealth insisted that the Court should grant the order, which was done. There are now pending in the courts of Allegheny county over one hundred cases against violaters of the oleomargerine law. Of these thirty-eight are injuction cases, eight, second offenses, while the balance are against dealers, hotel keepers and proprietors of restaurants.

Pure Milk in the State.

While the agents of the Dairy and Food Division are constantly looking into the quality and condition of the milk supply of the state, but two instances have been discovered this year in which the dealer had doctored his milk with formaldehyde. One of these violations of law occurred in Washington county, the other in Lawrence county. In both instances the offender was promptly prosecuted. While it is to be regretted that an unscrupulous dealer here and there will persist in endangering the health of his customers and violating the law of the state, the very decided improvement in the quality of the milk supply must be very gratifying to the people. There has been a decided improvement in the health of the infant population.

Benzoic Acid and Benzoate of Soda.

In another part of this number of the Bulletin we reprint an article from the New York Tribune under the title "Poisonous

Preservatives." It deals with certain recent experiments by Dr. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, to determine the effect of benzoic acid and benzoate of soda on the human system. The result of these experiments reveals nothing that has not been known for some time. It simply reinforces and emphasizes the previous conclusions that these preservatives have an injurious effect upon various members of the body and once more suggests the criminal conduct of those who employ such preservatives. For months now this inquiry has been prolonged, although the result of every examination has been identical with that first achieved. Surely the time is at hand when the government ought to take decisive action in this matter. There has been entirely too much delay already.

Ohio Purity Law.

This item is clipped from the "American Grocer":

Most of the pure food and drug and label laws enacted by the recent session of the Ohio Legislature went into effect on July 1. Under its provisions the State Dairy and Food Commissioner can punish anyone selling or offering for sale renovated butter, unless it is so labeled, either when it is in the container or on the package in such a way that the label can be plainly seen. If in a container the words "Renovated Butter" or "Process Butter" must be labeled in letters at least three-fourths of an inch square. The object of the law is to prevent the sale of such butter as the original product of the churn without letting the customers know it has been worked over.

Oleo Men Inviting Trouble.

Concerning the oleomargarine business in New York State and the recent increase in the activity of manufacturers to push their goods there, since the famous McAuley decision, Commissioner of Agriculture Pearson writes "American Creamery" as follows:

"I wish to say our State law relating to oleomargarine has not been changed and the attitude of this department has not changed. New York has long enjoyed an enviable reputation because of the strict enforcement of its oleomargarine laws and the practical exclusion of fraudulent imitations of butter. Some persons think that a loophole has been found, and they seem to be trying to induce

others to handle oleomargarine. It is true that outwardly at least they intended to sell only uncolored oleomargarine, but the sales agents are instructed to furnish a capsule of color with instructions for its use. As our own National Law and the Bureau of Internal Revenue regulations refer to such practices, we hope to suppress them. Some suits have now been begun. I think a goodly number of people, in taking out these licenses and others who deal with them, are inviting trouble."

WILL INSPECT EVERYBODY.

From Eli Grocer.

The inspectors of the pure food department of Nebraska have been instructed to see that before cold weather sets in every town in the state has received a visit. There are a few towns located away from the railroads that were impossible to visit during the last winter and it is these that the inspectors will inspect during this summer. The pure food law has been working for a little more than a year now and in that time over 15,000 inspections have been made. During last summer most of the time of the five inspectors was devoted to the larger towns and in getting the wholesale men and manufacturers straightened out as to the requirements of the law. Last winter the small towns were visited as far as possible, but it was impracticable to make long drives to get to the towns off the railroads.

During this summer, however, the small towns will be visited and by that time it is expected that every wholesale and retail establishment will be complying with the law regarding sanitation, cleanliness and the proper labelling of goods. There are very few persistent violaters at the present time and a few prosecutions have straightened these fellows out. From the visits already made to towns not visited during the past year most of the grocerymen, butchers and druggists are complying with the law in general and only need some further instructions.

POISONOUS PRESERVATIVES.

From the New York Tribune.

Dr. Wiley has supplemented his other valuable reports in regard to the use of preservatives with one on benzoic acid and benzoate of soda. Various articles of food containing these agents had a

hurtful influence, he says, on the health of the persons to whom he administered them. Loss of weight, diminution in the number of blood corpuscles, nausea and other prejudicial effects followed his experiments. The subjects of his tests, the member of the "poison squad," were exceptionally robust men, and he reasonably believes that persons of only an average degree of vigor would suffer more severely under the same conditions. In the interest of health, therefore, he concludes "benzoic acid and benzoate of soda should be excluded entirely from food products."

When the unwholesome character of these two substances has once been demonstrated little more need be said to convince the public that they should be banished. However, Dr. Wiley goes a step further. He shows that they are needless as well as pernicious, and, therefore, that there is no excuse for their introduction into jams and jellies, cider, grape juice and mincemeat. Everything in which they are employed can be preserved, according to the chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, by other means which are absolutely harmless.

Already the packer is required by law to indicate on the label of such products as jam the nature of any chemical which he has added to them. Careful scrutiny will sometimes reveal the phase "Preserved with benzoate of soda" in fine print at the bottom of the inscription; but the buyer seldom notices anything besides "Strawberry," "Quince" or the name of some other fruit in glaring capitals. Besides, perhaps not one person in a hundred who discovers the warning takes in its full significance. Indeed, previous to Dr. Wiley's arraignment there might have been some doubt about the injurious influence which benzoic acid and benzoate of soda exert on the consumer. Now that his investigation of their qualities has been completed, an energetic campaign against those who continue to use them would seem to be in order.

OLEO PROSECUTIONS.

From the Pennsylvania Grange News.

Dairy and Food Commissioner Foust has been landing a number of oleomargarine criminals in jail for their persistent violation of the Pennsylvania oleo laws. It appears that fines are not sufficient to stop traffic in this grease. The violaters of these laws are the most conscienceless, daring, shrewd and impudent of any criminals in the whole country. Imprisonment for long terms is the only punishment that they fear. Let the criminals suffer. Let no innocent or ignorant consumer or producer suffer because of the wrong-

doing of the few. In Europe oleo is sold for what it is and they do not try to make it look like butter for purposes of deception. The recent hearing of the Grange committee at Washington did much to disparage this whole counterfeit business.

HOW TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM.

From the Milk Reporter.

Anent the agitation about the increase of tuberculosis among milch cows and the alleged menace to health and life arising therefrom, the Rev. J. Scott King, lecturer of Pomona Grange recently addressed that body as follows:

"What the farmer most demands and what the dairy interests of the state demand, is that the question of tuberculosis in their herds, its communicability to man and the value of tuberculin be settled once and for all. We want light, we want all there is to be had of it and a lot more, that we may know just where we stand.

"Undoubtedly the cry of tuberculosis being communicated from beast to man has appreciably diminished consumption of milk and created a demand for certified milk in the cities. Where some people cannot get this or because of hard times cannot afford it, many go without milk at all. Now we would like to know the truth on that matter alone, for we do not want to spread the disease nor do we want to be unjustly and unduly handicapped."

It would seem that the Grange should be able to determine whether bovine tuberculosis can be communicated to human beings. Will it make an earnest effort to do this? That sickness frequently follows the use of infected milk is undoubtedly true. This has been demonstrated to an absolute certainty and in many instances.

If a case of scarlet fever developes in the family of a milk producer and through neglect or ignorance his milk becomes infected with the germs of the disease an epidemic of scarlet fever will break out in the neighborhood where this milk is distributed. There may be half a dozen, there may be ten times as many cases, the number depending upon how widely and how long the infected product is allowed to be distributed. What is true in this respect of scarlet fever is also true of other diseases, including human tuberculosis.

But scarlet fever is a short lived disease. Each individual case soon runs its course and no one dairy can long continue to spread

infection. But with tuberculosis it is a far different story. If true, that this can be transmitted from cow to man, the milk is infected when drawn from the animal. Day after day, for as many years as the tuberculosis cow is in service, her milk is in this condition.

If one case of scarlet fever, lasting at the most but a few weeks, can, through infected milk innoculate a score or more with this disease, what would be the inevitable result of feeding the public continuously, year after year, on milk that would innoculate the consumer with tuberculosis, a disease which once contracted, usually remains with the patient as long as life lasts.

Obviously such a steady diet would mean such a rapid increase in the number of victims that every consumer of milk would soon be included.

But what is the real situation as regards the increasing prevalence of this disease!

The Health Department records show that 3.63 out of every 1,000 within the limits of (what is now) Greater New York died of tuberculosis in 1880 as compared with 2.1 out of every 1,000 in 1907, a decrease of 42 per cent. in 27 years, 5 years less than a single generation.

As said above, the Grange should be able to settle the problem presented. Every branch of this organization in the milk producing regions should appoint a reliable member (or members) to investigate families of milk producers in the investigator's neighborhood. If these reports show that the disease is no more in evidence among producers whose herds are affected than with others whose herds are sound, it would be proof that Dr. Koch is justified in saying that "bovine tuberculosis cannot be transmitted to human beings." As it is well known more milk per capita is consumed by the families of milk producers than by any other class of the community. It goes without saying that what this class can use with impunity is equally as safe for all others.

THE GROCER AND THE RICE HE SELLS.

Almost all the rice sold in this country has been treated to a coating of glucose and talc to improve its appearance. The federal food board some time ago issued a ruling that all rice so treated must be properly described on the label. All packers who obey the law now place on their packages a statement that the rice has been

so treated and warning the purchaser to wash it before using. The label affixed by the packer is not disturbed by the jobber who sells it to the retailer in the original package, usually a 100-pound bag. A retail grocer asks the "Grocery World" whether it is his duty in turn to notify the customer who buys rice in one or two pound packages of the artificial coating on the rice. This is what the "Grocery World" has to say on this point:

"Is he [the retailer] obliged to carry the notice of coating on to his customer? is the query, and the 'Grocery World' thinks that in most cases he unquestionably is. Naturally, the retail grocer, no matter where he may be, is not responsible to the Federal law if he sells from a broken package within his own State. The ruling regarding coated rice is Federal only, so that it has no force within the borders of a State. Unless the State Food Department has issued such a ruling, the retailer is liable only if the sale of coated rice, without notice, is a violation of the law itself. In Pennsylvania the 'Grocery World' believes such a sale to be a probable violation of that part of the act which calls a product adulterated if it is colored, coated or polished so as to appear better than it is. As nearly all other State food laws contain this same clause, there is a large chance that the sale of coated rice without notice is in violation of law almost everywhere where food laws are in force.

"Now, if it be established that the sale of coated rice without notice is in violation of law, it follows as an inevitable conclusion that such sale by a retailer is just as illegal as a sale by anybody else. In other words, whoever sells coated rice, whether he be packer, jobber or retailer must give notice in some way to his buyer that the goods are coated with glucose and talc. In the retailer's case this could easily be done by putting rice in paper bags on which had been stamped some such statement as appears above."

The statement referred to by the "Grocery World" as suitable for the label is this:

Rice Coated with Glucose and Talc. Wash Before Using.

The advice given retailers is well and timely.

DISEASE AND MILK.

From the Journal Agricultural.

Dr. Kober thinks that no agency can carry as many disease germs as milk. It has been demonstrated that disease germs may not only survive, but in many instances actually proliferate in the milk, and

it is not a difficult matter to point out the many ways by which these germs gain access, especially when some of the employes also are engaged in nursing the sick, or are suffering from some mild infection while continuing their duties, or are convalescent from disease, and thus infect the milk in handling it.

It is quite conceivable how animals, in wading in filth and sewerage-polluted water, may affect the udder, and through it the milk, with the germs of typhoid fever. We can also appreciate how infected water may convey the germs when used for washing the utensils or in deliberate adulterations. Infection may also take place through the agency of scrubbing brushes, dishclothes, flies, and exposure to infected air.

Of the 195 epidemics of typhoid fever tabulated by Dr. Kober, there is evidence in 148 of the diseases having prevailed at the farm or dairy. In 67 instances the infection probably reached the milk by percolation of the germs into the well water with which the utensils were washed; in 16 of these the intentional dilution with water is a matter of evidence. In three instances the bacillus and the typhoid germs were demonstrated in the suspected water. In seven instances infection is attributed to the cows wading in sewerage-polluted waters and pastures; in 24 instances the dairy employes also acted as nurses; in 10 instances the patients while suffering from a mild attack, or during the onset of the disease continued their work; and those who are familiar with the personal habits of the average dairy hands have no difficulty in surmising the manner of direct digital infection. In one instance the milk tins were washed with the same dishcloth used among the fever patients. In two instances dairy employes were connected with the night soil service, and in another instance the milk had been kept in a closet in the sick room.

In the recent exhaustive investigation conducted by the public health and marine hospital service the commission definitely traced 85 of the 866 cases of typhoid fever to the use of infected milk. Of the 99 epidemics of scarlet fever the disease prevailed in 68 instances at the dairy or milk farm; in six instances persons connected with the dairy either lodged in or had visited infected houses. In two instances the infection was conveyed by persons connected with the milk cans left in scarlet fever houses. In 17 instances the infection was conveyed by persons connected with the milk business while suffering or recovering from the disease, and in at least 10 instances by persons who acted as nurses while handling the milk. In three instances the milk has been stored in or close to the sick room. In one instance the cans have been wiped out with an infected cloth. In 19 instances the infection was attributed to disease of the milk cows, such as puerperal fever and inflammation of the udder and

teats; but these outbreaks were probably not genuine scarlet fever, but a so-called or Ataphylocus infection, the symptoms of which closely resemble those of scarlet fever.

Of the 30 outbreaks of diphtheria there is evidence that the disease prevailed at the dairy or farm in 13 instances. In three instances the employes continued to handle the milk while suffering themselves from the disease. In 12 instances the disease is attributed directly to the cows having inflammatory conditions of teats and udders. These instances, however, may be regarded as typical examples of streptococcus and staphloccus infection, giving rise to a form of tonsilitis or pseudo-diphtheria, often difficult to distinguish from true diphtheria or scarlet fever.

In addition to the foregoing diseases there are recorded a limited number of outbreaks of cholera which have been traced to milk infection through various channels already referred to, chiefly in handling with infected fingers, by contaminated water, and the agency of flies. There is also reason to assume that the organism of cholera infantum and the infectious agent of small-pox may find in milk a suitable medium for growth and transmission.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 7, 1907.

RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

AS TO FOODS AND CONDIMENTS.

Rule 1. The use of coal tar dye or other foreign coloring matter in catsup or other condiments is regarded with disfavor, and catsup found to contain such coloring matter in connection with benzoate of soda will be regarded as adulterated and treated accordingly.

Rule 2. The use of boric acid, salicylic acid or sulphites in meats or other articles of food will be regarded as an adulteration and treated accordingly. Any poisonous or deleterious preservative or coloring matter applied externally which has been permitted to permeate or penetrate the meat or other food product, or any portion thereof, will be regarded as an adulteration.

Rule 3. Until otherwise ordered articles of food imported from countries which have been found to be in compliance with the fed-

eral food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, will not be regarded as sold in violation of the laws of Pennsylvania.

Rule 4. Pepper and all other spices containing any added or foreign substances whatsoever will be regarded as adulterated.

Rule 5. Milk will be regarded as adulterated when any portion of the butter fat has been removed therefrom or when water has been added thereto.

Cream containing less than 16 per cent. of butter fat will be regarded as adulterated.

Ice cream must be true to name, and must not contain less than 12 per cent. butter fat, together with sugar and pure fruit flavor. Eggs and a small amount of gelatin may be used.

AS TO CONFECTIONERY.

Rule 6. Mineral substances of all kinds are especially forbidden in confectionery, whether poisonous or not. Only harmless colors or flavors should be added to confectionery.

The term "narcotic drugs" include all drugs mentioned in section 8 of the federal food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, relating to foods, their derivatives and preparation, and all other drugs of a narcotic nature.

AS TO MISBRANDING.

Rule 7. The provisions of the act of June 1, 1907, as to the misbranding of food, will be strictly observed and rigidly enforced.

The principal label on articles of food shall be in English, with type not smaller that 8-point (brevier) caps: Provided, That in case the size of the package will not permit the use of 8-point cap type the size of the type may be reduced proportionately.

Descriptive matter upon the label shall be free from any statement, design, or device regarding the article or the ingredients or substances contained therein, or quality thereof, or place of origin, which is false or misleading in any particular.

Jellies, fruit butters, fruit jams, or other like products shall not be labeled with the name of any distinctive fruit unless such fruit alone has been used in its preparation. Articles intended as substitutes for pure food jelies, butters, jams and other like products, shall be plainly marked as compounds, and the several ingredients shall be plainly stated thereon, and the name of no distinctive fruit shall be used upon the label thereof to indicate its flavor.

Prepared mustard shall bear upon the label thereof a distinct statement of all the ingredients and the percentage of mustard contained therein.

Flavoring extracts must be true to name. Imitation flavoring extracts shall not be designated by terms which indicate in any way by similarity of name that they were prepared from a natural fruit or from a standard flavor.

Flavoring extracts in the preparation of which any substances are employed for natural fruits or standard flavors shall not be labeled as if prepared from standard flavors or from the fruits themselves.

GUARANTEE.

The guarantee referred to in the new Pennsylvania food law, approved June 1, 1907, should in all cases be a written or printed invoice guarantee upon each bill of goods purchased, signed by the vendor, and substantially in the following language, to wit:

I (or we) the vendor of the articles mentioned in the foregoing invoice hereby guarantee and warrant the same to be in full conformity with the federal act of June 30, 1906, popularly known as the "Foods and Drugs Act," and also further hereby guarantee and warrant the same to be in full conformity with the act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, popularly known as "the new Pennsylvania Food Law," approved June 1, 1907, in that said articles are not adulterated within the meaning of the aforesaid act of Congress or the aforesaid act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and that the said articles are not misbranded within the meaning of either of the said acts.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO RETAIL DEALERS.

The new Pennsylvania food law, approved June 1, 1907, is intended to protect retail dealers in food products. In order to avail themselves of this protection it is important that every retail dealer shall secure from the manufacturer, wholesaler or jobber from whom he makes purchases, a signed guarantee of each invoice of goods. In order that the goods may be subsequently identified, it is important that the date of purchase be marked upon the goods secured under each invoice. Where the goods are contained in separate packages, this identification can readily be secured by the use of a rubber stamp giving the date of purchase. Unless the retail dealer is able to identify with absolute certainty the vendor from whom his goods were procured, the act will not protect him. This will

require the greatest care, not only in marking the date of purchase, but in keeping the articles purchased from different manufacturers, wholesalers or jobbers bearing the same brand, entirely apart from each other, so that at any time the identification of the vendor of each article can be clearly established. It is equally important that the retail dealer shall keep the articles purchased in precisely the same condition as when they are received. A failure to distinctly identify the vendor, or to clearly prove that articles purchased have been kept in the exact condition as to quality as when purchased, will deprive the retail dealer of any protection.

When an agent of the Dairy and Food Division calls upon a retail dealer, it is requested and confidently expected that courtesy will be exercised both by the dealer and the agent.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Approved:
N. B. CRITCHFIELD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Rules Nos. 8, 9 and 10. (Issued July 1, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE 8, LARD. RULE 9, FRUIT OR NUT ICE CREAM. RULE 10, MEATS AND FISH.

Rule 8. Lard must contain no ingredient but the pure fat of swine. Any foreign substance will constitute an adulteration and will be treated accordingly.

Rule 9. Fruit or nut ice cream must be true to name and must not contain less than 10 per cent. of butter fat together with sugar, eggs and a small amount of gelatin, not exceeding three (3) ounces to ten gallons of cream.

The foregoing rule applies where fruit (fresh or canned) or nuts are used for flavoring.

Rule 10. Meats and fish must at all times be kept in a pure, clean and healthful condition.

In the summer season they must be covered or protected from flies and insects by screens or other device, and must be kept at such temperature as will absolutely prevent any decomposition.

Refrigerators and ice boxes for the storage of meats and fish must be kept well iced and clean.

Stores, market houses and all rooms used for the storage or sale of meats and fish must be clean, properly ventilated and kept in a sanitary condition.

Any meat or fish not so cared for will be considered in violation and treated accordingly.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Rule No. 11. (Issued September 25, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 2, TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE NO. 11. EVAPORATED FRUITS.

Rule 11. It should be understood by the trade and the public that Rule 2, specifically referring to meat and other articles of food, covers evaporated fruits, and that if said fruits contain any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health, such as sulphurous acid, the sale thereof will be treated as a violation of the law.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Rules Nos. 12 and 13. (Issued October 25, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 3 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE 12, LABELS. RULE 13, SODIUM BENZOATE AND BENZOIC ACID.

Rule 12. Numerous requests are referred to this Division for the approval of labels to be used in connection with food products under the Pennsylvania Pure Food Act of June 1, 1907. This Act does not authorize the Dairy and Food Commissioner, nor any Agent of the Division, to approve labels. The Division, therefore, will not give its approval to any label. Any printed matter upon the label implying that this Division has approved it will be without warrant. It is believed that with the law and regulations before the manufacturers they will have no difficulty in arranging labels in conformity with the requirements set forth.

Rule 13. No prosecutions will be based upon the manufacture, sale or having in possession with intent to sell, foods and food products manufactured or packed during the season of 1907 which contains sodium benzoate in quantities not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per cent., or benzoic acid equivalent thereto, provided sodium benzoate or benzoic acid has hitherto been generally used in such foods and food products; and provided further that sodium benzoate or benzoic acid is not used in connection with coal-tar dyes or any foreign coloring matter.

The label of each package of food or food product containing sodium benzoate or benzoic acid shall bear a statement that the food contains one-tenth of 1 per cent. of sodium benzoate, or benzoic acid equivalent thereto, as the case may be.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Rule No. 14. (Issued July 2nd, 1908.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 4 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE 14, DRIED OR EVAPORATED FRUITS, SUPERSEDING RULE NO. 11.

Whereas, it is provided in Section 3 of the Pure Food Act of June 1, 1907, (P. L. 386), that

"The Dairy and Food Commissioner shall make uniform rules and regulations under and subject to which the provisions of this Act shall be enforced, and such rules and regulations shall, where practicable, conform to and be the same as the rules and regulations adopted from time to time for the enforcement of the Act of Congress, approved June thirtieth, one thousand nine hundred and six, and known as the 'Food and Drugs Act.' Such rules and regulations to be published from time to time in Bulletins to be issued by the Department," and

Whereas, it is provided in Section 5 of said Act:

"That no action shall be brought or sustained for violation of the provisions of this Section when the article alleged to be adulterated is not adulterated within the meaning of the provisions of the 'Food and Drugs Act' of June thirtieth, one thousand nine hundred and six, enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and the rules and regulations promulgated from time to time for the enforcement of the same, and

WHEREAS, the United States Department of Agriculture on March 5, 1908, promulgated Decision No. 89 providing, substantially, inter alia, that pending determination by the Referee Board of the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness of the use of Sulphur Dioxide as an addition to food in minute quantities, its use will be allowed under certain restrictions, viz:

"No objection will be made to foods which contain the ordinary quantities of Sulphur Dioxide if the fact that such foods have been so prepared is plainly stated upon the label of each package. An

abnormal quantity of Sulphur Dioxide placed in food for the purpose of marketing an excessive moisture content will be regarded as fraudulent adulteration * * * and will be proceeded against accordingly."

Now therefore, in compliance with said Section 3 the following rule is hereby promulgated:

Pending said determination by said Referee Board no prosecutions will be instituted for selling, offering for sale or having in possession with intent to sell, dried or evaporated fruits which contain ordinary quantities of Sulphur Dioxide, if the fact that such foods have been so prepared is plainly stated upon the label of each package.

An abnormal quantity of Sulphur Dioxide placed in food for the purpose of marketing an excessive moisture content will be regarded as fraudulent adulteration and will be proceeded against accordingly.

This rule is made to conform with the rules and regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture, and if occasion for its recision shall arise notice of such recision will be published in a Bulletin issued by this Department.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

N. B. The above rule supersedes Rule No. 11, heretofore promulgated.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 1, 1907.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE AND GOVERNMENT OF PERSONS PROPOSING TO ENGAGE IN THE MANUFACTURE, SALE OR USE OF OLEOMARGARINE OR RENOVATED BUTTER, AS AUTHORIZED UNDER THE ACTS OF ASSEMBLY APPROVED THE 29TH OF MAY, 1901, AND JULY 10TH, 1901, AS PRESCRIBED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE THROUGH ITS AGENT, THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER.

1. No license will be granted to a non-resident of the State of Pennsylvania.

2. No license will be transferred from any person, firm or corporation convicted of any violation of the Acts of Assembly under which such license is issued, nor while proceedings are pending for violation of said acts against such person, firm or corporation.

3. Remittance (either bank draft, cashier's cheque or certificate of deposit, preferred) for license fees must accompany the application for license. Individual cheques must be certified by the bank on which same are issued or drawn. Checks and drafts must be made payable to the order of the State Treasurer, and upon receipt thereof by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, if the application is approved, a license certificate will be promptly issued.

4. The attention of intending applicants for license and of all licensees, is especially directed to that portion of Section 7 of the Act of 29th of May, 1901, which provides: "That upon conviction of any subsequent offense, the person so offending shall be punished by a fine not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than six months nor more than twelve months."

The express direction of said act is imprisonment in addition to the minimum fine therein specified.

In adition to the fine and imprisonment imposed for second offenses, injunction proceedings will be instituted, and no license will be transferred from any person against whom such proceedings are pending.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Approved:
N. B. CRITCHFIELD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

The contents of the August issue of the Monthly Bulletin, briefly summarized are as follows:

REPORT OF ANALYSES.

Butter Samples, 60.

Colored oleomargarine,	8
Pure,	42
Renovated Butter,	2
Uncolored oleomargarine; no license,	8
Total,	60

Milk Samples, 822.

Preserved,	1
Pure,	821
Total,	822

Oleomargarine Samples, 5.

Colored,	1
Uncolored,	4
Total,	5

Pure Food Samples, 114.

Adulterated,	1
Complying with law,	109
Ice cream, no law for same,	4
Total,	114

Vinegar Samples, 3.

Adulterated,	3
Total,	3

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS.

Milk Cases, 1.

Terminated,	1
Total,	1

Oleomargarine Cases, 17.

Terminated,	17
Total,	17

Pure Food Cases, 1.

Terminated,	1
Total,	1

Renovated Butter Cases, 4.

Terminated,	4
Total,	4

Vinegar Cases, 3.

Terminated,	3
Total,	3

LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1, TO AUGUST 15, 1908.

Oleomargarine Licenses, 293.

Boarding House,	7
Restaurant,	3
Retail,	274
Wholesale,	9
Total,	293

Renovated Butter Licenses, 11.

Retail,	10
Wholesale,	1
Total,	11

Total amount of money received from said licenses for 1908, is $32,613.46, and this sum has, in accordance with law, been deposited in the State Treasury.

*Number of suits ordered during the month of July, 1908, but not terminated and consequently withheld from this issue of the Bulletin, 17.

Part I.

LIST OF LICENSES

FOR THE

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF OLEOMARGARINE AND RENOVATED BUTTER,

GRANTED BY THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FROM

JANUARY 1, TO AUGUST 15, 1908.

LIST OF OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1, TO AUGUST 15, 1908.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.		
Jacob L. Ackerman, 1909 Center Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Cornelius W. Antony, 203 Allegheny Market, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
A. Appel & Co. (Adam and Benj. Appel), Stalls, 41 and 43 S. S. Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William L. Barron, 1814 Beaver Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
S. C. Bartlett & Co., Sylvanus C. Bartlett and Cecil C. Spencer, 201 Main St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Fogal B. Bishoff, Mgr., 315 W. Braddock Ave., Rankin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel C. Black, 309 Corbet St., Tarentum, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jesse M. Bowers, 405 Arlington St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred July 31, 1908, to 401 Arlington St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Anna Braun, C. H. Braun, Mgr., Stands 193 and 194 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jacob W. Briggle, 51 Shiloh St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Brighton Road Tea and Coffee Co., Evan Thomas, Prop., 3242 Brighton Road, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Miss Stella Brittain, 5231 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Mary Broderick, Prop., John J. Cavanaugh, Mgr., 4808 Second Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred June 12, 1908, to Claude C. Surber,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Stephen Broderick, 207 Fourth Ave., Carnegie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Teddie E. Burden, 538 Chartiers Ave., McKees Rocks, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas A. Byros, 35 Diamond Square, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Restaurant	April 1.
William A. Callahan, 814 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Daniel W. Campbell, 3625 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry Cauley, Mgr., Stands 34 and 36 S. S. Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mike J. Cavanaugh, Prop., John J. Cavanaugh, Mgr., 223 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa. Transferred June 12, 1908, to Claude C. Surber,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, 214 and 216 Grant St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, Hay and Rebecca Sts., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, 412 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
Patrick M. Corrigan, 123 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Rutherford B. Cowher, Mgr. and Owner, Plum St., First National Bank Building, Elizabeth, Pa. Transferred March 31, 1908, to 9th and Ferry Sts.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Cunningham & Co., Claude C. Cunningham, Mgr., 228 Brushton Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James H. Daly, 720 Fourth St., North Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William T. Daniels, 816 Main St., Sharpsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George D. Davis, Pres., 406 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	April 1.
John A. Donahoe, 6276-78 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Elizabeth Donahoe, Prop., Stand 25 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Donovan, Prop., 329 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Dunlevy & Bro., Jeremiah Dunlevy, Jr., and Paul Dunlevy, 2554 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward J. Dunn, 852 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John H. Ehrhardt, Stands 64 & 66 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Estricher & Mark McAdams, 743 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Restaurant	Jan. 1.
Harry J. Evans, Prop., 2043 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry Finkel, 2108 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Mary Fuher, Stand 22 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Edward Gibson, Stands 197, 198, 206 Allegheny Market, N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Hugh Given, Prop., 564 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Eugene A. Goggins, 814 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank M. Goldbach, Mgr., 51 Twelfth St., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Agnes Hall, 4909 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
French A. Hanley, 516 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Geo. P. Hanny, 135 & 136 Allegheny Market, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The W. J. Hartzel Company, William J. Hartzel, Pres., 320 Liberty St., Pitttsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	April 1.
John V. Heineman, Stand 80 East Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Henning, Prop., 4525 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Marcella C. Heyl, 4514 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred April 24, 1908, to 5117 Penn Ave.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Hill, 307 Fifth Ave., Tarentum, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jas. T. Hill, Prop., 6510 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Anthony Hoban, Fish Block, Mercer Ave., Sharpsville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Houston, Stand 178 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
May Hunter, 923 Wood St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Jacob H. Imhoff, 6321 Broad St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Louis J. Junker, 122 W. Grant St., Duquesne, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph F. Kasper, 216 Chartiers Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George Keely, Prop., 2136 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Hunter Keib, 1419 Western Ave., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred February 13, 1908, to 1617 Beaver Ave. Transferred May 9, 1908, to John Bacik, Prop.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Myer Keller, 557 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	June 1.
William H. Kelley, 102 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Frank M. Kernan, 5205 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel J. Kerr, Sec'y., 109 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Continued.		
Kregar & Co., Edward R. and William S. Kregar, 902 Wood St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Farnham H. Langford, Stand 261 East Liberty Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Harry F. Levi, 621 Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry F. Levi, 1620 Beaver Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Christian Limburg, 870 E. Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
McCann & Co., Owen McCann, Pres., Jas. M. Cheswright, Treas., 413-415 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Dennis McIntyre, 4417 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred March 26, 1908, to 4607 Butler St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1
Jno. R. Martin, Stands 200, 201 & 202 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Emma Maxwell, Prop., Stands 2 and 4 Diamond Market, McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Henry C. Meyer, 630 Second St., N. Side, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Miller, Mgr., 4 Freeport St., Etna, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Clarence G. Miller & Edward Altenbach, Mgr., 518 Brushton Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Andrew F. Mitchell, 222 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa. Transferred July 31, 1908, to Mrs. A. F. Mitchell,	Retail,	June 1.
Michael J. Monahan, 318 Braddock Avenue, Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
William J. Montgomery, 829 Linden Ave., East Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Nelson Morris & Co., Wm. C. Roeper, Mgr., 301-305 Anderson St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Moschel, 1800 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Moxley, Inc., Eugene S. Mapp, Mgr., 120-122 First Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
O'Donnell & Thompson, 638 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa. Transferred March 26, 1908, to 442 Library St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. Arthur Ohl, 105 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Alfred C. Paulisch, Prop., 5145 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Pittsburg Grocery Co., Mathew Collins, Mgr., 1205 Carson St., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James Pogue & Son, 204, 205, 218 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Preach, 5921 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jno. H. Preach, Prop., 4124 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George A. Preach, Prop., 1127 Lang Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Preston Supply Co., Louis Amshel, Mgr., 154 Ohio St., Shoenville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
C. Price, F. J. Harrington, O. McKee, 105 Washington Ave., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred May 9, 1908, to 91 Washington Ave. Transferred May 26, 1908, to Craddock Price,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Owen Quinn, 845 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Owen Quinn, 432 Broadway, Pitcairn, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. E. Reeder, Prop., 208 Brownsville Road, Mt. Oliver, Pa. Transferred April 9, 1908, to 144 Brownsville Road,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry G. Reel, 128 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Miss Katie Rein, Stands 30 and 32 South Side Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Reliable Provision Co., John A. Donahoe, Prop., 106, 107, 108, 109 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jemima Richard, 96 Penn Ave., Turtle Creek, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George Ritter, 511 Main St., Sharpsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jos. Rooney, 93 and 94 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa. Transferred March 28, 1908, to John Jacob Klaese,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Ben Ruddell, 3625 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	June 1.
John J. Rungee, 185 Liberty Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Geo. W. Ruppert, 919 East St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jesse W. Sarver, Stands 143 & 145 Market House, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Henry C. Schwartz, 407, 409, 411 Grant Ave., Millvale, Pa. Transferred March 12, 1908, to William Glass,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Sheraden Fish & Poultry Co., Geo. A. Schauer, 93 Harwood St., Sheraden, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Catherine E. Shipley, 506 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Shipley, Jr., 423 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Shipley, Jr., 507 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Oden H. Shoemaker, 432 & 434 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Geo. F. Sloan, 115 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
Alvah G. Smith, 503 Mill St., Coraopolis, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William H. Speaker, 15 Wabash Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Walter L. Steele and Geo. W. Hampson, Props., 609 Walnut St., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Daniel J. T. Steiner, 422 Hawkins Ave., N. Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Joseph Stenger, 921 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Swift & Co., Jos. F. Taylor, Mgr., 309-311 Anderson St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Chas. Riefer, Mgr., 1613 Beaver Ave., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., William I. Saffle, Mgr., 429 Main St., Pittsburg, W. E., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Owen Jones, Mgr., 433 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Harry E. Scott, Mgr., 909 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Julius G. Gordos, Mgr., 1210 Carson St., Pittsburg, S. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Nelson M. Edwards, Mgr., 5811 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Continued.		
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Lachlan F. Blair, Mgr., 734 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Mahlon R. Fluke, Mgr., 630 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Robert J. McKee, Mgr., 337 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Arthur S. Gill, Mgr., 324 Grant Ave., Duquesne, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., John C. Muldouney, Mgr., 550 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Andrew J. Gill, Mgr., 226 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Edward M. Lanigan, Mgr., 508 Federal St., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Harry J. Ohler, Mgr., 6247 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Robert H. Brown, Mgr., 4321 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Fred Volkwein, 760 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry Watson, 196 S. Main St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Lawrence Weyman, 3353 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,.....	April 1.
John E. Willis, 531 and 533 W. Lacock St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
James H. Yeagley, Pittsburg St., Springdale, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
ARMSTRONG COUNTY.		
Apollo Produce Co., Jonathan M. Grim, Mgr., North Side North Fourth St., Apollo, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Thomas J. Baldrige, Prop., 223 First St., Apollo, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John Flynn, 104 S. McKean St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Mar. 1.
Milton S. Jack, 128 Market St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Ambrose M. Mateer, Third Ave., between Sixth and Seventh Sts., Ford City, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
William Ellsworth Wyant, 163 So. Jefferson St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Feb. 1.
BEAVER COUNTY.		
Oliver E. Aber, Canal St., Industry, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Earl J. Bolland (Basement), 344 Buffalo St., Beaver, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Boyle & Patterson, W. M. Boyle and C. A. Patterson, 1126 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Carl S. Gassmann, 1418 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Robert J. Jamison, Third and Sixth Avenues, Beaver Falls, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Marcus W. McCandless, 2406 Eighth Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Mar. 1.
Jos. McFerron Co., 1102 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Richard F. Metz and Edward S. Anderson, corner Eleventh street and Penn avenue, Monaca, Pa.,	Retail,.....	May 1.
John and Thomas Moore, 336 Merchant St., Ambridge, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Charles H. Niehaus, 380 Vermont St., Rochester, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Milo F. Wilson, 401 Tenth St., New Brighton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	April 1.
Omega Wolfe, 1106 Eleventh St., New Brighton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
BERKS COUNTY.		
Reading Meat and Provision Co., Louis Powdermaker, Prop., 839 Penn St., Reading, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
BLAIR COUNTY.		
Jesse M. Cook, 1100 Eleventh St., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Gem Grocery Co., Frank Stehle, Mgr., 623 Seventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,.....	April 1.
William G. Morgan and John H. Luckett, 1703 Eleventh Ave., between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Sts., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Feb. 1.
BUTLER COUNTY.		
R. J. Ferguson, 400 Locust St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Wm. A. Fisher, 257 S. Main St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Graham Bros., William S. & Andrew S. Graham, 317 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
John Herbert & Alwilda Harper, 351 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Joseph C. Hoch, 305 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Aaron A. Marshall, 109 East Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
G. Wilson Miller, 116 E. Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Paisley & Whiteside, J. P. Whiteside and G. M. Paisley, 215 New Castle St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
CAMBRIA COUNTY.		
Chas. Davis, Mgr., Washington St., Lilly, Pa. Transferred March 26, 1908, to P. H. George,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John L. Kingston, 230 Franklin St., Johnstown, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Geo. B. Nowag, Mgr., 241 Franklin St., Johnstown, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Nicholson Russell, 100 Philadelphia Ave., Barnesboro, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
CENTRE COUNTY.		
Thomas B. Budinger, Moshannon Ave., Snow Shoe, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
CLEARFIELD COUNTY.		
John F. McCartan, 517 and 519 Nichols St., Clearfield, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Amelia Miller, 137 West Long Ave., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Samuel J. Schrecengost, 215 West Long Ave., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Kingsley A. Smith, Main St., between 4th & 5th Sts., Burnside, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Joseph Wilkinson, Mgr., Milward Building, Curtin St., Osceola Mills, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
CRAWFORD COUNTY.		
J. R. Hannah & Co., 986 Water St., Meadville, Pa. Transferred May 5, 1908, to O. W. Bentley,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Hilliker & Jones, Fred Hilliker and V. T. Jones, 30 Diamond St., Titusville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Lewis H. Lenheim, 31 and 33 Mead Ave., Meadville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Michell Bros., Chas. J. and E. A. Michell, 938 Market St., Meadville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
ELK COUNTY.		
C. H. Smith Co., Ltd., Chas. H. Smith, Chairman, Central, Pa. Lbr. Co.'s Building, Main St., Loleta, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Smith Brothers' Co., F. C. Smith, Pres., L. S. Hinkle, Sec'y, Main and Broad Sts., Ridgway, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
ERIE COUNTY.		
Mary Andrews, 114 Central Market, Erie, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John Casey, 1315 State St., Erie, Pa. Transferred March 31, 1908, to 13 West 12th St.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Andrew J. Hoffman, 1133 State St., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
George M. Ream, 111 First Avenue, Corry, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Susan E. Smith, 15 Seventh St., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
George A. Wilkinson, Stall 119 Parade St. Market, Cor. 10th and Parade Sts., Erie, Pa. Transferred July 17, 1908, to David W. Tubbs,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
FAYETTE COUNTY.		
Charles H. Gorley, 64 W. Main St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Restaurant	Jan. 1.
John L. Houseman, S. E. Cor. Speer and Grant Sts.. North Belle Vernon, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Oden H. Shoemaker, 210 N. Pittsburg St., Connellsville, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
H. L. Slayman, Prop., 48 Church St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
H. P. Smith's Sons, H. L. and W. C. Smith, Smith & Fether Bldg., Railroad St., Dunbar, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Robert L. Weller, Main St., near Second St., Belle Vernon, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
INDIANA COUNTY.		
James J. Fiscus, 1102 Philadelphia St., Indiana, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Jacob B. Younkins, 685 Philadelphia St., Indiana, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
JEFFERSON COUNTY.		
William Honadle and Joseph Burgoon, Mabon St., Brookville, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	May 1.
W. H. Moore, West Main St., between 4th and 5th Sts., Reynoldsville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John F. Watson, 323 Oakland Ave., Punxsutawney, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
LACKAWANNA COUNTY.		
Harry P. Mellet, 241 Wyoming Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 864 Capouse Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 1427 Pittston Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 103 N. Main St., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 303 E. Drinker St., Dunmore, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 324 Cedar Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Hilan B. Sweet, 106 Penn Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
LAWRENCE COUNTY.		
Harry L. Allen, 13 and 15 Neshannock Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Jere Blucher, 648 S. Jefferson St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
David Cartwright, 619 Lawrence Ave., Ellwood City, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Charles M. Hartzel, 8 So. Jefferson St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	May 1.
James C. Houston, 109 East Long Ave., New Castle, Pa. Transferred August 11, 1908 to 569 So. Mill St.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry R. Huston, 4 E. Long Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Mar. 1.
Robert McKee, 114 East Long Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Agnes M. Magill, 223 Grant St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Frank P. Major, Cor. Main & Railroad Sts., Wampum, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Howard Munnell, 59 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Reese & Spencer, J. A. Reese and J. W. Spencer, 30 West Washington St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
B. C. Rhodes & Son, 125 and 127 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Star Grocery Co., John P. Allen, Mgr., 24 N. Mercer St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,....	Jan. 1.
C. Ellsworth Thomas, 24 and 26 So. Mill St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail.....	Jan. 1.
Robert H. Wyrie, Mgr., 100 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa. Transferred May 29, 1908, to 70 Pittsburg St.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
LUZERNE COUNTY.		
Warner W. Clements, 317 East Northampton St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Transferred February 5, 1908, to 301 East Market St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Warner W. Clements, 6 East Ross St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Cut Rate Meat Co., L. H. Jefkins, Mgr., 46 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Davis Bros., E. W. and J. W. Davis, 43 East Market St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Davis Bros. Co., Edward Travis, Mgr., 107 W. Main St., Plymouth, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
East India Tea Co., Joseph F. Gillis, Prop., 55, 57, 59 So. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry E. Eroh, Prop., 300 West Broad St., Hazleton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas Greenwood, 13 S. Main St., Pittston, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Elbert S. Noble, 40 S. Main St., Pittston, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Tremayne, 55 Main St., Ashley, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Russell Uhl, Prop., 24 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
McKEAN COUNTY.		
Daniel T. Drew, 20 Congress St., Bradford, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Andrew J. Hoffman, 22 Congress St., Bradford, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
MERCER COUNTY.		
Henry Baldwin, Mgr., 100 N. Water St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Christ S. Deibel, Phil. Carouthers, Mgr., 230 W. State St., Sharon, Pa. Transferred Feb. 20, 1908 to Dell S. Christy,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William P. Fornof, 430 E. State St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward Jackson, 28 Spring St., Greenville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Ketler, 301 Broad St., Grove City, Pa. Transferred August 6, 1908, to 225 Broad St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edwin A. Sieg, 205 Broadway, S. Sharon, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
John M. Wilkinson, 12 N. Water St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.		
Gimbel Bros., Isaac Gimbel, Pres., Chestnut & Ninth Sts., Phila., Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Emma Graham, 419 East Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Archie McNeill, 3120 G. St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. B. Mason, 2507 S. Eleventh St., Philadelphia, Pa. Cancelled,	Retail,	April 1.
John H. Moriarty, 4913 Aspen St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. Otis Paul & Co., 219 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
A. Salus & Son, Benj. Salus, Mgr., 1248-1250 South St., Phila., Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
Frank J. Smith, 2522 W. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa. Transferred April 9, 1908, to 2510 N. Front St. Transferred June 16, 1908, to 2086 East Tioga St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William Talbot, 1232 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Lena S. VanWert, 632 E. Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
PIKE COUNTY.		
Everett H. Gilkey, Lord's Valley, Pa.,	Bg. House,	May 1.
Everett H. Gilkey, Shohola, Pa.,	Bg. House,	May 1.
POTTER COUNTY.		
Mrs. Maud Cargill, Cook's Camp, Genesee, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
VENANGO COUNTY.		
Adams & Co., Harry E. Adams, Mgr., 62 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
A. P. Dale & Co., Amos P. Dale, Prop., 306 E. Second St., Oil City, Pa. Transferred March 28, 1908, to M. J. Dale,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Flynn Bros., Thos. and Michael Flynn, Water St., Emlenton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Franklin Grocery Co., George P. Gaiser and Wilbur F. Myers, 91 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Edith Harkison (Reed, Fisher & Newton's Saw Mill), P. O., Eaglerock, Pa.,	Bg. House.	June 1.
F. A. Hoffman & Co., John C. Gault, 211 Center St., Oil City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John F. Kuhn, 249 Seneca St., Oil City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Augustus Leach, 111 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Turner & Son, Don E. and Marcus E. Turner, Cor. Main and Railroad Sts., Rouseville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
WARREN COUNTY.		
Andrew J. Hoffman, 303 Hickory St., Warren, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
C. H. Smith Co., Ltd., Chas. H. Smith, Chairman, C. H. Smith Co.'s Building, Center St., Sheffield Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.		
James H. Boyer, 107 Fourth St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Central Meat Market, John J. McNerney & Patrick Moroney, W. Lincoln Ave., McDonald, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas R. Hallam, 112 W. Chestnut St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James S. Hughes, Allman Hotel Building, Bentleyville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank B. Kramer, Mgr., Third St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles B. McAlister, 38 W. Chestnut St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Michael M. McDermott, 428 Fallowfield Ave., Charleroi, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George E. McQuown, 98 N. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
J. Ray Nease, 98 N. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jacob F. Nease, 116 So. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jacob Nease, 140 So. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
Pittsburg Grocery Co., Jas. McCollins, Mgr., 20 East Pike St., Canonsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Robert E. Shannon and Sherman M. Mason, 201 McKean Ave., Charleroi, Pa. Transferred Jan. 10, 1908, to 327 Fallowfield Ave., Charleroi, Pa. Transferred June 1, 1908, to Robert E. Shannon,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Yohe, 225 Main St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.		
Arnold Traffic Co., Chas. Flynn, Pres., I. M. Keating, Sec'y, Fifth Ave. and Seventeenth St., Arnold, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thos. H. Bell, 170 Columbia Ave., Vandergrift, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank L. Baer, 209 W. Otterman St., Greensburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Curtis B. Clawson and Edwin C. Hunter, 106 Main St., Greensburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Ihrig, Prop., 957 Fourth Ave., New Kensington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jeannette Tea & Coffee Co., Harry L. Hopper, Prop., 624 Clay Ave., Jeannette, Pa. License revoked April 1, 1908,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward McCann, 119 N. Fifth St., Jeannette, Pa. Transferred June 23, 1908, to 260 Elghth St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Lewis W. McCurdy, 705 Ligonier St., Latrobe, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward F. Seubert, 1102 Ligonier St., Latrobe, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
David A. Spencer, 404 Ninth St., New Kensington, Pa. Transferred March 11, 1908, to 949 Fifth Ave.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Allen Conner Co., Ltd., E. T. Conner, Gen. Mgr., 529, 533, 537 & 541 Ninth St., New Kensington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel N. Womer, 449 Schoonmaker Ave., Monessen, Pa. Transferred February 7, 1908, to Edward Winwood,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

LIST OF RENOVATED BUTTER LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1, TO AUGUST 15, 1908.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.		
Conelius W. Antony, 203 Allegheny Mkt., Pittsburg, N. S.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Anna. Braun, Charles Braun, Mgr., 193 & 194 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John H. Ehrhardt, Stands 64-66 Allegheny Mkt., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John C. Gibson, Stands 197, 198, 206 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Geo. R. Hanny, Stands 135 & 136 Allegheny Mkt., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John R. Martin, stands 200, 201, 202 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James Pogue & Son, Stands 204, 205, 218 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jesse W. Sarver, Stands 143-145 Market House, Federal St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William H. Speaker, 15 Wabash Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thos. S. Williams, 600 Preble Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.		
Nice & Schreiber Co., C. N. Weston, Sec'y and Treas., W. S. Nice, Gen. Mgr., 11 S. Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.

Part II.

GIVING A LIST OF THE ANALYSES OF

SAMPLES OF BUTTER AND OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS

MADE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER,

WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TO AUGUST 1, 1908.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Butter Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
A. B. 306,.....	A. B. 306,....	Peter Diebel's Sons, ...	Sharon, ...
A. B. 316,.....	A. B. 316,....	Bock's Cafe, ...	Sharon, ...
A. B. 323,.....	A. B. 323,....	Quick Lunch, ...	Sharon, ...
A. B. 329,.....	A. B. 329,....	J. Krayniak, ...	South Sharon, ...
A. B. 332,.....	A. B. 332,....	Window Makers' Cafe and Restaurant.	South Sharon, ...
A. B. 337,,....	A. B. 337,....	Rankin Hotel, Mrs. Rankin, Prop.	Sharon, ...

Butter Cases.

A. B. 338,.....	A. B. 338,....	Restaurant, Mrs. Wilson, Prop.	Sharpsville, ...
A. B. 339,.....	A. B. 339,....	Restaurant, Frank Thompson, Prop.	Sharpsville, ...
A. B. 340,.....	A. B. 340,....	Palmer Restaurant, E. L. Currie, Prop.	Sharon, ...
A. B. 354,.....	A. B. 354,....	Ladies and Gents Dining Room.	Washington, ...

Butter Cases,

J. J. 10, ...	J. J. 10, ...	Baldwin Meat Market, Jacob Ray Nease, Prop.	98 N. Main St., Washington,..
J. J. 11, ...	J. J. 11, ...	Thos. R. Hallam, ...	112 W. Chestnut St., Washington.

Butter Cases,

J. J. 25, ...	J. J. 25, ...	William R. Pogue, ...	Stands 204 and 206, N. S. Market House, N. S., Pittsburg.
M. 2950, ...	M. 2950, ...	J. Heck, ...	88 Allegheny Market, Allegheny,
M. 2963, ...	M. 2963, ...	J. Heck, ...	88 Allegheny Market, Allegheny,

Butter Cases,

A. B. 597,.....	A. B. 597,....	Hoffman's Ladies and Gents Cafe.	307-309 Diamond St., Pittsburg,.
A. B. 617,.....	A. B. 617,....	Reinhold & Foerst, ...	613 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, ...

Butter Case,

A. B. 779,.....	A. B. 779,....	Hotel Clifton, ...	Cor. Walnut and Shaw Aves., McKeesport.

Milk Case,

F. J. W. 522,..	495,.....	W. R. Ferguson, ...	Bentleyville, ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1908.

October, 1907.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Butter, ...	October 4, 1907, ...	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter, ...	October 8, 1907, ...	Oleomargarine; no license.
Butter, ...	October 23, 1907, ...	Oleomargarine; no license.
Butter, ...	October 23, 1907, ...	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter, ...	October 23, 1907, ...	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter, ...	October 31, 1907, ...	Oleomargarine; no license.

November, 1907.

Butter, ...	November 1, 1907, ...	Oleomargarine; no license.
Butter, ...	November 1, 1907, ...	Oleomargarine; no license.
Butter, ...	November 1, 1907, ...	Oleomargarine; no license.
Butter, ...	November 19, 1907, ...	Colored oleomargarine.

January, 1908.

Butter, ...	January 29, 1908, ...	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter, ...	January 29, 1908, ...	Colored oleomargarine.

February, 1908.

Butter, ...	February 8, 1908, ...	Renovated butter; no license.
Butter, ...	February 16, 1908, ...	Renovated butter; no license.
Butter, ...	February 23, 1908, ...	Oleomargarine; no license.

April, 1908.

Butter, ...	April 16, 1908, ...	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter, ...	April 24, 1908, ...	Oleomargarine; no license.

June, 1908.

Butter, ...	June 5, 1908, ...	Colored oleomargarine.

March, 1908.

Milk, ...	March 13, 1908, ...	Preserved with formaldehyde.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Oleomargarine Case,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
A. B. 351,.....	A. B. 351,....	W. P. Fornof, ...	Sharon, ...

Pure Food Case,

H. P. C. 4260,.	4890,.....	G. I. & C. R. Simons, ...	1899 Market St., Philadelphia,...

Vinegar Case,

F. J. W. 634,.	F. J. W. 634,	G. Brofofsky, ...	217 Brighton Road, Pittsburg,...

Vinegar Cases,

McG. 2665,.....	McG. 2665,....	Joseph H. Christie & Sons, ...	Clymer, ...
McG. 2667,.....	McG. 2667,....	H. D. Smith, ...	Clymer, ...

Butter, No Cases,

D. B. M. 77,..	D. B. M. 77,.	The Stag Lunch Room, ...	630 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, ...
A. B. 780,.....	A. B. 780,....	Buffet Lunch, ...	309 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, ...
A. B. 781,.....	A .B. 781,....	Horty's Oyster and Chop House.	Cor. Grant and Wood Sts., Pittsburg.
A. B. 853,....	A. B. 853,....	Morris Mintzer, ...	14 Mercer St., Pittsburg, ...
S. M. R. 6567,.	82654,.....	Mrs. Mary Spangler, ...	800 Market St., Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4291,.	4922,.....	Ridge Ave Cafe, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4292,.	4923,.....	Leidig's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P .C. 4293,.	4924,.....	Gladney's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4294,.	4925,.....	Carbrow Bros., ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4295,.	4926,.....	C. Tancett & Son, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4299,.	4930,.....	Messmer's, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4300,.	4931,.....	Fry's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4301,.	4932,.....	Hotel Vendig, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4304,.	4935,.....	Gimbel Bros., ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4306,.	4937,.....	St. James Hotel, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4309,.	4940,.....	Continental Hotel, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4312,.	4943,.....	Green's Hotel, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4313,.	4944,.....	Boothby's Cafe, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4315,.	4946,.....	Acker's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4317,.	4948,.....	Broad St. Station, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4320,.	4951,.....	Blank's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4321,.	4952,.....	Zeisse's Cafe, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4329,.	4960,.....	L'Aiglon Cafe, ...	Philadelphia, ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1908.

November, 1907.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Oleomargarine, ...	November 9, 1907, ...	Colored oleomargarine.

June, 1908.

Flour, ...	June 3, 1908, ...	Damaged so as to be unwholesome.

April, 1908.

Cider vinegar, ...	April 21, 1908, ...	A distilled vinegar and colored with caramel.

May, 1908.

Cider vinegar, ...	Manufactured by A. B. Mack, Martinsburg, Pa.	Diluted cider vinegar; fortified with distilled vinegar or by adding sugar.
Cider vinegar, ...	Price & Lucas, ...	A distilled vinegar; low in acidity and colored with caramel.

June, 1908.

Butter, ...	June 8, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	June 6, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	June 6, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	June 22, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	June 24, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	June 18, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	June 18, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	June 19, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	June 19, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	June 19, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	June 20, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	June 22, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	June 22, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	June 22, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	June 23, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	June 23, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	June 24, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	June 24, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	June 25, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	June 25, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	June 26, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	June 26, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	June 29, 1908, ...	Butter.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Butter, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
H. P. C. 4339,.	4971,.....	Bingham House, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4342,.	4974,.....	Hotel Walton, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4344,.	4976,.....	The Colonnade Hotel, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4349,.	4981,.....	Majestic Hotel, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4352,.	4984,.....	Blum Bros., ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4355,.	4987,.....	Hotel Windsor, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4357,.	4989,.....	Sautter's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4365,.	4997,.....	Bellevue-Stratford, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4367,.	4999,.....	Dooner's Hotel, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4373,.	5005,.....	Girard Ave. Cafe, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4372,.	5004,.....	Hotel Plaza, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4374,.	5006,.....	Girard Ave. Cafe, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4377,.	5009,.....	Hotel Columbia, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4378,.	5010,.....	Hotel Hanover, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4380,.	5012,.....	Girard Ave Cafe, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4383,.	5015,.....	Ideal Rest Club, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4389,.	5021,.....	Girard Ave. Cafe, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4391,.	5023,.....	Rittenhouse Cafe, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4392,.	5024,.....	Hanscom's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...

ICE CREAM SAMPLES,

C. C. L. 1500,.	2372,.....	H. J. Mull, ...	Pottsville, ...
C. C. L. 1501,.	2371,.....	H. E. Spanhood, ...	Pottsville, ...
C. C. L. 1503,.	2373,.....	C. P. Gallamis, ...	Pottsville, ...
C. C. L. 1703,.	S. 313, ...	Paul C. Hornie (clerk), ...	Pottsville, ...

Milk, No Cases,

D. B. M. 83,..	D. B. M. 83,.	Jacob Heilfrich, ...	McKees Rocks, ...
D. B. M. 84,..	D. B. M. 84,.	Chas. Nauman, ...	McKees Rocks, ...
D. B. M. 85,..	D. B. M. 85,.	Thatcher Bros., ...	McKees Rocks, ...
D. B. M. 86,..	D. B. M. 86,.	Thatcher Bros., ...	McKees Rocks, ...
D. B. M. 87,..	D. B. M. 87,.	Kanai & Peovitch, ...	McKees Rocks, ...
D. B. M. 88,..	D. B. M. 88,.	Economy Creamery Co., ...	McKees Rocks, ...
D. B. M. 89,..	D. B. M. 89,.	Jacob Heilfrick, ...	McKees Rocks, ...
D. B M. 90,..	D. B. M. 90,.	August Farenhold, ...	McKees Rocks, ...
D. B. M. 91,..	D. B. M. 91,.	M. P. Marshall, ...	McKees Rocks, ...
D. B. M. 92,..	D. B. M. 92,.	M. P. Marshall, ...	McKees Rocks, ...
D. B. M. 93,..	D. B. M. 93.	H. D. Skakarian, ...	McKees Rocks, ...
D. B. M. 94,..	D. B. M. 94,.	R. G. Algee, ...	Sharpsburg, ...
D. B. M. 95,..	D. B. M. 95,.	W. & G. Hodil, ...	Sharpsburg, ...
D. B. M. 96,..	D. B. M. 96,.	Jos. Bauer & Son, ...	Pleasant Valley, ...
D. B. M. 97,..	D. B. M. 97,.	B. Dagen, ...	Sharpsburg, ...
D. B. M. 98,..	D. B. M. 98,.	F. M. Slater Co., ...	Sharpsburg, ...
D. B. M. 99,..	D. B. M. 99,.	F. M. Slater Co., ...	Sharpsburg, ...
D. B. M. 101,.	D. B. M. 101,	W. J. Wible, ...	Sharpsburg, ...
D. B. M. 102,.	D. B. M. 102,	J. A. Braun, ...	Sharpsburg, ...
D. B. M. 103,.	D. B. M. 103,	J. A. Braun, ...	Reeseville, ...
D. B. M. 104,.	D. B. M. 104,	Fred Garraux, ...	Etna, ...
D. B. M. 105,.	D. B. M. 105,	M. E. Burkhart, ...	Etna, ...
D. B. M. 106,.	D. B. M. 106,	M. E. Burkhart, ...	Glenshaw, ...
D. B. M. 107,.	D. B. M. 107,	H. S. Hodie, ...	Sharpsburg, ...
D. B. M. 108,.	D. B. M. 108.	J. A. Braun, ...	Pittsburg, ...
D. B. M. 110,.	D. B. M. 110,	Jenny Bros., ...	Evergreen Road, Allegheny,....
D. B. M. 111,.	D. B. M. 111.	F. Fussenegger, ...	1520 Monterey St., N. S., Pittsburg.
D. B. M. 112,.	D. B. M. 112,	J. Schmidt, ...	1520 Monterey St., N. S., Pittsburg.
D. B. M. 113,.	D. B. M. 113,	J. Schmidt, ...	N. S., Pittsburg, ...
D. B. M. 114,.	D. B. M. 114,	F. Fussenegger, ...	N. S., Pittsburg, ...
D. B. M. 115,.	D. B. M. 115,	F. S. Naelin, ...	N. S., Pittsburg, ...
D. B. M. 116,.	D. B. M. 116,	H. B. Ingham & Co., ...	N. S., Pittsburg, ...
D. B. M. 117,.	D. B. M. 117,	J. R. Dodds, ...	N. S., Pittsburg, ...
D. B. M. 118,.	D. B. M. 118,	J. R. Dodds, ...	Irvin Ave., Pittsburg, ...
D. B. M. 119,.	D. B. M. 119,	John Bludart, ...	1014 Grant Ave., N. S., Pittsburg.
D. B. M. 120,.	D. B. M. 120,	C. A. Kaiser, ...	1906 East St., N. S., Pittsburg,.
D. B. M. 121,.	D. B. M. 121,	J. Weidenweher, ...	Ross Township, Allegheny Co.,..
D. B. M. 123,.	D. B. M. 123,	S. B. Croyle, ...	215 Shady Ave., Allegheny, ...
D. B. M. 125,.	D. B. M. 125,	A. Glandorf, ...	

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1908.

July, 1908.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Butter, ...	July 1, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	July 1, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	July 2, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	July 2, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	July 3, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	July 6, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	July 7, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	July 8, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	July 9, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	July 13, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	July 11, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	July 13, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	July 13, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	July 15, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	July 17, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	July 17, 1907, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	July 18, 1908, ...	Butter.

NO LAW FOR SAME.

Hokey Pokey ice cream.	June 24, 1908, ...	No preservatives detected.
Ice cream, ...	June 24, 1908, ...	No preservatives detected.
Ice cream, ...	June 24, 1908, ...	No preservatives detected.
Strawberry ice cream,	July 21, 1908, ...	No preservatives detected.

June, 1908.

Milk,.....	June 10, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 10, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 10, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 10, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 10, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 10, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 10, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 10, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 10, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 10, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 10, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 13, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 13, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 13, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 13, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 13, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 13, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 13, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 13, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 13, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 13, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 12, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 13, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 13, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 13, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 13, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 13, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 13, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Buttermilk,.....	June 13, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 13, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 13, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 13, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 13, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 13, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 13, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 13, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 13, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 13, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 18, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
D. B. M. 126,	D. B. M. 126,	A. Glandorf,	215 Shady Ave., Allegheny,
D. B. M. 127,	D. B. M. 127,	The McJunkin—Straight Dairy Co.	Pittsburg,
D. B. M. 128,	D B. M. 128,	The McJunkin—Straight Dairy Co.	Pittsburg,
D. B. M. 129,	D. B .M. 129,	The Edw. E. Rieck Co.,	Pittsburg,
D. B. M. 130,	D. B. M. 130,	The Edw. E. Rieck Co.,	Pittsburg,
D. B. M. 131,	D. B. M. 131,	Frank S. Kaelin,	Alegheny,
D. B. M. 132,	D. B. M. 132,	Louis Schoen,	Bellevue,
D. B. M. 133,	D. B. M. 133,	G. R. Wilson,	Bellevue,
D. B. M. 135,	D. B. M. 135,	J. Kimmick,	N. S., Pittsburg,
D. B. M. 136,	D. B. M. 136,	C. Perret,	N. S., Pittsburg,
D. B. M. 137,	D. B. M. 137,	John Rapp,	Ross Township, N. S., Pittsburg.
D. B. M. 138,	D. B. M. 138,	John Rapp,	Ross Township, N. S., Pittsburg.
D. B. M. 141,	D. B. M. 141,	Sam. Cherry,	N. S. Pittsburg,
D. B. M. 142,	D. B. M. 142,	Louis Snyder,	1906 East St., N. S., Pittsburg,
D. B. M. 143,	D. B. M. 143,	Louis Snyder,	1906 East St., N. S., Pittsburg,
D. B. M. 144,	D. B. M. 144,	V. Green,	1115 Federal St., N. S., Pittsburg.
D. B. M. 145,	D. B. M. 145,	C. M. Mackendosk,	Federal St., N. S., Pittsburg,
D. B. M. 146,	D. B. M. 146,	J. J. Martin,	Federal St., N. S., Pittsburg,
J. J. 152,	J. J. 152,	Howard Graham,	314 Ward St., Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 727,	F. J. W. 727,	The McJunkin—Straight Dairy Co.	Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 728,	F. J. W. 728,	The McJunkin—Straight Dairy Co.	Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 729,	F. J. W. 729,	A. K. Murdock,	912 Hays St., Wilkinsburg,
F. J. W. 730,	F. J. W. 730,	A. K. Murdock,	912 Hays St., Wilkinsburg,
F. J. W. 731,	F. J. W. 731,	Standard Dairy Co.,	710 Rebecca St., Wilkinsburg,
F. J. W. 732,	F. J. W. 732,	Standard Dairy Co.,	710 Rebecca St., Wilkinsburg,
F. J. W. 733,	F. J. W. 733,	C. B. Hart,	6511 Frankstown Ave., Wilkinsburg.
F. J. W. 734,	F. J. W. 734,	C. B. Hart,	6511 Frankstown Ave., Wilkinsburg.
F. J. W. 735,	F. J. W. 735,	A. Halliwell,	1800 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg,
F. J. W. 736,	F. J. W. 736,	T. W. Anderson,	Lulu Ave., Wilkinsburg,
F. J. W. 737,	F. J. W. 737,	Ohio & Pittsburg Milk Co.,	Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 738,	F. J. W. 738,	Jos. Groves,	Forbes St., Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 739,	F. J. W. 739,	Jos. Groves,	Forbes St., Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 740,	F. J. W. 740,	Edw. E. Rieck Co.,	Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 741,	F. J. W .741,	Edw. E. Rieck Co.,	Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 742,	F. J. W. 742,	Robert McFarland,	819 Rose Ave., Wilkinsburg,
F. J. W. 743,	F. J. W. 743,	H. C. Helling,	Ross and Mill Sts., Wilkinsburg,
F. J. W. 744,	F. J. W. 744,	J. Wilson,	Superior St., Wilkinsburg,
F. J. W. 745,	F. J. W. 745,	J. Wilson,	Superior St., Wilkinsburg,
F. J. W. 746,	F. J. W. 746,	Brushton Dairy,	7608-10 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg.
F. J. W. 747,	F. J. W. 747,	J. W. Duncan,	Braddock,
F. J. W. 748,	F. J. W. 748,	Robert Fox,	Braddock,
F. J. W. 750,	F. J. W. 750,	W. J. Lewis,	Braddock,
F. J. W. 751,	F. J. W. 751,	W. J. Lewis,	Braddock,
F. J. W. 752,	F. J. W. 752,	Ohio and Pittsburg Milk Co.,	Braddock,
F. J. W. 753,	F. J. W. 753,	Ohio and Pittsburg Milk Co.,	Braddock,
F. J. W. 754,	F. J. W. 754,	R. S. Cuttridge,	Braddock,
F. J. W. 755,	F. J. W. 755,	R. S. Cuttridge,	Braddock,
F. J. W. 756,	F. J. W. 756,	T. E. Bishoff,	Rankin,
F. J. W. 757,	F. J. W. 757,	A. Holberg,	North Braddock,
F. J. W. 758,	F. J. W. 758,	James Longher,	Hannatown,
F. J. W. 759,	F. J. W. 759,	P. H. Thieband,	Turtle Creek,
F. J. W. 760,	F. J. W. 760,	P. H. Thieband,	Turtle Creek,
F. J. W. 761,	F. J. W. 761,	Patrick Connetty,	Turtle Creek,
F. J. W. 762,	F. J. W. 762,	Ohio and Pittsburg Milk Co.,	Turtle Creek,
F. J. W. 763,	F. J. W. 763,	Ohio and Pittsburg Milk Co.,	Turtle Creek,
F. J. W. 764,	F. J. W. 764,	Barney Hide,	Turtle Creek,
F. J. W. 765,	F. J. W. 765,	John Hide,	Turtle Creek,
F. J. W. 766,	F. J. W. 766,	J. Schreib & Son,	East Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 767,	F. J. W. 767,	J. E. Boyle,	East Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 768,	F. J. W. 768,	J. E. Boyle,	East Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 769,	F. J. W. 769,	L. Shurk,	88 Larimer Ave., Turtle Creek,
F. J. W. 770,	F. J. W. 770,	Fred Mertz,	Wilmerding,
F. J. W. 771,	F. J. W. 771,	D. R. McKee,	Wilmerding,
F. J. W. 772,	F. J. W. 772,	F E. Lambie,	Pitcairn,
F. J. W. 773,	F. J. W. 773,	Wm. Naser,	Wilmerding,
F. J. W. 774,	F. J. W. 774,	T. J. Heskin,	East Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 775,	F. J. W. 775,	T. J. Heskin,	East Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 776,	F. J. W. 776,	N. E. Shomberg,	East Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 777,	F. J. W. 777,	W. L. Faber,	Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 778,	F. J. W. 778,	Thos. Colligen,	Pittsburg,

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS FOR AUGUST, 1908.

June, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Cream,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 26, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 13, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 13, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 13, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 13, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 13, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 13, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 13, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 13, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 13, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 13, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 13, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 15, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 15, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 15, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 15, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 15, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 15, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 15, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 15, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 15, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 15, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 15, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 15, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 15, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 15, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 15, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 15, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 15, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 15, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 15, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 15, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 15, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 15, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
F. J. W. 779,.	F. J. W. 779,	R. O. Gerber, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 780,.	F. J .W. 780,	R. O. Gerber, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 781,.	F. J. W. 781,	M. F. Klinzing, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 782,.	F. J. W. 782,	Wm. Colteryahn, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 784,.	F. J. W. 784,	Louis Ebenthauer, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 785,.	F. J. W. 785,	J. C. Lotz, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 786,.	F. J. W. 786,	F. C. Alderman, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 787,.	F. J. W. 787,	J. C. Hartley, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 789,.	F. J. W. 789,	R. O. Gerber, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 790,.	F. J. W. 790,	R. O. Gerber, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 791,.	F. J. W. 791,	Edw. E. Rieck Co., ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 792,.	F. J. W. 792,	Anton Mattre, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 793,.	F. J. W. 793,	John McMinn, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 794,.	F. J. W. 794,	H. W. Winterhalter, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 795,.	F. J. W. 795,	C. Moschel, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 796,.	F. J. W. 796,	A. Kuster, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 797,.	F. J. W. 797,	John Zimmerman, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 798,.	F. J. W. 798,	T. S. Smith, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 799,.	F. J. W. 799,	R. Rubenheim, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 823,.	F. J. W. 823,	Wm. Zenger, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 824,.	F. J. W. 824,	Wm. Zenger, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 825,.	F. J. W. 825,	Peter Schmitt, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 826,.	F. J. W. 826,	Peter Schmitt, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 827,.	F. J. W. 827,	Elizabeth Galvin, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 828,.	F. J. W. 828,	Elizabeth Galvin, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 831,.	F. J. W. 831,	Diamond Milk Co., ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 832,.	F. J. W. 832,	W. Friedl & Son, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 833,.	F. J. W. 833,	W. Friedl & Son, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 834,.	F. J. W. 834,	Thomas Maloney, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 835,.	F. J. W. 835,	Edw. E. Rieck Co., ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 836,.	F. J. W. 836,	Edw. E. Rieck Co., ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 837,.	F. J. W. 837,	The Ohio and Pittsburgh Milk Co.	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 838,.	F. J. W. 838,	Charles Gazzam, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 839,.	F. J. W. 839,	Jos. Buner & Son, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 840,.	F. J. W. 840,	McJunkin Straight Dairy Co.,	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 841,.	F. J. W. 841,	McJunkin Straight Dairy Co.,	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 842,.	F. J. W. 842,	J. Diefenbacher, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 843,.	F. J. W. 843,	J. Koch, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 844,.	F. J. W. 844,	Jos. Groves, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 845,.	F. J. W. 845,	Jos. Groves, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 846,.	F. J. W. 846,	Hartman Bros., ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 847,.	F. J. W. 847,	Hartman Bros., ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 848,.	F. J. W. 848,	C. Hess, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 849,.	F. J. W. 849,	C. Hess, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 850,.	F. J. W. 850,	McJunkin—Straight Dairy Co.,	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 851,.	F. J. W. 851,	McJunkin—Straight Dairy Co.,	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 852,.	F. J. W. 852,	Jos. Groves, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 853,.	F. J. W. 853,	Jos. Groves, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 854,.	F. J. W. 854,	Walker-Gordon Laboratory, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 855,.	F. J. W. 855,	Walker-Gordon Laboratory, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 856,.	F. J. W. 856,	Howard Graham, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 857,.	F. J. W. 857,	Howard Graham, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 858,.	F. J. W. 858,	Charles Knowlan, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 859,.	F. J. W. 859,	Louis Brady, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 860,.	F. J. W. 860,	W. H. Thompson, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 861,.	F. J. W. 861,	S. Fisher, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 862,.	F. J. W. 862,	S. Fisher, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 863,.	F. J. W. 863,	A. Greenman, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 864,.	F. J. W. 864,	A. A. Volmer, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 865,.	F. J. W. 865,	J. Wisenberg, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 866,.	F. J. W. 866,	S. Fisher, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 867,.	F. J. W. 867,	A. Richbaum, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 868,.	F. J. W. 868,	A. Richbaum, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 869,.	F. J. W. 869,	H. Fisher, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 870,.	F. J. W. 870,	A. Fine, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 871,.	F. J. W. 871,	A. Fine, ...	Pittsburg, ...
F. J. W. 872,.	640,	W. W. Pease, ...	Homestead, ...
F. J. W. 873,.	641,	W. W. Pease, ...	Homestead, ...
F. J. W. 874,.	642,	W. H. Edmonds, ...	Homestead, ...
F. J. W. 875,.	643,	W. H. Edmonds, ...	Homestead, ...
F. J. W. 876,.	644,	Andrew Saivitz, ...	Homestead, ...
F. J. W. 877,.	645,	V. H. Schultz, ...	Homestead, ...
F. J. W. 878,.	646,	V. H. Schultz, ...	Homestead, ...
F. J. W. 879,.	647,	W. Israel, ...	Homestead, ...
F. J. W. 880,.	648,	W. Israel, ...	Homestead, ...
F. J. W. 881,.	649,	Thos. McGeever, ...	Homestead, ...
F. J. W. 882,.	650,	Thos. McGeever, ...	Homestead, ...
F. J. W. 883,.	651,	M. O'Hare, ...	Homestead, ...
F. J. W. 884,.	652,	M. O'Hare, ...	Homestead, ...
F. J. W. 885,.	653,	R. Jacobson, ...	Homestead, ...
F. J. W. 886,.	654,	H. Saivitz, ...	Homestead, ...

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS FOR AUGUST, 1908.

June, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Cream,.....	June 17, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 17, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 17, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 17, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 17, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 17, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 17, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 17, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 17, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 17, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 17, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 17, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 17, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 17, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 17, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 17, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 17, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 17, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 17, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 22, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 22, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 22, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 22, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 22, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 22, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 22, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 22, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 22, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 22, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 22, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 22, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 22, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 22, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 22, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 22, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 22, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 22, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 22, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 22, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 24, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 24, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 24, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 24, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 24, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 24, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 24, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 24, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 24, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 24, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 24, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 24, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 24, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 24, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 24, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 24, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 24, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 24, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 24, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 24, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 24, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 24, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
F. J. W. 887,	655,	G. Crouch,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 888,	656,	A. Colteryahn,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 889,	657,	J. M. Bradshaw,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 890,	658,	John Kuzner,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 891,	659,	T. Hess,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 892,	660,	T. Hess,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 893,	661,	D. M. Reese,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 894,	662,	H. Lorenz,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 895,	663,	H. Lorenz,	Homestead,
McG. 749,	McG. 749,	C. P. Parish,	Braddock,
A. B. 859,	664,	F. McDonnal,	Homestead,
A. B. 860,	665,	V. H. Schultz,	Homestead,
A. B. 861,	666,	Thos. Ackerman,	Homestead,
A. B. 863,	668,	J. M. Bradshaw,	Homestead,
A. B. 864,	669,	G. A. Strecker,	Homestead,
A. B. 865,	670,	T. J. McGeever,	Homestead,
A. B. 866,	671,	Thos. Ackerman,	Homestead,
A. B. 867,	672,	Thos. Ackerman,	Homestead,
A. B. 868,	673,	Wm. Ruhl,	Homestead,
A. B. 869,	674,	D. Stilley,	Homestead,
A. B. 870,	675,	D. Stilley,	Homestead,
A. B. 871,	676,	Mary Baker,	Homestead,
A. B. 872,	677,	Jas. Evans,	Homestead,
A. B. 873,	678,	A. Hess,	Homestead,
A. B. 874,	679,	J. F. Allcock,	Homestead,
A. B. 875,	680,	H. Eckharth, Jr.,	Homestead,
A. B. 876,	681,	Joe. Greco,	Homestead,
A. B. 877,	A. B. 877,	Alex. Parks,	New Castle,
A. B. 878,	A. B. 878,	S. H. Thompson,	New Castle,
A. B. 879,	A. B. 879,	John Andea,	New Castle,
A. B. 880,	A. B. 880,	Ed. Robinson,	New Castle,
A. B. 881,	A. B. 881,	R. S. McCombs,	New Castle,
A. B. 882,	A. B. 882,	R. S. McCombs,	New Castle,
A. B. 883,	A. B. 883,	W. E. Bacon,	New Castle,
A. B. 884,	A. B. 884,	I. S. Mayberry,	New Castle,
A. B. 885,	A. B. 885,	J. H. Kerr,	New Castle,
A. B. 886,	A. B. 886,	J. H. Kerr,	New Castle,
A. B. 887,	A. B. 887,	S. C. Bury,	New Castle,
A. B. 888,	A. B. 888,	J. Bartsch,	New Castle,
A. B. 889,	A. B. 889,	S. C. Bury,	New Castle,
A. B. 890,	A. B. 890,	S. C. Bury,	New Castle,
A. B. 891,	A. B. 891,	F. F. Smith,	New Castle,
A. B. 892,	A. B. 892,	H. C. Robinson,	New Castle,
A. B. 893,	A. B. 893,	H. C. Robinson,	New Castle,
A. B. 894,	A. B. 894,	H. M. Hazen,	New Castle,
A. B. 895,	A. B. 895,	H. M. Hazen,	New Castle,
A. B. 896,	A. B. 896,	H. M. Hazen,	New Castle,
A. B. 897,	A. B. 897,	C. D. Miller,	New Castle,
A. B. 898,	A. B. 898,	W. C. McClaren,	New Castle,
A. B. 899,	A. B. 899,	E. C. Dodds,	New Castle,
A. B. 900,	A. B. 900,	E. C. Dodds,	New Castle,
A. B. 901,	A. B. 901,	S. Rubenson,	New Castle,
A. B. 902,	A. B. 902,	Chas. Hobb,	New Castle,
A. B. 903,	A. B. 903,	S. B. Fowel,	New Castle,
A. B. 904,	A. B. 904,	A. Kelner,	New Castle,
A. B. 905,	A. B. 905,	J. Nelson,	New Castle,
A. B. 906,	A. B. 906,	H. C. Wood,	New Castle,
A. B. 907,	A. B. 907,	F. J. Rosser,	New Castle,
A. B. 908,	A. B. 908,	Mrs. Anna Behrschmitt,	New Castle,
A. B. 909,	A. B. 909,	Mrs. Anna Behrschmitt,	New Castle,
A. B. 910,	A. B. 910,	J. Znoasky,	New Castle,
A. B. 911,	A. B. 911,	C. S. Irwin,	New Castle,
A. B. 912,	A. B. 912,	W. V. Rogers,	New Castle,
A. B. 913,	A. B. 913,	D. R. McKee,	New Castle,
A. B. 914,	A. B. 914,	D. R. McKee,	New Castle,
A. B. 915,	A. B. 915,	F. M. Pontiss,	New Castle,
A. B. 916,	A. B. 916,	Jerry Bauman,	New Castle,
A. B. 917,	A. B. 917,	Jerry Bauman,	New Castle,
A. B. 918,	A. B. 918,	Jerry Bauman,	New Castle,
A. B. 919,	A. B. 919,	Jean McLissih,	New Castle,
A. B. 920,	A. B. 920,	S. W. Gibson,	New Castle,
A. B. 921,	A. B. 921,	Perry McKibben,	New Castle,
G. M. P. 2227,	G. M. P. 2227.	C. E. Gleason,	New Castle,
G. M. P. 2228,	G. M. P. 2228.	W. Nowak,	New Castle,
G. M. P. 2229,	G. M. P. 2229.	J. W. Wilkinson,	New Castle,
G. M. P. 2230,	G. M. P. 2230.	W. B. Boyles,	New Castle,
G. M. P. 2231,	G. M. P. 2231.	Frank Mockel,	New Castle,
G. M. P. 2232,	G. M. P. 2232.	G. G. & J. A. Young,	New Castle,
G. M. P. 2233,	G. M. P. 2233.	S. S. Gibson,	New Castle,
G. M. P. 2234,	G. M. P. 2234.	H. G. Coates,	New Castle,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1908.

June, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Milk,	June 25, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 25, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 25, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 25, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 25, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 25, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 25, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 25, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 25, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 25, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 25, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 25, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 25, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 25, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 25, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 25, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 25, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 25, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 25, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 25, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 25, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 25, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 25, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 25, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 25, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 25, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 25, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 30, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 30, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 30, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 30, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 30, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 30, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 30, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 30, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 30, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 30, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 30, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 30, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 30, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 30, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 30, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 30, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 30, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1908.

June, 1908—Continued.

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.		What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.			
G. M. P. 2235,.	G. M. P. 2235,	Restaurant, Anderson Bros.,...	New Castle, ...	Milk,.....	June 30, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
G. M. P. 2236,.	G. M. P. 2236,	R. S. Clarke & Son, ...	New Castle, ...	Milk,.....	June 30, 1908, ...	Nc preservative detected.
G. M. P. 2237,.	G. M. P. 2237,	Fred Giensy, ...	New Castle, ...	Milk,.....	June 30, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
G. M. P. 2238,.	G. M. P. 2238,	J. Fee, ...	New Castle, ...	Milk,.....	June 30, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
G. M. P. 2239,.	G. M. P. 2239,	Mrs. M. Hanzig, ...	New Castle, ...	Milk,.....	June 30, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
G. M. P. 2240,.	G. M. P. 2240,	H. Black, ...	New Castle, ...	Milk,.....	June 30, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
G. M. P. 2241,.	G. M. P. 2241,	F. Buser, ...	New Castle, ...	Milk,.....	June 30, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
G. M. P. 2242,.	G. M. P. 2242,	W. J. Hertzell, ...	New Castle, ...	Milk,.....	June 30, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
G. M. P. 2243,.	G. M. P. 2243,	W. J. Hertzell, ...	New Castle, ...	Cream,.....	June 30, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
G. M. P. 2244,.	G. M. P. 2244,	Ross & Osborne, ...	New Castle, ...	Milk,.....	June 30, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
G. M. P. 2245,.	G. M. P. 2245,	Ross & Osborne, ...	New Castle, ...	Cream,.....	June 30, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
G. M. P. 2246,.	G. M. P. 2246,	East Side Butter Co., R. H. Weir, Prop.	New Castle, ...	Milk,.....	June 30, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
H. L. B. 2849,.	H. L. B. 2849,	R. B. May, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
H. L. B. 2850,.	H. L. B. 2850,	C. H. Kippel, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
H. L. B. 2851,.	H. L. B. 2851,	J. R. Dougherty, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
H. L. B. 2852,.	H. L. B. 2852,	C. H. Fleck, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
H. L. B. 2853,.	H. L. B. 2853,	C. H. Fleck, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
H. L. B. 2854,.	H. L. B. 2854,	C. C. Keith, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
H. L. B. 2855,.	H. L. B. 2855,	J. W. Beardsley, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
H. L. B. 2856,.	H. L. B. 2856,	W. C. Marks, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
H. L. B. 2857,.	H. L. B. 2857,	W. K. Hileman, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
H. L. B. 2858,.	H. L. B. 2858,	G. W. Hogan, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
H. L. B. 2859,.	H. L. B. 2859,	C. E. Rutherford, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
H. L. B. 2860,.	H. L. B. 2860,	C. E. Rutherford, ...	Altoona, ...	Cream,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
H. L. B. 2861,.	H. L. B. 2861,	C. E. Rutherford, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
H. L. B. 2862,.	H. L. B. 2862,	B. F. Hetrick, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
H. L. B. 2863,.	H. L. B. 2863,	J. H. Smith, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
H. L .B. 2864,.	H. L. B. 2864,	Fred. Stiffler, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
H. L. B. 2865,.	H. L. B. 2865,	H. C. Lampe Cream Co., ...	Altoona, ...	Cream	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
H. L. B. 2866,.	H. L. B. 2866,	H. C. Lampe Cream Co., ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
H. L. B. 2867,.	H. L. B. 2867,	J. G. Wood, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
H. L. B. 2868,.	H. L. B. 2868,	C. S. Bechtold, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
H. L. B. 2869,.	H. L. B. 2869,	W. W. Brown, ...	Altoona, ...	Cream,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
H. L. B. 2871,.	H. L. B. 2871,	W. W. Brown, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
H. L. B. 2872,.	H. L. B. 2872,	S. C. Hite, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
H. L. B. 2873,.	H. L. B. 2873,	E. E. Kreamer, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
H. L. B. 2874,.	H. L. B. 2874,	John Fisher, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
H. L. B. 2876,.	H. L. B. 2876,	G. A. Yeckley, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
H. L. B. 2877,.	H. L. B. 2877,	F. R. McMahon, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
H. L. B. 2878,.	H. L. B. 2878,	Mrs. M. Boedde, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
H. L. B. 2879,.	H. L. B. 2879,	Jos. Gagermeier, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
H. L. B. 2880,.	H. L. B. 2880,	G. H. Bames, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
H. L. B. 2881,.	H. L. B. 2881,	E. A. Caum, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2710, ...	McG. 2710, ...	H. W. Krause, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2711, ...	McG. 2711, ...	Geo. P. May, ...	Altoona, ...	Cream,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2712, ...	McG. 2712, ...	Geo. P. May, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2713, ...	McG. 2713, ...	H. N. Rines, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2714, ...	McG. 2714, ...	E. A. Caum, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2715, ...	McG. 2715, ...	R. L. Calvert, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2716, ...	McG. 2716, ...	T. A. Taylor, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2717, ...	McG. 2717, ...	R. T. Adams, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2718, ...	McG. 2718, ...	Mrs. Nellie Brown (milk depot)	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2719, ...	McG. 2719, ...	Frank Casidy (milk depot), ..	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2720, ...	McG. 2720, ...	J. E. Harshberger, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2721, ...	McG. 2721, ...	C. T. H. (milk depot), ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2722,.....	McG. 2722,....	T. E. Imler (milk depot), ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2723,.....	McG. 2723,....	Mrs. Mary Fray, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2724,.....	McG. 2724,....	Carl G. Taylor, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2725,.....	McG. 2725,....	F. W. Good, ...	Altoona, ...	Cream,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2726,.....	McG. 2726,....	F. W. Good, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2727,.....	McG. 2727,....	B. I. Brubaker, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2728,.....	McG. 2728,....	M. Morgan, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2729,.....	McG. 2729,....	D. R. Robinson, ...	Altoona, ...	Cream,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2730,.....	McG. 2730,....	D. R. Robinson, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2731,.....	McG. 2731,....	D. R. Robinson, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2732,.....	McG. 2732,....	James A. Honell, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2734,.....	McG. 2734,....	F. E. Mitchell, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2736,.....	McG. 2736,....	Peter Fisher, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2737,.....	McG. 2737,....	Mrs. Mary Robison (milk depot).	Altoona, ...			
McG. 2738,.....	McG. 2738,....	H. M. Helsel, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2739,.....	McG. 2739,....	T. M. Lyman, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2740,.....	McG. 2740,....	W. H. Hover, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2741,.....	McG. 2741,....	J. H. Waghner, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2742,.....	McG. 2742,....	Mrs. J. P. McCloskey (milk depot).	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2743,.....	McG. 2743,....	W. F. Yates, ...	Altoona, ...	Cream,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2744,.....	McG. 2744,....	W. H. Yeats, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2745,.....	McG. 2745,....	Peter Fisher, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
McG. 2746,.....	McG. 2746,....	T. G. Magee, ...	Altoona, ...	Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
McG. 2747,.....	McG. 2747,....	T. G. Magee, ...	Altoona, ...
McG. 2748,.....	McG. 2748,....	Carl E. Schmidt, ...	Altoona, ...
McG. 2749,.....	McG. 2749,....	Caroline Light, ...	Altoona, ...
McG. 2750,.....	McG. 2750,....	S. S. Edman, ...	Altoona, ...
McG. 2751,.....	McG. 2751,....	S. S. Edman, ...	Altoona, ...
McG. 2752,.....	McG. 2752,....	W. C. Marks, ...	Altoona, ...
McG. 2755,.....	McG. 2755,....	Sanitary Dairy Co., ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2756,.....	McG. 2756,....	Sanitary Dairy Co., ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2757,.....	McG. 2757,....	I. Sipe, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2758,.....	McG. 2758,....	Herman Shaw, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2759,.....	McG. 2759,....	Herman Shaw, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2760,.....	McG. 2760,....	Otto Engelboch, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2761,.....	McG. 2761,....	O. W. Wagoner, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2762,.....	McG. 2762,....	S. N. Hayes, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2763,.....	McG. 2763,....	W. D. Hening Kamp, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2764,.....	McG. 2764,....	H. F. Hayes, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2765,.....	McG. 2765,....	H. F. Hayes, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2766,.....	McG. 2766,....	Wm. Griffith, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2767,.....	McG. 2767,....	M. McCaliser, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2768,.....	McG. 2768,....	S. S. Wilson, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2769,.....	McG. 2769,....	Elmer Runnells, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2770,.....	McG. 2770,....	Elmer Runnells, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2771,.....	McG. 2771,....	J. W. Beckly, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2772,.....	McG. 2772,....	J. W. Beckly, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2773,.....	McG. 2773,....	Sanitary Dairy Co., ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2774,.....	McG. 2774,....	N. A. Horner, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2775,.....	McG. 2775,....	Earl Beam, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2776,.....	McG. 2776,....	Earl Beam, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2777,.....	McG. 2777,....	John Berger, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2778,.....	McG. 2778,....	John Berger, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2780,.....	686,.....	H. A. Shively, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2781,.....	687,.....	C. Schellerman, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2782,.....	688,.....	I. J. Berkel, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2783,.....	689,.....	B. W. Yaronick, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2784,.....	690,.....	G. H. Schaffer, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2785,.....	691,.....	G. H. Schaffer, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2786,.....	692,.....	P. Griffith, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2787,.....	693,.....	P. Griffith, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2788,.....	694,.....	A. G. Barker, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2789,.....	695,.....	Frank Terry, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2790,.....	696,.....	H. Schneider, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2791,.....	687,.....	S. E. Hagnas, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2792,.....	698,.....	Berkley & Co., ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2793,.....	699,.....	Berkley & Co., ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2794,.....	700,.....	I. Sipe, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2795,.....	701,.....	I. Sipe, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2796,.....	682,.....	Jos. White, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2797,.....	683,.....	Jos. White, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2798,.....	684,.....	J. W. Baker, ...	Johnstown, ...
McG. 2799,.....	685,.....	W. Harshler, ...	Johnstown, ...
H. L. B. 2882,.	H. L. B. 2882,	C. J. Brehm, ...	Johnstown, ...
H. L. B. 2883,.	H. L. B. 2883,	C. J. Brehm, ...	Johnstown, ...
H. L. B. 2885,.	H. L. B. 2885,	Morris Allon, ...	Johnstown, ...
H. L. B. 2886,.	H. L. B. 2886,	H. M. Shaver, ...	Johnstown, ...
H. L. B. 2887,.	H. L. B. 2887,	H. M. Shaver, ...	Johnstown, ...
H. L. B. 2888,.	H. L. B. 2888,	D. S. Rhoades, ...	Johnstown, ...
H. L. B. 2889,.	H. L. B. 2889,	D. S. Rhoades, ...	Johnstown, ...
H. L. B. 2890,.	H. L. B. 2890,	C. C. Grazier, ...	Johnstown, ...
H. L. B. 2891,.	H. L. B. 2891,	C. C. Grazier, ...	Johnstown, ...
H. L. B. 2892,.	H. L. B. 2892,	H. J. Schmidt, ...	Johnstown, ...
H. L. B. 2893,.	H. L. B. 2893,	H. J. Schmidt, ...	Johnstown, ...
H. L. B. 2894,.	H. L. B. 2894,	J. C. Felix, ...	Johnstown, ...
H. L. B. 2895,.	H. L. B. 2895,	J. C. Felix, ...	Johnstown, ...
H. L. B. 2896,.	H. L. B. 2896,	G. B. Stutsman, ...	Johnstown, ...
H. L. B. 2897,.	H. L. B. 2897,	Eli Benshoff, ...	Johnstown, ...
H. L. B. 2898,.	H. L. B. 2898,	Eli Benshoff, ...	Johnstown, ...
H. L. B. 2899,.	H. L. B. 2899,	R. Schellhammer, ...	Johnstown, ...
H. L. B. 2900,.	H. L. B. 2900,	H. E. Burkebile, ...	Johnstown, ...
H. L. B. 2902,.	H. L. B. 2902,	J. D. Delozier, ...	Tyrone, ...
H. L. B. 2903,.	H. L. B. 2903,	J. B. Campbell, ...	Tyrone, ...
H. L. B. 2904,.	H. L. B. 2904,	J. B. Campbell, ...	Tyrone, ...
H. L. B. 2905,.	H. L. B. 2905,	G. G. Grazier, ...	Tyrone, ...
H. L. B. 2906,.	H. L. B. 2906,	G. G. Grazier, ...	Tyrone, ...
H. L. B. 2907,.	H. L. B. 2907,	L. L. Peck, ...	Tyrone, ...
H. L. B. 2908,.	H. L. B. 2908,	L. L. Peck, ...	Tyrone, ...
H. L. B. 2909,.	H. L. B. 2909,	E. J. Garber, ...	Tyrone, ...
H. L. B. 2910,.	H. L. B. 2910,	W. S. Smith, ...	Tyrone, ...
H. L. B. 2911,.	H. L. B. 2911,	M. Schreiber, ...	Tyrone, ...
H. L. B. 2912,.	H. L. B. 2912,	N. Gates, ...	Tyrone, ...
H. L. B. 2913,.	H. L. B. 2913,	E. O. Cupp, ...	Tyrone, ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1908.

June, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 23, 1908	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 23, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	June 25, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
H. L. B. 2914,.	H. L. B. 2914,	W. E. Hoffman Co.,	Tyrone,
H. L. B. 2915,.	H. L. B. 2915,	W. E. Hoffman Co.,	Tyrone,
H. L. B. 2916,.	H. L. B. 2916,	N. C. Eyer,	Tyrone,
H. L. B. 2917,.	H. L. B. 2917,	J. N. Wonderly,	Tyrone,
C. C. L. 1496,.	2232,	Farmers' Dairy,	Pittston,
C. C. L. 1497,	2233,	Farmers' Dairy,	Pittston,
C. C. L. 1498,.	2231,	Joseph Lintner,	Pittston,
C. C L.. 1499,.	2234,	Joseph Lintner,	Pittston,
C. C. L. 1500,.	2235,	Joseph Lintner,	Pittston,
C. C. L. 1501,.	2230,	Joseph Lintner,	Pittston,
C. C. L. 1502,.	2236,	S. M. Smith & Son,	Pittston,
C. C. L. 1503,.	2237,	S. M. Smith & Son,	Pittston,
C. C. L. 1504,.	2238,	Tudor & Hibbs,	Pittston,
C. C. L. 1505,.	2239,	Tudor & Hibbs,	Pittston,
C. C. L. 1507,.	2240,	Wyoming Dairy,	Pittston,
C. C. L. 1508,.	2241,	H. B. Cocker,	Pittston,
C. C. L. 1508-A.	2242,	Wyoming Dairy,	Pittston,
C. C. L. 1509,.	2243,	H. E. Roselle,	Pittston,
C. C. L. 1510,.	2244,	H. E. Roselle,	Pittston,
C. C. L. 1511,.	2245,	H. E. Roselle,	Pittston,
C. C. L. 1512,	2246,	J. Rostock,	Pittston,
C. C. L. 1513,	2247,	J. Rostock,	Pittston,
C. C. L. 1514,	2248,	E. A. Cobb,	Pittston,
C. C. L. 1515,	2249,	E. A. Cobb,	Pittston,
C. C. L. 1516,	2250,	A. V. Coleman,	Pittston,
C. C. L. 1517,	2251,	A. V. Coleman,	Pittston,
C. C. L. 1518,	2252,	J. Reed,	Pittston,
C. C. L. 1519,	2253,	T. F. Cody,	Pittston,
C. C. L. 1520,	2254,	Mrs. John Boland,	Pittston,
C. C. L. 1521,	2255,	Geo. Smith,	Pittston,
C. C. L. 1522,	2256,	Thomas Howe,	Pittston,
C. C. L. 1523,	2257,	Thomas Howe,	Pittston,
C. C. L. 1524,	2258,	J. Cookley,	Pittston,
C. C. L. 1525,	2259,	P. Brown,	Pittston,
C. C. L. 1526,	2260,	P. Brown,	Pittston,
C. C. L. 1528,	2325,	H. A. Miller,	Sunbury,
C. C. L. 1529,	2326,	H. A. Miller,	Sunbury,
C. C. L. 1530,	2327,	W. Hockenbrock,	Sunbury,
C. C. L. 1531,	2328,	Jacob Delp,	Sunbury,
C. C. L. 1532,	2330,	Jacob Delp,	Sunbury,
C. C. L. 1533,	2329,	E. Rockefeller,	Sunbury,
C. C. L. 1534,	2331,	J. A. Lamb,	Sunbury,
C. C. L. 1535,	2332,	A. Mettler,	Sunbury,
C. C. L. 1536,	2333,	A. Mettler,	Sunbury,
C. C. L. 1537,	2334,	Sanitary Dairy Co.,	Sunbury,
C. C. L. 1538,	2335,	Sanitary Dairy Co.,	Sunbury,
C. C. L. 1540,	2336,	Green Meadow Dairy,	Sunbury,
C. C. L. 1541,	2337,	Keystone Dairy Co.,	Sunbury,
C. C. L. 1542,	2338,	Keystone Dairy Co.,	Sunbury,
C. C. L. 1543,	2339,	Keystone Dairy Co.,	Sunbury,
C. C. L. 1544,	2340,	B. F. Brown,	Sunbury,
C. C. L. 1545,	2341,	B. F. Brown,	Sunbury,
C. C. L. 1546,	2342,	J. Phillips,	Sunbury,
C. C. L. 1547,	2343,	J. Phillips,	Sunbury,
C. C. L. 1548,	2344,	S. D. Best,	Sunbury,
C. C. L. 1549,	2345,	Henry Seiffel,	Sunbury,
C. C. L. 1550,	2346,	Henry Seiffel,	Sunbury,
C. C. L. 1551,	2347,	Henry Seiffel,	Sunbury,
C. C. L. 1552,	2348,	H. L. Rockefeller,	Sunbury,
C. C. L. 1553,	2349,	H. L. Rockefeller,	Sunbury,
C. C. L. 1554,	2350,	E. W. Keller,	Sunbury,
C. C. L. 1554-A	2351,	E. W. Keller,	Sunbury,
C. C. L. 1556,	2352,	W. P. Speecer,	Sunbury,
C. C. L. 1557,	2353,	J. A. Hilbrish,	Northumberland,
C. C. L. 1558,	2354,	J. A. Hilbrish,	Northumberland,
C. C. L. 1559,	2355,	J. A. Hilbrish,	Northumberland,
C. C. L. 1560,	2356,	Morris Grady,	Northumberland,
C. C. L. 1561,	2357,	J. W. Diehl,	Northumberland,
C. C. L. 1562,	2358,	J. W. Diehl,	Northumberland,
C. C. L. 1563,	2359,	H. E. Geiss,	Northumberland,
C. C. L. 1564,	2360,	H. E. Geiss,	Northumberland,
C. C. L. 1565,	2361,	Anna Elliott,	Northumberland,
C. C. L. 1566,	2362,	Anna Elliott,	Northumberland,
C. C. L. 1567,	2363,	J. P. Mertz,	Northumberland,
C. C. L. 1568,	2364,	J. P. Mertz,	Northumberland,
W. A. H. 4097,	2261,	G. F. Probert,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4098,	2262,	G. F. Probert,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4099,	2263,	J. G. Merbroth,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4100,	2264,	J. G. Merbroth,	Hazleton,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1908.

June, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Milk,	June 30, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 30, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 30, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 30, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 19, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 19, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 19, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 19, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 19, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 19, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 19, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 19, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 19, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 19, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 19, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 19, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 19, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
W. A. H. 4101,	2265,	A. Redmer,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4102,	2266,	A. Richner,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4103,	2267,	A. L. Seidwell,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4104,	2268,	A. L. Seidwell,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4105,	2269,	J. D. Meitrote,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4106,	2270,	A. J. McHose,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4107,	2271,	P. Sweeney,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4108,	2272,	P. Sweeney,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4109,	2273,	R. S. Probert,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4110,	2274,	R. S. Probert,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4111,	2275,	J. O'Donnell,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4112,	2276,	W. S. Tray,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4113,	2277,	A. Pardee & Co.,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4114,	2278,	C. S. Flick,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4115,	2279,	Henry Kruff,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4116,	2280,	Henry Kruff,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4117,	2281,	P. Boyle,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4118,	2282,	A. S. Sippel,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4119,	2283,	E. D. Snyder,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4120,	2284,	E. D. Snyder,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4123,	2286,	C. Smith,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4124,	2287,	Joel Parsons,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4125,	2288,	Joel Parsons,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4126,	2289,	A. J. McHose,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4127,	2290,	C. Tressler,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4128,	2291,	C. Tressler,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4129,	2292,	J. A. Fuehrer,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4130,	2293,	R. J. Andrews,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4131,	2294,	R. J. Andrews,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4132,	2295,	A. Redmer,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4133,	2296,	Wm. Spencer,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4134,	2297,	Wm. Spencer,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4135,	2298,	Philip Fuehrer,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4136,	2299,	P. Sweeney,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4137,	2300,	G. B. M. Welsh,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4138,	2301,	G. B. Stackhouse,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4139,	2302,	R. D. Fowler,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4146,	2303,	H. J. Traub,	Bloomsburg,
W. A. H. 4147,	2304,	H. J. Traub,	Bloomsburg,
W. A. H. 4148,	2305,	C. E. Steel,	Bloomsburg,
W. A. H. 4149,	2306,	C. E. Steel,	Bloomsburg,
W. A. H. 4150,	2307,	A. P. Hagenbuch,	Bloomsburg,
W. A. H. 4151,	2308,	A. P. Hagenbuch,	Bloomsburg,
W. A. H. 4152,	2309,	J. Harris,	Bloomsburg,
W. A. H. 4153,	2310,	J. Harris,	Bloomsburg,
W. A. H. 4154,	2311,	Mary C. Wagner,	Bloomsburg,
W. A. H. 4155,	2312,	Mary C. Wagner,	Bloomsburg,
W. A. H. 4156,	2313,	W. A. Kressler,	Bloomsburg,
W. A. H. 4157,	2314,	W. A. Kressler,	Bloomsburg,
W. A. H. 4158,	2315,	C. H. McBride,	Bloomsburg,
W. A. H. 4159,	2316,	C. H. McBride,	Bloomsburg,
W. A. H. 4160,	2317,	A. V. Kressler,	Bloomsburg,
W. A. H. 4161,	2318,	A. V. Kressler,	Bloomsburg,
W. A. H. 4162,	2319,	E. Geiger,	Bloomsburg,
W. A. H. 4163,	2320,	E. Geiger,	Bloomsburg,
W. A. H. 4164,	2321,	T. S. Townsend,	Bloomsburg,
W. A. H. 4165,	2322,	T. S. Townsend,	Bloomsburg,
W. A. H. 4166,	2323,	H. F. Strausser,	Bloomsburg,
W. A. H. 4167,	2324,	H. F. Strausser,	Bloomsburg,
H. P. C. 4302,	4933,	Hotel Vendig,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4303,	4934,	Gimbel Bros.,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4305,	4936,	St. James Hotel,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4311,	4942,	Green's Hotel,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4314,	4945,	Boothby's Cafe,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4316,	4947,	Acker's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4318,	4949,	Broad St. Station,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4319,	4950,	Blank's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4322,	4953,	Zeisse's Cafe,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4323,	4954,	Continental Hotel,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4327,	4958,	Reading Terminal,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4328,	4959,	L'Aiglon Cafe,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4330,	4961,	John Wanamaker,	Philadelphia,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1908.

June, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	June 18, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
H. P. C. 4338,	4970,	Bingham House,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4341,	4973,	Hotel Walton,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4350,	4982,	Hotel Majestic,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4356,	4988,	Colonnade Hotel,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4358,	4990,	Shutter's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4363,	4995,	Blum Bros.,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4364,	4996,	Broad Street Station,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4366	4998,	Bellevue-Stratford,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4368,	5000,	Dooner's Hotel,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4371,	5003,	Hotel Plaza,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4379,	5011,	Hotel Hanover,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4382,	5014,	Ideal Rest Club,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4384,	5016,	Windsor Hotel,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4385,	5017,	Hotel Hanover,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4388,	5020,	Strawbridge & Clothier,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4390,	5022,	Rittenhouse Cafe,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4375,	5007,	Girard Avenue Cafe,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4376,	5008,	Hotel Columbia,	Philadelphia,
A. B. 922,	A. B. 922,	W. P. Merry,	Sharpsville,
A. B. 923,	A. B. 923,	W. P. Merry,	Sharpsville,
A. B. 924,	A. B. 924,	C. A. Totten,	Sharpsville,
A. B. 925,	A. B. 925,	C. A. Totten,	Sharpsville,
A. B. 926,	A. B. 926,	W. G. Kranz,	Sharpsville,
A. B. 927,	A. B. 927,	W. G. Kranz,	Sharpsville,
A. B. 928,	A. B. 928,	L. C. Rathburn,	Sharpsville,
A. B. 929,	A. B. 929,	L. C. Rathburn,	Sharpsville,
A. B. 930,	A. B. 930,	Mead Wilson,	Sharpsville,
A. B. 931,	A. B. 931,	Mrs. Henry Pritchard,	Sharpsville,
A. B. 932,	A. B. 932,	W. T. Vernon,	Sharpsville,
A. B. 933,	A. B. 933,	W. T. Vernon,	Sharpsville,
A. B. 934,	A. B. 934,	Rathburn & Wheeler,	Sharpsville,
A. B. 935,	A. B. 935,	Rathburn & Wheeler,	Sharpsville,
A. B. 936,	A. B. 936,	W. T. Vernon,	Sharpsville,
A. B. 944,	A. B. 944,	A. J. Robinson,	Greenville,
A. B. 945,	A. B. 945,	A. J. Robinson,	Greenville,
A. B. 946,	A. B. 946,	J. A. Mahan,	Greenville,
A. B. 947,	A. B. 947,	J. A. Mahan,	Greenville,
A. B. 948,	A. B. 948,	Wm. M. Cossit,	Greenville,
A. B. 949,	A. B. 949,	Wm. M. Cossit,	Greenville,
A. B. 950,	A. B. 950,	O. H. Muntz,	Greenville,
A. B. 951,	A. B. 951,	E. Brown,	Greenville,
A. B. 952,	A. B. 952,	E. Brown,	Greenville,
A. B. 953,	A. B. 953,	J. W. Nelson,	Greenville,
A. B. 954,	A. B. 954,	C. F. Boyer,	Greenville,
A. B. 955,	A. B. 955,	S. W. Dingmon,	Greenville,
A. B. 956,	A. B. 956,	Wm. Boulger,	Greenville,
A. B. 957,	A. B. 957,	Tom Mahan,	Greenville,
A. B. 958,	A. B. 958,	Tom Mahan,	Greenville,
A. B. 959,	A. B. 959,	I. W. Jones,	Greenville,
A. B. 960,	A. B. 960,	E. S. Reichard,	Greenville,
A. B. 937,	A. B. 937,	Fred Ryser,	So. Sharon,
A. B. 938,	A. B. 938,	Adam Frank,	So. Sharon,
A. B. 939,	A. B. 939,	Geo. S. Luce,	So. Sharon,
A. B. 940,	A. B. 940,	Harry L. Jackson,	So. Sharon,
A. B. 941,	A. B. 941,	E. D. Owens,	So. Sharon,
A. B. 942,	A. B. 942,	R. E. Oakes,	So. Sharon,
A. B. 943,	A. B. 943,	John McConnell,	So. Sharon,
G. M. P. 2247,	G. M. P. 2247,	H. B. Fidler,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2248,	G. M. P. 2248,	J. D. Biggins,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2249,	G. M. P. 2249,	J. D. Biggins,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2250,	G. M. P. 2250,	W. K. Harry,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2251,	G. M. P. 2251,	L. J. Kepner,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2252,	G. M. P. 2252,	T. A. Jones,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2253,	G. M. P. 2253,	T. A. Jones,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2254,	G. M. P. 2254,	R. A. Luse,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2255,	G. M. P. 2255,	R. A. Luse,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2256,	G. M. P. 2256,	Wade B. Jones,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2257,	G. M. P. 2257,	Wade B. Jones,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2258,	G. M. P. 2258,	Mrs. E. H. Byers,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2259,	G. M. P. 2259,	Mrs. E. H. Byers,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2260,	G. M. P. 2260,	C. W. Ruser,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2261,	G. M. P. 2261,	R. W. Hull,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2262,	G. M. P. 2262,	R. W. Hull,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2263,	G. M. P. 2263,	G. G. Stubble,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2264,	G. M. P. 2264,	Hayes Smith,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2265,	G. M. P. 2265,	W. K. Harry,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2266,	G. M. P. 2266,	S. E. Custer,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2267,	G. M. P. 2267,	S. E. Custer,	Sharon,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1908.

July, 1908.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Cream,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 6, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 7, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 7, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 8, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 8, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 11, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 14, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 15, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 15, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 16, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 17, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 13, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 13, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
G. M. P. 2268,.	G. M. P. 2268.	Wm. Johnson,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2269,.	G. M. P. 2269.	Sam. Froehlich,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2270,.	G. M. P. 2270.	J. J. Winner,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2271,.	G. M. P. 2271.	J. J. Winner,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2272,.	G. M. P. 2272.	W. McIntyre & Son,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2273,.	G. M. P. 2273.	A. W. Messer & Son,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2274,.	G. M. P. 2274.	A. W. Messer & Son,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2275,.	G. M. P. 2275.	Nye Custer,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2276,.	G. M. P. 2276.	R. F. Miller & Co.,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2277,.	G. M. P. 2277.	R. F. Miller & Co.,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2278,.	G. M. P. 2278.	A. G. Price,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2279,.	G. M. P. 2279.	R. A. Luse,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2280,.	G. M. P. 2280.	H. B. Hasson,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2281,.	G. M. P. 2281.	H. B. Hasson,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2282,.	G. M. P. 2282.	J. B. Cole,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2283,.	G. M. P. 2283.	Mrs. Henry Pritchard,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2284,.	G. M. P. 2284.	J. D. Briggen & Son,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2285,.	G. M. P. 2285.	J. D. Briggen & Son,	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2286,.	G. M. P. 2286.	Keystone Ice Cream Co., Ralph Robinson, Prop.	Sharon,
G. M. P. 2287,.	G. M. P. 2287.	Geo. B. Acuff,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2288,.	G. M. P. 2288.	Geo. B. Acuff,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2289,.	G. M. P. 2289.	Albert Roha,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2290,.	G. M. P. 2290.	Albert Roha,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2291,.	G. M. P. 2291.	B. C. Van Horn,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2292,.	G. M. P. 2292.	Edward M. Roha,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2293,.	G. M. P. 2293.	Edward M. Roha,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2294,.	G. M. P. 2294.	Alvan Shartle,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2295,.	G. M. P. 2295.	Alvan Shartle,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2296,.	G. M. P. 2296.	A. H. Huber,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2297,.	G. M. P. 2297.	D. Deforest,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2298,.	G. M. P. 2298.	D. Deforest,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2299,.	G. M. P. 2299.	A. Wilson Hamilton,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2300,.	G. M. P. 2300.	S. E. Bentley,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2301,.	G. M. P. 2301.	J. A. Stewart,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2302,.	G. M. P. 2302.	J. Willis Limber,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2303,.	G. M. P. 2303.	J. Willis Limber,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2304,.	G. M. P. 2304.	J. S. Johnston,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2305,.	G. M. P. 2305.	J. S. Johnston,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2306,.	G. M. P. 2306.	F. X. Chalot,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2307,.	G. M. P. 2307.	F. X. Chalot,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2308,.	G. M. P. 2308.	Geo. B. Acuff,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2309,.	G. M. P. 2309.	Geo. B. Acuff,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2310,.	G. M. P. 2310.	Chas. A. Wright,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2311,.	G. M. P. 2311.	Chas. A. Wright,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2312,.	G. M. P. 2312.	Thurston & O'Day,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2313,.	G. M. P. 2313.	Thurston & O'Day,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2314,.	G. M. P. 2314.	J. B. Charlow,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2315,.	G. M. P. 2315.	Thurston & O'Day,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2316,.	G. M. P. 2316.	Thurston & O'Day,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2317,.	G. M. P. 2317.	C. P. Belden,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2318,.	G. M. P. 2318.	J. L. Jacobs,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2319,.	G. M. P. 2319.	J. L. Jacobs,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2320,.	G. M. P. 2320.	The Crawford Dairy Co.,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2321,.	G. M. P. 2321.	The Crawford Dairy Co.,	Meadville,
G. M. P. 2380,.	G. M. P. 2380.	J. P. Heitzman,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2381,.	G. M. P. 2381.	J. P. Heitzman,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2382,.	G. M. P. 2382.	E. C. M. A. No. 18,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2383,.	G. M. P. 2383.	E. C. M. A. No. 18,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2384,.	G. M. P. 2384.	R. L. Sedgwick,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2385,.	G. M. P. 2385.	R. L. Sedgwick,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2386,.	G. M. P. 2386.	Benner Dairy,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2387,.	G. M. P. 2387.	E. C. M. A. No. 13,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2388,.	G. M. P. 2388.	E. C. M. A. No. 13,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2389,.	G. M. P. 2389.	J. J. Loesch,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2390,.	G. M. P. 2390.	E. W. Arbuckle,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2391,.	G. M. P. 2391.	N. Miller,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2392,.	G. M. P. 2392.	J. G. Yochim,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2393,.	G. M. P. 2393.	F. Garske,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2394,.	G. M. P. 2394.	J. S. Rinderle,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2395,.	G. M. P. 2395.	E. C. Ripley,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2396,.	G. M. P. 2396.	E. C. Ripley,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2397,.	G. M. P. 2397.	J. Schweinhardt,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2398,.	G. M. P. 2398.	E. C. M. A. No. 16,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2399,.	G. M. P. 2399.	E. C. M. A. No. 16,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2400,.	G. M. P. 2400.	A. M. Martin,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2401,.	G. M. P. 2401.	A. M. Martin,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2402,.	G. M. P. 2402.	Nellis Bros.,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2403,.	G. M. P. 2403.	Nellis Bros.,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2404,.	G. M. P. 2404.	Nellis Bros.,	Erie,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1908.

July, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 1, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 2, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
G. M. P. 2405,	G. M. P. 2405,	P. H. Yochim,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2406,	G. M. P. 2406,	E. P. Martin.	Erie,
G. M. P. 2407,	G. M. P. 2407,	E. P. Martin,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2408,	G. M. P. 2408,	Peter Biebel,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2409,	G. M. P. 2409,	E. C. M. A. No. 17,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2410,	G. M. P. 2410,	Jos. W. Schauble,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2411,	G. M. P. 2411,	S. W. Hunt,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2412,	G. M. P. 2412,	S. W. Hunt,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2413,	G. M. P. 2413,	E. C. M. A. No. 20,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2414,	G. M. P. 2414,	E. C. M. A. No. 20,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2415,	G. M. P. 2415,	S. Engesser,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2416,	G. M. P. 2416,	N. Waldinger,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2417,	G. M. P. 2417,	C. M. Fromknecht,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2418,	G. M. P. 2418,	F. Wurst,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2419,	G. M. P. 2419,	F. Wurst,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2420,	G. M. P. 2420,	Louis Gruner,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2421,	G. M. P. 2421,	E. C. M. A. No. 11,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2422,	G. M. P. 2422,	E. C. M. A. No. 11,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2423,	G. M. P. 2423,	August Senger,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2424,	G. M. P. 2424,	E. C. M. A. No. 17,	Erie,
G. M. P. 2425,	G. M. P. 2425,	Jos. W. Schauble,	Erie,
A. B. 1020,	A. B. 1020,	F. C. Benner,	Erie,
A. B. 1021,	A. B. 1021,	F. C. Benner,	Erie,
A. B. 1022,	A. B. 1022,	E. C. M. A. No. 2,	Erie,
A. B. 1023,	A. B. 1023,	E. C. M. A. No. 2,	Erie,
A. B. 1024,	A. B. 1024,	L. Weschler,	Erie,
A. B. 1025,	A. B. 1025,	L. Weschler,	Erie,
A. B. 1026,	A. B. 1026,	Finnegan Bros.	Erie,
A. B. 1027,	A. B. 1027,	S. E. Rockwell,	Erie,
A. B. 1028,	A. B. 1028,	Mrs. H. M. Lorsen,	Erie,
A. B. 1029,	A. B. 1029,	E. F. Gerlock,	Erie,
A. B. 1030,	A. B. 1030,	C. W. Stewart,	Erie,
A. B. 1031,	A. B. 1031,	L. Werren,	Erie,
A. B. 1032,	A. B. 1032,	S. B. Cook,	Erie,
A. B. 1033,	A. B. 1033,	S. B. Cook,	Erie,
A. B. 1034,	A. B. 1034,	G. J. Sutter,	Erie,
A. B. 1035,	A. B. 1035,	B. J. Cansgrove,	Erie,
A. B. 1036,	A. B. 1036,	E. C. M. A. (E. M. Tate, driver).	Erie,
A. B. 1037,	A. B. 1037,	E. C. M. A. (E. M. Tate, driver).	Erie,
A. B. 1038,	A. B. 1038,	J. Pollock,	Erie,
A. B. 1039,	A. B. 1039,	J. Pollock,	Erie,
A. B. 1040,	A. B. 1040,	F. G. Benner,	Erie,
A. B. 1041,	A. B. 1041,	F. G. Benner.	Erie,
A. B. 1042,	A. B. 1042,	F. G. Benner.	Erie,
A. B. 1043,	A. B. 1043,	E. C. M. A. (J. P. Tate, driver).	Erie,
A. B. 1044,	A. B. 1044,	E. C. M. A. (J. P. Tate, driver).	Erie,
A. B. 1045,	A. B. 1045,	E. Holman,	Erie,
A. B. 1046,	A. B. 1046,	A. Ceechim,	Erie,
A. B. 1047,	A. B. 1047,	F. A. Wagner,	Erie,
A. B. 1048,	A. B. 1048,	F. G. Benner,	Erie,
A. B. 1049,	A. B. 1049,	E. C. M. A. (G. Kuntz, driver).	Erie,
A. B. 1050,	A. B. 1050,	E. C. M. A. (G. Kuntz, driver).	Erie,
A. B. 1051,	A. B. 1051,	J. Kaufman,	Erie,
A. B. 1052,	A. B. 1052,	E. C. M. A. (F. A. Schumacher, driver).	Erie,
A. B. 1053,	A. B. 1053,	E. C. M. A. (E. B. Porter, driver).	Erie,
A. B. 1054,	A. B. 1054,	E. C. M. A. (E. B. Porter, driver).	Erie,
A. B. 1055,	A. B. 1055,	S. E. Smith,	Erie,
A. B. 1056,	A. B. 1056,	S. E. Smith,	Erie,
A. B. 1057,	A. B. 1057,	E. C. M. A. (Geo. Alexander, driver).	Erie,
A. B. 1058,	A. B. 1058,	E. C. M. A. (Geo. Alexander, driver).	Erie,
A. B. 1059,	A. B. 1059,	A. M. Young,	Erie,
A. B. 1060,	A. B. 1060,	A. M. Young,	Erie,
A. B. 1061,	A. B. 1061,	Joe Honard,	Erie,
A. B. 1062,	A. B. 1062,	S. B. Austin,	Erie,
A. B. 1063,	A. B. 1063,	A. Davison,	Erie,
A. B. 1064,	A. B. 1064,	Joe Schauble,	Erie,
E. P. L. 1,	E. P. L. 1,	E. C. M. A. No. 9,	Erie,
E. P. L. 2,	E. P. L. 2,	E. C. M. A. No. 1,	Erie,
E. P. L. 3,	E. P. L. 3,	E. C. M. A. No. 1,	Erie,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1908.

July, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Milk,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Milk,	July 9, 1908,	No preservative detected.
Cream

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
E. P. L. 4,....	E. P. L. 4,...	E. C. M. A. No. 23, ...	Erie, ...
E. P. L. 4½,..	E. P. L. 4½,..	E. C. M. A. No. 23, ...	Erie, ...
E. P. L. 5,....	E. P. L. 5,...	E. Tarbell, ...	Erie, ...
E. P. L. 6,....	E. P. L. 6,...	E. Tarbell, ...	Erie, ...
E. P. L. 7,....	E. P. L. 7,...	F. G. Benner, ...	Erie, ...
E. P. L. 8,....	E. P. L. 8,...	A. C. Loeffel, ...	Erie, ...
E. P. L. 9,....	E. P. L. 9,...	B. D. Love, ...	Erie, ...
E. P. L. 10,...	E. P. L. 10,..	E. C. M. A. (Sam. Sullivan, driver).	Erie, ...
E. P. L. 11,...	E. P. L. 11,..	E. C. M. A. (J. F. Felbinger, driver).	Erie, ...
E. P. L. 12,...	E. P. L. 12,..	E. C. M. A. (Chas. Benson, driver).	Erie, ...
E. P. L. 13,...	E. P. L. 13,..	B. D. Love, ...	Erie, ...
E. P. L. 14,...	E. P. L. 14,..	Aug. Hey, ...	Erie, ...
E. P. L. 15,...	E. P. L. 15,..	F. Helman, ...	Erie, ...
E. P. L. 16,...	E. P. L. 16,..	O. E. Von Busick, ...	Erie, ...
E. P. L. 17,...	E. P. L. 17,..	H. A. Nick, ...	Erie, ...
E. P. L. 18,...	E. P. L. 18,..	Geo. B. Kuntz, ...	Erie, ...

Oleomargarine, No Cases,

H. P. C. 4219,	2021,.....	Gimbel Bros., ...	9th & Chestnut Sts., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4222,	2023,.....	J. Otis Paul & Co., ...	219 Callowhill St., Phila., ...

Oleomargarine, No Cases,

S. M. R. 6556,	2370,.....	Hiram Fulmer, ...	Spring City, ...
S. M. R. 6557,	2371,.....	Marvin Miltebeitle, ...	Near Spring City, ...

PURE FOOD SAMPLES COMPLYING

W. A. H. 3950,	W. A. H. 3950	Shaffer & Co., ...	Sunbury, ...
W. A. H. 3962,	W. A. H. 3962	B. F. Brown, ...	Sunbury, ...
W. A. H. 3969,	W. A. H. 3969	J. H. Eisenhart, ...	Shamokin, ...
W. A. H. 3984,	W. A. H. 3984	E. W. Prowant, ...	Lewisburg, ...
W. A. H. 3985,	W. A. H. 3985	A. C. Follmer, ...	Lewisburg, ...
W. A. H. 3986,	W. A. H. 3986	C. W. Oedt, ...	Lewisburg, ...
W. A. H. 3987,	W. A. H. 3987	P. B. Steininger, ...	Lewisburg, ...
H. L. B. 2809,.	H. L. B. 2809,	H. W. Biddle, ...	Osceola Mills, ...
H. L. B. 2810,.	H. L. B. 2810,	Fulton Bros., ...	Osceola Mills, ...
H. L. B. 2811,.	H. L. B. 2811,	George E. Brown, ...	Osceola Mills, ...
H. L. B. 2813,.	H. L. B. 2813,	McFarren Bros., ...	Osceola Mills, ...
H. L. B. 2815,.	H. L. B. 2815,	Bickford Store Co., ...	Curwensville, ...
H. L. B. 2817,.	H. L. B. 2817,	Bloom & Kline, ...	Curwensville, ...
H. L. B. 2819,.	H. L. B. 2819,	Fred. J. Dyer & Co., ...	Curwensville, ...
H. L. B. 2822,.	H. L. B. 2822,	Ross & Woods, ...	Clearfield, ...
H. L. B. 2828,.	H. L. B. 2828,	J. P. Martin, ...	Roaring Springs, ...
H. L. B. 2830,.	H. L. B. 2830,	H. M. Barl & Co., ...	Roaring Springs, ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1908.

July, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Milk,.....	July 9, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream, ...	July 9, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	July 9, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Cream,...	July 9, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	July 9, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	July 9, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	July 9, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	July 9, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	July 9, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	July 9, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	July 9, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	July 9, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	July 9, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	July 9, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.
Milk,.....	July 9, 1908, ...	No preservative detected.

May, 1908.

Oleomargarine, ...	May 13, 1908, ...	Uncolored oleomargarine.
Oleomargarine, ...	May 14, 1908, ...	Uncolored oleomargarine.

June, 1908.

Oleomargarine, ...	June 16, 1908, ...	Uncolored oleomargarine.
Oleomargarine, ...	June 16, 1908, ...	Uncolored oleomargarine.

WITH RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Canned pumpkin, ...	Golf Canning Co., Rome, N. Y., ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned rhubarb, ...	Packed by William Laning & Son, Bridgeton, N. J.	No adulteration detected.
Canned beets, ...	Wm. McKinley Canning Co., Lenox, N. Y.	No adulteration detected.
Canned peas, ...	"Petitte Pois." United States Canning Co.	No adulteration detected.
Canned corned cod, ..	Burnham & Morrill Co., Portland, Me.	No adulteration detected.
Canned corn, ...	Packed for Reeves, Parvin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Deviled crabs, ...	McMensmin & Co., Hampton, Va., ..	No adulteration detected.
Canned baked beans,.	Heinz's Baked Beans, with Tomato Sauce.	No adulteration detected.
Canned corn, ...	Varick Sweet Corn, ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned pork and beans.	Vancamp's Pork and Beans, ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned tomatoes, ...	J. Colby Smith & Son, Willow Grove, Del.	No adulteration detected.
Potted tongue, ...	Rex Potted Tongue, ...	No adulteration detected.
Ground mustard, ...	Packed for George Bubb & Sons, Williamsport, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Canned baked beans,.	Beech Nut Packing Co., Canajoharie, N. Y.	No adulteration detected.
Canned beans, ...	Rochester Preserving Co., Rochester, N. Y.	No adulteration detected.
Canned tomato soup,.	Joseph Campbell Co., Camden, N. J.,	No adulteration detected.
Canned tomato soup,.	P. J. Ritter Conserve Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	No adulteration detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

PURE FOOD SAMPLES

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
H. L. B. 2831,.	H. L. B. 2831,	A. M. Baker, ...	Roaring Springs, ...
H. L. B. 2832,.	H. L. B. 2832,	D. R. P. Gilliland, ...	Roaring Springs, ...
H. L. B. 2833,.	H. L. B. 2833,	F. J. Seidel, ...	904 Fifth Ave., Altoona, ...
H. L. B. 2834,.	H. L. B. 2834,	G. W. Young, ...	700 Fifth Ave., Altoona, ...
H. L. B. 2835,.	H. L. B. 2835,	T. D. Hughes, ...	622 Sixth Ave., Altoona, ...
H. L. B. 2836,.	H. L. B. 2836,	The Gem Grocery Store, ...	623 Seventh Ave., Altoona, ...
H. L. B. 2837,.	H. L. B. 2837,	W. R. Gamble & Co., ...	1231 Seventh Ave., Altoona, ...
H. L. B. 2838,.	H. L. B. 2838,	H. B. Ayers, ...	Philipsburg, ...
H. L. B. 2839,.	H. L. B. 2839,	Philips & Ayers, ...	Philipsburg, ...
H. L. B. 2840,.	H. L. B. 2840,	Alfred Jones, ...	Philipsburg, ...
H. L. B. 2841,.	H. L. B. 2841,	Baltic Supply Co., ...	Philipsburg, ...
H. L. B. 2842,.	H. L. B. 2842,	Central Trading Corporation,..	Philipsburg, ...
H. L. B. 2843,.	H. L. B. 2843,	Winburne Bargain Store, M. Garfinkel.	Winburne, ...
H. L. B. 2845,.	H. L. B. 2845,	Jacob Goss, ...	Winburne, ...
H. L. B. 2846,.	H. L. B. 2846,	Somerville & Co., ...	Winburne, ...
H. L. B. 2847,.	H. L. B. 2847,	Oregon Mercantile Co., C. C. Nelson, Mgr.	Philipsburg, ...
H. L. B. 2848,.	H. L. B. 2848,	Emery Grocery Co., ...	Philipsburg, ...
H. L. B. 2918,	702,.....	L. R. Raplogle, ...	Altoona, ...
H. L. B. 2919,	708,.....	G. A. Rodgers, ...	Altoona, ...
H. L. B. 2920,	703,.....	F. W. Gaines, ...	Altoona, ...
H. L. B. 2921,	704,.....	Frank Yon Grocery Co., ...	Altoona, ...
H. L. B. 2922,	705,.....	The Gem Grocery Co., ...	Altoona, ...
H. L. B. 2923,	707,.....	H. C. Deshong, ...	Altoona, ...
H. L. B. 2924,	706,.....	Wm. Bigley, ...	Altoona, ...
H. L. B. 2926,	710,.....	D. H. Moseman, ...	Lancaster, ...
J. J. 151,.....	J. J. 151,.....	Eckert Meat Stand, ...	102 Diamond Market House, Pittsburg.
A. B. 783,.....	A. B. 783,....	D. Gething, ...	Sharon, ...
A. B. 784,.....	A. B. 784,....	American Co-operative Ass'n,	Sharon, ...
A. B. 785,.....	A. B. 785,....	American Co-operative Ass'n,	Sharon, ...
A. B. 786,.....	A. B. 786,....	A. C. Porter, ...	Sharon, ...
A. B. 787,.....	A. B. 787,....	J. R. Robinson, ...	Sharon, ...
A. B. 788,.....	A. B. 788,....	J. R. Robinson, ...	Sharon, ...
A. B. 789,.....	A. B. 789,....	L. L. Anderson, ...	Sharon, ...
A. B. 790,.....	A. B. 790,.....	Spencer & Lowonden, ...	Sharon, ...
A. B. 791,.....	A. B. 791,....	E. Surie, ...	Sharon, ...
A. B. 792,.....	A. B. 792,....	James Murphy, ...	Sharon, ...
A. B. 793,.....	A. B. 793,....	Donaldson & Sons, ...	Sharon, ...
A. B. 794,.....	A. B. 794,....	Donaldson & Sons, ...	Sharon, ...
A. B. 795,.....	A. B. 795,....	D. Gethring, ...	Sharon, ...
A. B. 796,.....	A. B. 796,....	D. A. Clepper, ...	Sharon, ...
A. B. 797,.....	A. B. 797,....	D. A. Clepper, ...	Sharon, ...
A. B. 798,.....	A. B. 798,....	L. Rodecker, ...	Sharon, ...
A. B. 799,.....	A. B. 799,....	L. Rodecker, ...	Sharon, ...
A. B. 800,.....	A. B. 800,....	American Co-operative Ass'n,	Sharon, ...
A. B. 801,.....	A. B. 801,....	A. C. Porter, ...	Sharon, ...
A. B. 802,.....	A. B. 802,....	L. L. Anderson, ...	Sharon, ...
A. B. 803,.....	A. B. 803,....	Spencer & Lowonden, ...	Sharon, ...
A. B. 806,.....	A. B. 805,....	Public Grocery Supply Co., ..	Erie, ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1908.

—CONTINUED.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Canned salmon, ...	Packed by Thlinket Packing and Trading Co., Fenter Bay, Alaska.	No adulteration detected.
Canned pork and beans.	Armour & Company, ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned sugar corn, ..	H. C. Hemingway & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.	According to label.
Canned tomato soup,.	H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburg, Pa., ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned blackberries,..	W. F. Assan Canning Co., Baltimore, Md.	No adulteration detected.
Canned roast beef, ...	Libby, McNeil & Libby, Chicago, U. S. A.	No adulteration detected.
Bologna, ...	May 28, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Deviled crabs, ...	McMenamin & Co., Hampton, Va.,..	No adulteration detected.
Canned sugar corn, ..	R. C. Williams & Co. (Distributors), New York City, N. Y.	No adulteration detected.
Potted meat, ...	"Ham flavor," The Cudahy Packing Co., U. S. A.	No adulteration detected.
Vienna sausage, ...	Armour Packing Co., Kansas City, U. S. A.	No adulteration detected.
Veal loaf, ...	Armour & Co., Chicago, ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned sugar corn, ..	The Martinsville Canning Co., Martinsville, Ind.	No adulteration detected.
Canned tomatoes, ...	Brand controlled by Gibbs Preserving Co., Baltimore, Md. Jno. T. Mitchell & Co., Baltimore, Md.	No adulteration detected.
Canned chicken soup,.	The Van Camp Packing Co., Indianapolis, U. S. A.	No adulteration detected.
Canned tomatoes, ...	Packed by H. B. Messenger, Federalsburg, Md.	No adulteration detected.
Chicken loaf, ...	Armour & Co., Chicago, ...	No adulteration detected.
Sweet gherkins, ...	Lutz & Schramm, Allegheny, Pa., ..	No adulteration detected.
Sweet pickles, ...	The Williams Bros. Co., Detroit, Mich.	No adulteration detected.
Sweet pickles, ...	Cruikshank's, ...	No adulteration detected.
Sweet pickles, ...	Wm. Vaughan Co., Detroit, Mich., ..	No adulteration detected.
Pickles, ...	Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, Altoona and Columbus.	No adulteration detected.
Sweet gherkins, ...	H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburg, Pa., ...	No adulteration detected.
Pickles, ...	McMechan Preserving Co., Wheeling, W. Va.	No adulteration detected.
Pickles, ...	The Donaldson-Schultz Co., Baltimore, Md.	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak,	June 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned vegetable soup.	Campbell Co., Camden, N. J., ...	No adulteration detected.
Corned beef, ...	Armour & Co., ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned salmon, ...	P. J. McGowan & Sons, Astoria, Oregon.	No adulteration detected.
Beef loaf, ...	Libby, McNeil and Libby, Chicago,..	No adulteration detected.
French sardines, ...	Les Argonautes Superior, ...	No adulteration detected.
Potted ham, ...	Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned peas, ...	Winters & Prophet Canning Co., Mount Morris, N. Y.	No adulteration detected.
Canned pork and beans.	Van Camp Packing Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	No adulteration detected.
Canned tomatoes, ...	Pickaway Canning Co., Circleville, Ohio.	No adulteration detected.
Canned asparagus, ...	Babcock, Hurd & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	No adulteration detected.
Canned peas, ...	William Duom & Co., Baltimore, Md.	No adulteration detected.
Canned spinach, ...	Wm. McKinley Canning Co., Lenox, N. Y.	No adulteration detected.
Canned tomato soup,..	Van Camp Packing Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	No adulteration detected.
Canned tomatoes, ...	Wm. F. Fryer, Colora, Md., ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned tomatoes, ...	Sears & Nickols, Chillicothe, O., ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned corn, ...	J. D. Fuller & Co., South Dayton, N. Y.	No adulteration detected.
Canned corn, ...	Lebanon Canning Co., Lebanon, O.,	No adulteration detected.
Canned salmon, ...	Babcock, Hurd & Co., Cleveland, O.,	No adulteration detected.
Canned corned beef,..	Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.	No adulteration detected.
Canned peas, ...	Austin Nichols & Co., New York, ...	No adulteration detected.
Canned baked beans,.	H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburg, Pa., ...	No adulteration detected.
Deviled ham, ...	German American Provision Co., ...	No adulteration detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

PURE FOOD SAMPLES

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
A. B. 806,	A. B. 806,	Public Grocery Supply Co.,	Erie,
A. B. 807,	A. B. 807,	F. J. Demuling,	Erie,
A. B. 808,	A. B. 808,	John Scarlett Co.,	Erie,
A. B. 809,	A. B. 809,	John Scarlett Co.,	Erie,
A. B. 810,	A. B. 810,	Washington Tea Co.,	Erie,
A. B. 811,	A. B. 811,	Washington Tea Co.,	Erie,
A. B. 812,	A. B. 812,	Washington Tea Co.,	Erie,
A. B. 813,	A. B. 813,	Geo. D. Williams,	Erie,
A. B. 814,	A. B. 814,	Geo. D. Williams,	Erie,
A. B. 815,	A. B. 815,	Jno. E. Zeinzer,	Erie,
A. B. 816,	A. B. 816,	Jno. E. Zeinzer,	Erie,
A. B. 817,	A. B. 817,	Peter Blass,	Erie,
A. B. 818,	A. B. 818,	Peter Blass,	Erie,
A. B. 819,	A. B. 819,	Jacob Fritz,	Erie,
A. B. 820,	A. B. 820,	Jacob Fritz,	Erie,
A. B. 821,	A. B. 821,	Henry Kessler,	Erie,
A. B. 822,	A. B. 822,	Henry Kessler,	Erie,
A. B. 823,	A. B. 823,	W. M. Zimmer,	Erie,
A. B. 824,	A. B. 824,	W. M. Zimmer,	Erie,
A. B. 825,	A. B. 825,	E. W. Roland,	Erie,
A. B. 826,	A. B. 826,	E. W. Roland,	Erie,
A. B. 827,	A. B. 827,	W. R. Heiss,	Erie,
A. B. 828,	A. B. 828,	W. R. Heiss,	Erie,
A. B. 829,	A. B. 829,	P. A. Becker,	Erie,
A. B. 830,	A. B. 830,	P. A. Becker,	Erie,
A. B. 831,	A. B. 831,	P. A. Becker,	Erie,
A. B. 832,	A. B. 832,	H. Beckman & Son,	Erie,
A. B. 833,	A. B. 833,	H. Beckman & Son,	Erie,
H. P. C. 4347,	4979,	Hanscoms,	8th & Market Sts., Phila.,
H. P. C. 4351,	4983,	Northwestern Provision Co.,	30th & Dauphin Sts., Phila.,
H. P. C. 4359,	4991,	Penna. Railroad Ferry,	Delaware Ave. & Market St., Phila.
H. P. C. 4361,	4993,	Z. Cherasky,	212 Bainbridge St., Phila.,
H. P. C. 4386,	5018,	I. Jordan,	1124 S. 12th St., Phila.,
H. P. C. 4387,	5019,	I. Jordan,	1124 S. 12th St., Phila.,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1908.

—CONTINUED.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Deviled ham,	Underwood Co., Boston, Mass.,	No adulteration detected.
Potted meats,	Cudahy Packing Co.,	No adulteration detected.
Canned French soup,	Franco-American Food Co., Jersey City Heights, N. Y.	No adulteration detected.
Canned peas,	June 12, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Deviled ham,	Morris & Co., Chicago,	No adulteration detected.
Canned corn,	H. C. Hemingway & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.	No adulteration detected.
Clam chowder,	E. S. Burnham Co., Caxambas, Fla.,	No adulteration detected.
Boned chicken,	Richardson & Robbins, Dover, Del.,	No adulteration detected.
Canned soup,	Curtice Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.,	No adulteration detected.
Canned sardines,	Lorient, France,	No adulteration detected.
Canned sardines,	June 12, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Canned shrimps,	G. W. Dunbar's Sons, New Orleans, La.	No adulteration detected.
Canned lobster,	Clark, Chapin & Bushnell, New York.	No adulteration detected.
Canned mushrooms,	June 12, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Canned lobster,	A. Booth & Co., Chicago,	No adulteration detected.
Canned shrimp,	Kidwell Bros., Co., Baltimore, Md.,	No adulteration detected.
Canned cherries,	June 12, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Canned strawberries,	Pressing & Orr Co., Circleville, O.,	No adulteration detected.
Canned red raspberries.	Winorr Canning Co., Circleville, O.,	No adulteration detected.
Potted meat (ham flavor).	Armour Canning Co., U. S. A.,	No adulteration detected.
Canned salmon,	Pillar Bay Packing Co., Point Ellis, Alaska.	No adulteration detected.
Canned peas,	Granger & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.,	No adulteration detected.
Canned succotash,	Granger & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.,	No adulteration detected.
Canned succotash,	Pressing & Orr Co., Norwalk, O.,	No adulteration detected.
Canned sardines,	J. Llemarchand, Treboulu, France,	No adulteration detected.
Canned sardines,	Jules Dupont, Portiano, Portugal,	No adulteration detected.
Maraschino cherries,	Cincinnati Extract Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	According to label.
Canned lobster,	Reid Murdock Co., Chicago, Ill.,	No adulteration detected.
Gluten self raising flour.	The Pure Gluten Food Co.,	No adulteration detected.
Half smoked sausage and frankfurters.	July 3, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Salt water taffy,	July 3, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Vegetable red color,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Flour,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Macaroni,	July 16, 1908,	No adulteration detected.

Part III.

TABULATED STATEMENT OF

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS

TERMINATED BY THE

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

Secretary of Agriculture

DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1908.

ARRANGED BY COUNTIES.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk Case,

Sample. Agent's Number and Mark.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Suit. Begun.	Date of Hearing.	Charge.
F. J. W. 522,.	W. R. Ferguson, Bentleyville.	April 28, 1908,	May 1, 1908,	Selling milk containing formaldehyde.

Oleomargarine Cases,

A. B. 597,.....	Jno. Hoffman, Jr., and Samuel Custello, 307-9 Diamond St., Pittsburg.	May 22, 1908,	May 26, 1908,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
A. B. 617,....	Reinhold & Foust, 612 Smithfield St., Pittsburg.	June 2, 1908,	June 5, 1908,	Serving oleomargarine without a license.
A. B. 779,.....	Hotel Clifton (Nicholas Lieth), McKeesport.	June 17, 1908,	June 22, 1908,	Serving colored oleomargarine.
M. 2963,.....	J. Heck, Allegheny, ...	April 18, 1907,	April 25, 1907,	Selling oleomargarine without a license.

Oleomargarine Cases,

A. B. 306,....	Peter Deible & Sons, Chris Deible, Sharon.	Nov. 9, 1907,	Nov. 15, 1907,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
A. B. 316,.....	Earnest Bock, Sharon,..	Nov. 9, 1907,	Nov. 15, 1907,	Serving oleomargarine without a license.
A. B. 323,.....	G. B. Burdick and H. L. M. Murdock, Sharon.	Nov. 9, 1907,	Nov. 15, 1907,	Serving oleomargarine without a license.
A. B. 329,.....	J. Krayniak, So. Sharon,	Nov. 9, 1907,	Nov. 15, 1907,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
A. B. 332,.....	J. W. Sergent, South Sharon.	Nov. 9, 1907,	Nov. 15, 1907,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
A. B. 337,.....	Mrs. Nora Rankin, Sharon.	Dec. 11, 1907,	Dec. 14, 1907,	Selling oleomargarine without a license.
A. B. 338,.....	Mrs. Anna Wilson and Earl Peterson, Sharpsville.	Dec. 11, 1907,	Dec. 14, 1907,	Selling oleomargarine without a license.

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS FOR AUGUST, 1908.

Washington County, 1908.

Form of Action.	Name and Address of Magistrate.	Disposition of the Case. By Magistrate or by the Court.	Final.
Criminal,.	E. N. Dunlap, Washington,..	Held for court. May, 1908, term, true bill. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50.	July 7, 1908, agent E. D. Miller paid same to James Foust.

Allegheny County, 1908.

Criminal,.	John A. Fugassi, Pittsburg,.	Held for court. Waived finding of grand jury and plead guilty. Sentenced to pay fine of $100.	July 22, 1908, agent E. D. Miller, paid same to James Foust., less 3 per cent. sheriff's fee.
Criminal,.	John A. Fugassi, Pittsburg,.	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $100.	July 14, 1908, agent E. D. Miller, paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,.	John A. Fugassi, Pittsburg,.	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $100.	July 14, 1908, agent E. D. Miller, paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,.	Jno. Groetzinger, Pittsburg,.	Held for court. Oct. 15, 1907, true bill. Nov. 19, 1907, court imposed a fine of $100.	July 22, 1908, agent E. D. Miller, paid same to James Foust., less 3 per cent. sheriff's fee.

Mercer County. 1908.

Criminal,.	Thomas Thomas, Sharon,....	Defendants held for court. Jan. 20, 1908, true bill. Feb. 7, 1908, found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs of $76.05.	July 7, 1908, agent A. Billings paid same to James Foust, less 3 per cent. sheriff's fee.
Criminal,.	Thomas Thomas, Sharon,....	Defendant held for court. Jan. 20, 1908, true bill. Feb. 7, 1908, found guilty. Feb. 12, 1908, sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs of $11.15.	July 7, 1908, agent A. Billings paid same to James Foust, less 3 per cent. sheriff's fee.
Criminal,.	Thomas Thomas, Sharon,....	Defendants held for court. Jan. 20, 1908, true bill. Feb. 7, 1908, defendants entered plea of nolle contendre. Feb. 12, 1908, sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs of $11.15.	July 7, 1908, agent A. Billings paid same to James Foust, less 3 per cent. sheriff's fee.
Criminal,.	Thomas Thomas, Sharon,....	Defendant held for court. Jan. 20, 1908, true bill. Feb. 7, 1908, found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs of $11.15.	July 7, 1908, agent A. Billings paid same to James Foust, less 3 per cent. sheriff's fee.
Criminal,.	Thomas Thomas, Sharon,....	Defendant held for court. Jan. 20, 1908, true bill. Feb. 7, 1908, found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs of $11.15.	July 7, 1908, agent Archie Billings paid same to Jas. Foust, less 3 per cent. sheriff's fee.
Criminal,.	Thomas Thomas, Sharon,....	Defendant held for court. Jan. 20, 1908, true bill. Feb. 7, 1908, defendant entered plea of nolle contendre. Feb. 12, 1908, sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs of $11.40.	July 7, 1908, agent Archie Billings paid same to Jas. Foust, less 3 per cent. sheriff's fee.
Criminal,.	Thomas Thomas, Sharon,....	Defendant held for court. Jan. 20, 1908, true bill. Feb. 7, 1908, defendant entered plea of nolle contendre. Feb. 12, 1908, sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs of $11.40.	July 7, 1908, agent Archie Billings paid same to Jas. Foust, less 3 per cent. sheriff's fee.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Oleomargarine Case,

Sample. Agent's Number and Mark.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Suit. Begun.	Date of Hearing.	Charge.
A. B. 339,.....	Frank Thompson, Sharpsville.	Dec. 11, 1907,	Dec. 14, 1907,	Selling oleomargarine without a license.
A. B. 340,.....	Mrs. E. L. Currie, Sharon.	Dec. 11, 1907,	Dec. 14, 1907,	Selling oleomargarine without a license.
A. B. 351,.....	W. P. Fornof, Sharon,.	Dec. 11, 1907,	Dec. 14, 1907,	Selling colored oleomargarine.

Oleomargarine Cases,

J. J. 10,.....	Jacob Ray Nease, 98 N. Main St., Washington.	Jan. 30, 1908,	Feb. 1, 1908,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
J. J. 11,.....	Thomas R. Hallam, 112 W. Chestnut St., Washington.	Jan. 30, 1908,	Feb. 1, 1908,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
A. B. 554,.....	George E. McQuoin, 98 N. Main St., Washington.	Mar. 20, 1908,	Mar. 25, 1908,	Selling colored oleomargarine.

Pure Food Case,

H. P. C. 4260,	G. I. & C. R. Simons, 1809 Market St., Philadelphia.	July 15, 1908,	July 22, 1908,	Selling adulterated flour.

Renovated Butter Cases,

J. J. 25,.....	Wm. R. Pogue, 104 Market House, N. S., Pittsburg.	Feb. 28, 1908,	Mar. 5, 1908,	Selling renovated butter without a license.
M. 2950,.....	J. Heck, Allegheny, ...	April 26, 1907,	May 2, 1907,	Selling renovated butter without a license.
J. C. K.,.....	Geo. P. Hanny & Co., Allegheny Market, Pittsburg.	.....	.....	Selling renovated butter without placards displayed.
J. C. K.,.....	James Pogue & Son, Pittsburg.	July 9, 1908,	Waived,.....	Violation of the renovated butter law.

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS FOR AUGUST, 1908.

Mercer County, 1908—Continued.

Form of Action.	Name and Address of Magistrate.	Disposition of the Case. By Magistrate or by the Court.	Final.
Criminal,.	Thomas Thomas, Sharon,....	Defendant held for court. Jan. 20, 1908, true bill. Feb. 7, 1908, plead guilty. Feb. 12, 1908, sentenced to pay a fine of $100.	July 7, 1908, agent Archie Billings paid same to Jas. Foust, less 3 per cent. sheriff's fee.
Criminal,.	Thomas Thomas, Sharon,....	Defendant held for court. Jan. 20, 1908, true bill. Feb. 7, 1908, plead guilty. Feb. 12, 1908, sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs of $11.40.	July 7, 1908, agent Archie Billings paid same to Jas. Foust, less 3 per cent. sheriff's fee.
Criminal,.	Thomas Thomas, Sharon,....	Defendant held for court. Jan. 20, 1908, true bill. Feb. 7, 1908, defendant entered plea of nolle contendre. Feb. 12, 1908, sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs of $39.40.	July 7, 1908, agent Archie Billings paid same to Jas. Foust, less 3 per cent. sheriff's fee.

Washington County, 1908.

Criminal,.	E. N. Dunlap, Washington,.	Defendant held for court. Feb. term, true bill. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.	July 7, 1908, agent E. D. Miller paid same to Jas. Foust.
Criminal,.	E. N. Dunlap, Washington,.	Defendant held for court. Feb. term, true bill. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.	July 7, 1908, agent E. D. Miller paid same to Jas. Foust.
Criminal,.	E. N. Dunlap, Washington,.	Defendant held for court. May term of court, true bill. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.	July 7, 1908, agent E. D. Miller paid same to Jas. Foust.

Philadelphia County, 1908.

Civil,.....	Wm. F. Beaton, Philadelphia,	Case adjusted by defendants paying fine of $60 prior to hearing.	July 17, 1908, agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.

Allegheny County, 1908.

Criminal,.	John Groetzinger, Pittsburg,.	Defendant held for court. May 6, 1908, true bill. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.	July 22, 1908, agent E. D. Miller paid same to Jas. Foust, less 3 per cent. sheriff's fee.
Criminal,.	John Groetzinger, Pittsburg,.	Defendant held for court. Oct. 15, 1907, true bill. Nov. 19, 1907, sentence suspended as defendant paid fine on sample M. 2963, tried at same time.	Terminated.
Criminal,.	Geo. R. Cain, N. S., Pittsburg.	This case was brought by Jos. C. Kane, under Sections Nos. 12 and 13 of the Renovated Butter Act. Trial before Kennedy, J. June 24, 1908, true bill. July 1, 1908, verdict of guilty. Defendant sentenced to pay a fine of $100.	July 22, 1908, agent E. D. Miller paid same to Jas. Foust, less 3 per cent. sheriff's fee.
Criminal,.	Geo. R. Cain, N. S., Pittsburg.	This case was brought by Jos. C. Kane, under Sections Nos. 12 and 13 of the Renovated Butter Act. Defendant plead guilty and paid fine of $100.	July 21, 1908, George R. Cain, alderman, paid same to Jas. Foust.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Vinegar Case,

Sample. Agent's Number and Mark.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Suit. Begun.	Date of Hearing.	Charge.
F. J. W. 634,.	G. Brofofsky, 217 Brighton St., Pittsburg.	June 9, 1908,	June 12, 1908,	Selling adulterated cider vinegar.

Vinegar Cases,

McG. 2665,....	Joseph H. Christie & Sons, Clymer.	July 3, 1908,	Waived,.....	Selling adulterated cider vinegar.
McG. 2667,....	H. D. Smith, Clymer,..	July 3, 1908,	Waived,.....	Selling adulterated cider vinegar.

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS FOR AUGUST, 1908.

Allegheny County, 1908.

Form of Action.	Name and Address of Magistrate.	Disposition of the Case. By Magistrate or by the Court.	Final.
Criminal,.	John A. Fugassi, Pittsburg,	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50 and costs of $5.	July 14, 1908, agent E. D. Miller paid same to Jas. Foust.

Indiana County, 1908.

Criminal,.	G. E. Frantz, Clymer, ...	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50 by defendants.	July 3, 1908, agent Jas. McGregor paid same to James Foust.
Criminal,.	G. E. Frantz, Clymer, ...	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50 by defendant.	July 3, 1908, agent Jas. McGregor paid same to James Foust.

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OF THE

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

JAMES FOUST, Dairy and Food Commissioner.

VOL. 6, No. 8.

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ABOUT THE MACKINAC MEETING.

Much space is devoted to a running report of the proceedings of the national and state dairy and food convention at Mackinac Island. The reader will probably find some things to condemn and some to approve. One thing, however, is certain; the meeting was earnest and enthusiastic and furnished in its personnel and its proceedings the strongest sort of evidence of the vitality of the crusade against food adulteration which has now assumed form and substance in most of the states of the union. The presence of representatives from some of the leading newspapers of the country and the amount of space devoted to the proceedings of the convention is another substantial evidence that the people are becoming interested, for your modern newspaper attends to nothing which is devoid of human interest.

The Bulletin is not disposed to comment critically upon the action of the association. Perhaps if we had been able to control the results of the meeting some of them would have been different; at least they would have appeared in different form. But our readers have no need to be told that with every movement having for its chief purpose the suppression of dangerous or deteriorating adulteration of food we are in entire sympathy. It is our conviction, and it is the declaration of the laws of Pennsylvania relating to food products, that the people of the state are entitled to protection in the matter of food and drink. We are opposed to all forms of dishonesty, and especially to those forms of dishonesty which seek to deceive the housekeeper and to impose upon her and the members of her family articles of inferior quality or articles that have been rendered dangerous by the infusion of chemical or other poisonous preservatives.

The dominating note of the convention was a healthy radicalism. The men who are charged with the work of caring for the public health in the matter of dairy and food products have lost patience with those who seek to render the national law of no effect through processes of delay. Feeling strongly, it is not surprising that they spoke strongly in regard to certain matters. Their tone of aggressive candor is simply the result of their earnest desire to see the manufacture of articles of food put upon a safe and legal basis. Their effort to provide for state uniformity was born of the same eager wish to perfectly protect the health of the people whose agents they are and with the promotion of whose interests they are

charged. It is a shame and an outrage for men who know better to insist upon poisoning their products simply to promote their own convenience and to insure their profits. It will not do. The pure food movement is not going to go backward; on the contrary it will advance to greater efficiency with each passing year.

STATE AND NATIONAL FOOD AND DAIRY DEPARTMENTS.

The twelfth annual convention of the Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments was held at the Island of Mackinac, Michigan, August 4-8, inclusive. It was a very interesting and important meeting. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of some of the conclusions reached or of the opinions expressed, no one who listened to the addresses and papers as they were presented at the several sessions could avoid the conclusion that a majority of the members were profoundly in earnest and vitally concerned for the elimination of impure or poisoned foods from their respective jurisdictions. Even those who most severely criticize the action of the meeting will perhaps be willing to admit that its mistakes—if any there were—were the result of a deep-rooted desire to secure pure food and drink for the consuming public.

The first session, held on the morning of August 4, was notable for two things—the admirable address of welcome delivered by the Hon. A. C. Bird, Food Commissioner of Michigan, and the president's address by the Hon. E. F. Ladd, Food Commissioner and State Chemist of North Dakota. The latter was an incisive and up-to-date paper and contained many seasonable and valuable recommendations. At this session also were heard the reports of the treasurer, of the secretary and of the standing committees. It closed with the executive session.

In the afternoon the convention got down to business at once and listened to a variety of papers on various interesting topics dealing with the food problem. Among the more valuable of these papers were the following: "The Present Legal Status of Oleomargerine in Wisconsin as Determined by the Supreme Court," by Hon. J. Q. Emery, Dairy and Food Commissioner of Wisconsin; "Enforcement of Food and Drug Laws," by Hon. R. W. Dunlap, Dairy and Food Commissioner of Ohio; "Federal and State Control of What We Eat and Drink," by the Hon. A. H. Wheaton, Food and Dairy Commissioner of South Dakota; "City Milk Inspection," by Professor E. H. Webster, Chief of Dairy Division, United States Bureau

of Industry, Washington, D. C.; "Publicity in Food and Dairy Law Enforcement Versus Prosecution," Hon. L. Davies, Dairy and Food Commissioner of the State of Washington; "Drawn Versus Undrawn Poultry," by the Hon. E. W. Burke, Food and Dairy Commission, Wyoming; "Opened Packages in their Relation to Inspection Laws," by Dr. Charles D. Woods, Director Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me. The last paper was a specially valuable one. Commissioner Emery, of Wisconsin, as usual, had the undivided attention of his hearers and was as pungent and penetrating as ever.

Wednesday forenoon was devoted entirely to executive business. In the afternoon a dozen valuable papers were read, with one additional for good measure. The first speaker of the afternoon, Dr. T. J. Bryant, State Analyst, Chicago, Illinois, disclosed the fact that Pennsylvania is not the only state in which soft drinks are adulterated in a dangerous manner. Dr. Bryant's theme was "Enforcement of the Illinois Food Law," and he said that the Illinois Food Commission is now considering the subject of soda water and will probably soon start a crusade against all soft drinks containing harmful ingredients. It has been discovered that much of the soda water sold in Chicago and other parts of Illinois contains soap bark, a powerful poison. It is used to produce an artificial foam. Other dangerous substances are also used in the soft drinks sold throughout the state. The law under which the food authorities of Illinois are working gives them the authority to proceed against the unscrupulous manufacturers who poison their patrons. Here in Pennsylvania we are not yet so fortunate, but there is every reason to believe that the coming legislature will cure this defect. The evidence from Illinois and other states shows that unscrupulous persons are using poisons in soft drinks in many of the states of the union. It will never be any better until each state has a good law and energetic agents back of the law.

Another valuable paper read at this session was the one on "Nitrous Acid as an Antiseptic." This paper deals with a subject of such transcendant importance that we have obtained the consent of the author, Professor James H. Shepard, Food Chemist, Brookings, South Dakota, to reproduce it in full. It will be found in another part of this number of the Bulletin. It deals with the bleaching of flour and with the effect upon the digestion of the consuming public. Professor Shepard is a man who is devoted to his chosen calling. He burns the midnight oil in the elucidation of problems of great importance to his fellow citizens. The paper we print contains much of value to the professional man, but it is also of great interest to the housekeeper and her family for it shows

what are the effects of a continued diet of bread made from flour which has been artificially whitened by the use of nitrous acid. The chief value of such papers will depend upon the effect they have upon the consumer. If the housekeeper become roused to the vital importance of such matters and insist upon having flour or bread that has not been tampered with there will soon be a great change for the better. But if the people refuse to heed the warning the watchmen on the walls will lift up their voice in vain. Professor Shepard is a prophet who tells a great truth.

Among the other papers read on Wednesday afternoon special attention was paid to the one by Hon. H. E. Barnard, Food and Drug Commissioner and Chemist of Indiana, on "The Deterioration of Some Standard Pharmaceuticals;" also to the one on "Water and Starch in Manufactured Meat Products," by Professor Floyd W. Robison, State Analyst, Lansing, Michigan. This paper will likewise be found in another part of the present number of the Bulletin. It discusses a form of adulteration which may not be injurious to a perfectly healthy person, but which is a fraud upon the purchaser and may be very dangerous to persons suffering from certain forms of disease. The chief argument against this form of adulteration is that it deceives and robs the purchaser. Those who study Professor Robison's paper will have no difficulty in understanding why the state should absolutely prohibit the practice into which some manufacturers have fallen of mixing water and starch with sausage and other manufactured meat products. It is upon the principle followed by the unscrupulous grocer when he mixes sand with his sugar or other adulterants with his spices. It is not honest; for that reason it should be ended.

On Thursday afternoon—the morning having been devoted to the executive session—representatives were received from the Federation of Women's Clubs and from the National Consumers' League, after which the reading of papers was resumed. Among those which attracted particular attention may be mentioned, "The New Kentucky Foods and Drugs Act," by Dr. M. A. Scovell, Director Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Kentucky; "Oyster Investigations," by Dr. W. D. Bigelow, Chief Division of Foods, United States Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C.; "Regulation of the Manufacture of Flavoring Extracts," by Professor Julius Hortvet, Chemist of the Minnesota Dairy and Food Commission; "The Adulteration of Chocolate," by Dr. B. H. Smith, Chief of the United States Food and Drug Laboratory, Boston, Massachusetts. These were all timely, pertinent and informing. That on "Oyster Investigations," by Dr. Bigelow, was especially valuable by reason of the importance of the theme and the practical manner in which it was handled.

One of the most important events of this session was the unanimous adoption of a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to draft a model food law which all the states will be urged to adopt. This step was taken after full and free discussion in the belief that if the several states can be induced to agree to uniformity among themselves this action will be a long step in the direction of eliminating unfit food and drink from the market. In so far as possible the provisions of the federal act will be followed. Wherever additional provisions appear needful they will be recommended. It was also decided to draft a uniform state sanitary inspection bill calling for strict sanitary regulations in the food factories of all the states represented. This will probably culminate in the amendment of the federal law along lines indicated by those who have had practical experience in the enforcement of existing State laws. There is little reason to suppose, as one of the correspondents intimates, that the states and the general government will draw apart. Nothing of the sort is likely to happen and certainly it would be very undesirable. Washington should be recognized as the head of the effort to banish impure or unhealthful food from the market and the state dairy and food divisions should work in harmony and co-operation with a vigorous pure food agency at the national capital.

Commissioner Shuknecht, of Illinois, advanced a practical idea that needs to be repeated and emphasized in every state of the union, in every city, town or hamlet. He said: "Many housewives who are opposed to chemical preservatives never stop to examine the labels when making purchases. Hence they buy many foods which they never would purchase if they only would take this precaution. Most of the labels on foods are never read at all, and hence the manufacturers escape the penalty they justly ought to pay for using preservatives." This is precisely what the Bulletin has said already, and it now repeats that the housewife who does the purchasing should insist upon carefully examining the labels and if an intended purchase shows the presence of any portion of one of the dangerous preservatives it should be rejected. A spontaneous movement among the good women who have charge of the household to reject all foodstuffs that have been preserved in any save the good old-fashioned way of our grandmothers would be more effective than the most rigid laws and would immediately compel those manufacturers who are still holding out to follow the example of their brethren who have discarded suspicious or dangerous preservatives and now guarantee their goods to be free from all such suspicious admixtures.

The closing session, on Friday forenoon, was, in some respects, the most interesting and novel one held. For it was given over to manufacturers or their representatives and the burden of the talk of those who spoke was that chemical preservatives are wholly unnecessary in the preparation of food products; that the food is far better without such admixtures of doubtful ingredients. Among the points brought out by the speakers were these:

Widespread adulteration of food products is being carried on, notwithstanding the national food law and the new national and state regulations.

Preservatives in foods are used to conceal inferiority and are not needed except to preserve poor grades of raw products—such as factory refuse—and to destroy or conceal the ill-effects of bad sanitary conditions.

Chemically treated food products generally contain a greater proportion of chemicals than is stated on the label, products said to contain one-tenth of 1 per cent. of benzoate of soda often containing many times that quantity of the drug.

Ptomaine poisoning is of flesh origin and cannot result from vegetables and fruit, however prepared.

"There is no honest food product on the market to-day, made out of fruits and vegetables, which cannot be successfully and satisfactorily packed without the aid of chemical preservatives," said a representative of one of the leading packing firms in the country. And he added this: "I wish to predict that no manufacturer engaged in the making of fruit and vegetable products will discontinue his business or be forced to discontinue if chemical preservatives are ruled out of products."

A manufacturer who addressed the convention said this, among other things: "Over 50 per cent. of the tomato catsup on the market is made from the skins and cores and rotten tomatoes taken from the peeling tables of canning houses. I know of not one single packer of tomato catsup who is fighting for the use of chemicals in his product who is not using more or less of this waste material."

Another speaker, also representing a packing house, urged upon the food officers the need of enforcing the laws against the manufacturers and depicted deplorable conditions existing in some factories where preservatives have to be employed as a substitute for cleanliness. He said: "When the public learns that, by means of benzoate of soda, the unscrupulous manufacturer is able to convert into passable looking and not uneatable food in point of flavor substances repellent to the point of extreme disgust, public and legislative support of the objects of your association will be forthcoming in greatly increased measure."

The officers of the association for the ensuing year are as follows: President, J. Q. Emery, of Wisconsin; First Vice President, H. E. Schuknecht, of Illinois; Second Vice-President, H. H. Kracke, of New York; Third Vice-President, W. M. Allen, of North Carolina; Secretary, R. M. Allen, of Kentucky; Treasurer, James Foust, of Pennsylvania. Executive Committee: The President, the Secretary, A. C. Bird, of Michigan; E. F. Ladd, of North Dakota; R. W. Dunlap, of Ohio.

There was some competition for the next place of meeting but the persuasive eloquence of the representatives of Colorado was too much for their competitors and Denver got a majority of the votes. It is expected that the city will give the members of the association a royal reception.

Among the pleasant incidents of the convention was an impromptu address by Vice President Fairbanks who has a summer cottage near the hotel in which the meetings were held. He manifested the greatest interest in the proceedings and as he has many friends among the pure food officials, it was decided to send a committee to invite him to address the convention. This he graciously consented to do and the executive session Thursday morning was suspended, everybody in the hotel was invited into the annex and the vice president spoke very earnestly and candidly for a few minutes.

He declared that he had been interested in the pure food movement for the twenty-five years during which he had been connected with national legislation. As an instance which came under his own observation of the extent to which the adulteration of food products was practiced, he cited the claims by the owner of a certain property that its value was greatly enhanced because it comprised a large deposit of sand which, by reason of its color and grain, was especially valuable for the purpose of mixing with sugar.

He had seen the work of the large commercial interests as, one by one, they drew the strings of influence against the pure-food bill. But at last the aroused public sentiment throughout the country had made itself felt at the National Capital so that its passage could no longer be denied. He congratulated the food-control representatives of the twenty-seven states here assembled, upon having promoted this beneficent result. He declared that the national law could not be made effective unless supplemented by state laws, and he hoped generous appropriations would be forthcoming to carry them all into effect.

He admitted that the national act is weak in spots, but he insisted that future legislation would all be in an advance direction. No backward step would now be taken, he declared, either by the state

or the nation. In urging the importance of keeping pure the waters of the country, the Vice-President gave it as his opinion that in the future the entire state of Indiana will be dependent upon Lake Michigan for its water supply.

Then the Vice-President's remarks took a personal turn. Diplomat of diplomats as he is, he had no difficulty in appreciating the affectionate loyality and esteem in which Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture and father of the pure-food movement in America, is held by all the food-control official, inspectors, chemists and everybody who has the pure-food cause at heart, and he made the fact that Dr. Wiley is his brother Hoosier an excuse for putting into his commendation of this official a warmth of praise and appreciation which lacked no semblance of personal feeling and made the Doctor blush and everybody else applauded until their hands tingled and their throats were sore. He declared, with impressive earnestness, that Dr. Wiley had been traduced and maligned for his efforts to secure the passage of the National Pure-Food Law and for his subsequent determination to see it enforced. But it was his profound conviction that Dr. Wiley should be commended for this work and he felt sure that he did have the support and appreciation of all honest people in his efforts in behalf of the pure-food cause.

Applause loud and long, marked the conclusion of the Vice-President's remarks, and he was thanked personally by many of the State commissioners and chemists.

A FEW LITTLE NOTES.

It's surprising how many of the scientific gents developed a tendency to drop into poetry.

Few of the visitors to the convention are likely to recommend a diet of frozen fish.

"When will the committee on nominations make that report?"

We all think the Denver session will nominate and elect the officers of the association without the intervention of a committee.

Commissioner Bird distinguished himself as the champion peacemaker of the convention.

Several of the leading dailies of the country had special representatives on the spot and printed good reports of the proceedings.

It is quite evident that interest in the food question is spreading among the people.

Frozen fish, right on the borders of the lake and undrawn chicken constituted a surprising and decidedly obnoxious bill of fare.

When the members of the association and their friends couldn't understand what had happened Dr. Wiley and his assistants demonstrated, to their surprise and disgust, that they had been eating frozen fish and undrawn cold storage chicken.

Owing to the thoughtful kindness of Dairy and Food Commissioner Bird, of Michigan, the members of the association and their wives and friends were treated to a very enjoyable trip to Snow Island. Nearly all the delegates availed themselves of the opportunity.

There was a good deal of fire about the preceedings of the convention and a few surprises. However, it was clearly a free parliament and members freely availed themselves of its privileges and opportunities.

Commissioner E. W. Burke, of Wyoming, read a very interesting paper on "Drawn vs. Undrawn Poultry." Under the circumstances it was a singularly apposite and timely production. Some of the victims are wondering whether Commissioner Burke didn't have a private tip.

Those representatives of manufacturers who use chemicals who were at the session at which several interesting papers were read by representatives of manufacturers who do not use them, went home with considerable information. As it was established quite con-

clusively that preservatives of a dangerous or suspicious nature are not necessary it is to be expected that manufacturers who have hitherto persisted in using them will adopt new methods and follow the example of their brethern who have found a more excellent way.

Pure food, free from chemicals, was the motto of the agents of many leading manufacturers at the Mackinac convention. There is every reason to hope that those who have hitherto sent out embalmed products will now listen to the advice of their brethren and benefit both themselves and the consuming public by dropping chemical preservatives entirely. Heaven speed the day!

While a few persons in the United States may have been deluded into the belief that Dr. Wiley, head of the national food and drug department, has horns, the Bulletin is confident he is not guilty of half the offenses charged to his account. Of one thing, however, he is guilty, and we imagine he is rather proud of the fact: He is opposed to dope of any sort in the food the people eat.

Former President Ladd, commissioner of North Dakota, is now being attacked by some enemies of pure and unadulterated food, but he is amply able to take care of himself and is always capable of clearly defining his position upon any controverted question.

The convention missed Commissioner Jones, of Illinois, and greatly regretted his enforced absence. He was detained by important business.

The delegates all sincerely hope that Commissioner Bishop and Assistant Commissioner Cannon, of Colorado, will see to it that no frozen fish or undrawn poultry are served by any of their hotels when the convention meets in the beautiful city of Denver in 1909.

Secretary Allen, of Kentucky, temporarily withdrawn from the pure food work in order to do some work in connection with the United States Attorney General's office, but who expects to return to duty soon, is one of the most genial and affable of pure food men and his "glad hand" is everywhere in evidence. He is in a position to do the cause much good.

Assistant Commissioner Cannon, of Colorado, in seconding the nomination of Denver as the next place of meeting, made a splendid impression and convinced the members of the association that Denver is worth visiting. Nevertheless the ground had been well prepared by his chief, Commissioner Bishop.

One of the most affable members of the convention was Dr. M. A. Scovell, Director of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, at Lexington. He made many friends by his genial ways.

Dr. Wiley was a little restless while Vice President Fairbanks was telling the convention how valuable were the services he has rendered the country, but the delegates were all delighted.

When the association selected Dairy and Food Commissioner Emery as president for the coming year it made no mistake. Firm and decisive in all his ways, he can be depended upon to stand for the right as he understands it and to give the organization the benefit of an efficient and dilligent administration.

The stand taken by the association in the appointment of a committee of five to draft a uniform food law, to be based on the standards adopted by the Food Standard Commission, was a move in the right direction. Uniformity is a wholly admirable thing, always provided it be the right sort of uniformity. The special committee to draft the proposed act consists of the following gentlemen: E. F. Ladd, of North Dakota; Commissioner Pearson, of New York; A. C. Bird, of Michigan; James Foust, of Pennsylvania; M. A. Scovill, of Kentucky; R. M. Allen, of Kentucky, and W. D. Bigelow, of Washington.

The fact that representatives of manufacturers read papers in which it was declared that chemical preservatives are wholly unnecessary in putting up food products justified the action of the association in adopting resolutions strongly condemning the use of such preservatives and pledging its influence against them.

Among the other papers that paid special attention to the convention and gave admirable reports of the proceedings we feel

inclined to name the New York Journal of Commerce. It gave detailed reports and accompanied them from time to time with intelligent and sympathetic editorial comment. Many other newspapers are devoting increased attention to food topics, an encouraging sign.

NITROUS ACID AS AN ANTISEPTIC.

BY JAMES H. SHEPARD, Chemist, South Dakota Pure Food Commission.

During the past few years, enormous quantities of nitrous acid have been employed in preparing the various grades of flours derived from wheat. Various comparisons between treated and untreated flours have been made and widely differing conclusions have been drawn. There is one aspect of the case, however, that has not been thoroughly investigated. Nitrous acid has not been used primarily as an antiseptic. It has been employed as a bleaching agent just the same as sulphur dioxide has been used in bleaching hops and dried fruits. Unfortunately for sulphur dioxide, it lent itself readily to the preservation of fresh meat products. Consequently its antiseptic properties were soon investigated and sulphur dioxide was placed in its proper class along with other powerful chemical preservatives. Thus far nitrous acid has escaped the fate of sulphur dioxide

Nearly all investigations have been conducted along lines tending to show the effect of nitrous acid on gluten strength, loaf-volume, etc., while the antiseptic properties of this chemical have been neglected. Professor Ladd in his paper read before this Association at Jamestown last year stated it as his belief that the use of nitrous acid was harmful and deleterious to the flour. Professor Alway, Bulletin 102, Nebraska, concludes that the use of nitrous acid in flour is harmless basing his belief upon the doctrine of the harmless nature of small quantities of the reagent employed.

But it seemed to the writer that the most satisfactory way of dealing with this problem would be to experiment directly with nitrous acid to determine its effect upon the digestive enzymes themselves. Accordingly, during the past year I have planned, and with the aid of my assistant, Mr. Koch, carried out a series of investigations along the lines indicated. I believe the results we have obtained are of sufficient importance to warrant my offering them for the consideration of this Association.

At the outset I wish to state that our work has been very carefully planned and executed and special precautions have been employed to avoid the creeping in of errors.

Our reagents have received special care and many preliminary trials were made in the different series in order to insure the reliability of the results obtained. The experiments were carried on in glass tubes ranged in series in a special water bath allowing easy control of temperature. In every series blanks were run in order to eliminate any variations caused by slight variations in temperature or in the activity of the enzymes themselves.

The nitrous acid was prepared by dissolving nitrogen peroxide in water. The peroxide was obtained by reduction of nitric acid. The peroxide fumes were dissolved in cold water until the solution assumed a decidedly blue color. This strong acid was preserved in a cool place and small portions were diluted with water from time to time as needed. The strength of this dilute solution was determined by titration with standard alkali. The amounts of acid used are expressed in every instance as peroxide.

I am well aware that our acid was not pure nitrous acid, owing to the fact that when nitrogen peroxide comes in contact with water, varying portions of nitrous and nitric acids are produced. But this is just exactly what takes place when the peroxide fumes are used in bleaching flour. There is always sufficient moisture in the flour and in the air to change the peroxide into nitrous and nitric acids. Investigators have agreed that the bleaching is due to the peroxide placing special stress upon the nitrous acid or nitrites formed, disregarding the nitric acid. But we were well content to return the total acidity as nitrous acid, since by so doing we have in every case used less nitrous acid than our figures indicate. Whether the nitric acid is of such small moment or not I do not propose to discuss, but I do believe we have closely approximated the actual conditions prevailing in flouring mills where the peroxide of nitrogen is used. Owing to the fact that the peroxide is a strong anhydride it is almost certain that the first change in the peroxide when liberated in the stream of descending flour is to pass into the acid state and then to attack the flour, forming nitrates and nitrites.

The first experiments were concerned with nitrous acid on diastase and starch. In these experiments exactly 200 mgs. air dried corn starch were weighed into each tube, 25 ccs. of water were added and the starch was then cooked to a homogeneous paste. The water bath was kept at 55 degrees C. By experiment the proper amount of the particular diastase used was found to digest a blank in about three hours for Series 1. In Series 2, the diastase was increased so that the blank would digest in about 15 minutes. The reaction was complete when the contents of any tube failed to

respond to the iodine test for starch. Beginning with a certain proportion of peroxide to the starch employed, continually decreasing quantities of that chemical were added to the tubes until a point was reached where the delicacy of the method made no distinction between the tube containing the acid and the blank.

The following table gives the results obtained.

TABLE I.

Nitrous Acid on Diastase and Starch.

No. tube.	Parts No. 2 to starch.	Parts No. 2 to sol.	Time of digestion.	Per cent retardation.
1,	1:25	1:3125	Inhibits digestion,	Incomp. after 23 hours.
2,	1.50	1:6250	Inhibits digestion,	Incomp. after 23 hours.
3,	1:75	1:9375	Inhibits digestion,	Incomp. after 23 hours.
4,	1:100	1:12500	Inhibits digestion,	Incomp. after 23 hours.
5,	Blank,	Blank,	2 hrs. 55 min.	
1,	1:200	1:25000	31 min.,	121 per cent.
2,	1:300	1:37500	14 min.,	
3,	1:400	1:50000	14 min.,	
4,	1:500	1:62500	14 min.,	
5,	Blank,	Blank,	14 min.,	

It will be noticed that the third column gives the proportions of peroxide to the solution thus indicating the dilution of the peroxide. It will be seen that all strengths above 12,500 parts of solution to one of peroxide inhibit digestion. One part of peroxide to 37,500 and on down digests with the blank. At all intermediate points the peroxide seriously interferes with digestion. These experiments show that nitrous acid is a powerful antiseptic and were undertaken to throw some light if possible upon the action of this chemical upon the flour itself.

It is a well known fact that wheat flour carries several important enzymes itself. For instance there is an amolytic enzyme which digests the starch and there are several proteolytic enzymes that act upon the proteids and there is now thought to be an erepsin that causes a further degradation of the digestion products of the peptic enzymes. The advocates of nitrous bleaching claim that the acid simply artificially aids in ripening the flour besides bleaching it. But it is a well known fact that grain cured perfectly dry in the shock, when stacked, undergoes a "sweat" from which the wheat

berry emerges much improved for milling. Again when the stacked grains after becoming perfectly dry is threshed and stored in a bin, it undergoes another "sweat" which improves the wheat still further. And finally when this wheat is now milled, if the flour is not treated with chemicals, it undergoes a third "sweat" in the flour. This cycle constitutes the natural curing and ripening process for the grain and flour. But when the flour is treated with nitrous acid this third and last change does not occur. What has happened? The advocates of nitrous acid say the ageing of the flour has been hastened artificially. But let us see. What has caused these "sweats" or fermentations in the natural process of ageing? The nature of the action or effects produced on the berry and on the flour points to the agency of enzymes as the cause of these sweatings or ripenings. This being true the addition of nitrous acid to a flour simply paralyzes the enzymes of the flour thus completely preventing the third ripening stage. This process renders the flour just that much more difficult to digest. But is this all that the acid does to the flour? It is conceded that it unites with the oil which is bleached. It is also thought to combine with the ash constituents, but this action must be slight, since there is no likelihood of its replacing any acid but carbonic and phosphoric. The sulphates and chlorides would resist its action effectively.

But it is not so certain that the starches and proteids of the flour would escape some damage by the action of the nitric acid and nitrous acid fumes. It is well known that nitric acid breaks up starch and generates oxalic acid, a deadly poison. Again it is well known that nitrous acid disintegrates the proteids to a certain extent. Thus, Mann ("Chemistry of the Proteids," page 96), concludes that when proteids are treated with nitrous acid the amido compounds remain unaltered or slightly increased, while the total nitrogen is diminished. But the amido compounds have little or no nutritive value. Whence then this loss of nitrogen if not from the digestibility and nutritious albuminoids? Or in other words the nutritive albuminoids are lessoned in quality by the use of nitrous acid.

But we must pass on to the digestive enzymes of the human system and see to what extent they tolerate the presence of nitrous acid.

Nitrous Acid on Ptyalin and Starch.

When food is taken into the mouth and masticated it is mixed with saliva which carries a very energetic enzyme, ptyalin, which converts starch into reducing sugars. In the following experiments one gram of starch was cooked to a smooth paste with 40 cc. water in a sugar flask and five ccs. of tenth normal saliva were added and the bath was kept at 40 C. The time of digestion was exactly

five minutes. At the expiration of that time each flask was filled to the mark with 95 per cent. alcohol, cooled to room temperature, filled to the mark again, filtered and polarized in a 200 mm. tube, using a polariscope giving readings in percentages of cane sugar. These readings were used in obtaining comparisons since we found them more reliable than the iodine and reaction. While a great number of determinations were made I shall give one series only:

TABLE II.

Nitrous Acid on Ptyalin and Starch.

No. flask.	Parts No. 2 to starch.	Parts No. 2 to solution.	Reading of polariscope.	Per cent retardation.
1,	1:100	1:45000	0:0	Inhibits digestion.
2,	1:150	1:67500	0:0	Inhibits digestion.
3,	1.200	1:90000	4:0	43 per cent.
4,	1:250	1:112500	3:6	48 per cent.
5,	1:300	1:135000	6:0	14 per cent.
6,	1:500	1:225000	7:0	.....
7,	1:1000	1:450000	7:0	.....
8,	Blank,	Blank,	7:0	.....

From the foregoing table it will appear that one part of nitrous acid to 67,500 prevents digestion entirely. Between that proportion and 1: 135,000 digestion is seriously delayed. No ordinary chemical preservatives equals nitrous acid in its antiseptic properties. It might be objected by some that the time of digestion was too short. So I will select two results from another series. Semi-normal saliva was used, the acid was 1:25000 of solution and the time was 30 minutes. The reading of the polariscope was 0.0, while the accompanying blank gave a reading of 7.2 per cent. The short time of digestion and the dilute solution of saliva were chosen on account of the vigor and rapidity with which ptyalin acts.

Nitrous Acid on Pepsin and Egg Albumen.

When food enters the stomach it comes in contact with the gastric juice which carries a powerful enzyme, pepsin which digests the albuminoids. Much work was done with nitrous acid and pepsin. Boiled white of eggs which had been finely divided by rubbing through a forty mesh sieve was the albumen used and of which 2

grams was used in each trial. A solution of pepsin in water carrying two-tenths per cent. hydrochloric acid was made so that 25 ccs. of the solution should carry just 4 mgs. of pepsin. 25 ccs. of this solution at about 40 degrees C. was used in each trial. I deem this work so important that two series will be given:

TABLE III.

Nitrous Acid on Pepsin and Egg Albumen.

Series 1.

No. tube.	Parts No. 2 to albumen.	Parts No. 2 to solution.	Time of digestion.	Per cent retardation.
1,	1:25	1:312	4 hrs., ...	336 per cent.
2,	1:50	1:625	3 hrs. 45 min., ...	318 per cent.
3,	1:100	1:1250	2 hrs. 2 min., ...	121 per cent.
4,	1:200	1:2500	1 hr. 20 min., ...	45 per cent.
5,	1:300	1:3750	broken.	
6,	1:400	1:5000	1 hr. 5 min., ...	18 per cent.
7, Tube corked, ...	1:500	1:6250	1 hr. 55 min., ...	66 per cent.
8,	1:500	1:6250	1 hr. 45 min., ...	90 per cent.
9 Acid direct, ...	1:500	1:6250	2 hrs. 5 min., ...	81 per cent.
10 & 11, ...	Blanks for Nos. 1 to 6 & 8.	.....	55 min., ...	.....
12 & 13, ...	Blanks for Nos. 7 & 9.	.....	1 hr. 9 min., ...	.....

Series 2.

No. tube.	Parts No. 2 to albumen.	Parts No. 2 to solution.	Time of digestion.	Per cent retardation.
1,	1:1000	1:12500	1 hr. 20 min.	33 per cent.
2,	1:2000	1:25000	1 hr. 17 min., ...	28 per cent.
3,	1:3000	1:37500	1 hr. 5 min., ...	8 per cent.
4,	1:6000	1:75000	1 hr. 5 min., ...	8 per cent.
5,	1:8000	1:100000	1 hr. 15 min., ...	25 per cent.
6,	1:16000	1:200000	1 hr., ...	.....
7,	1:20000	1:250000	1 hr., ...	.....
8 & 9,	Blanks,	Blanks,	1 hr., ...	.....

The foregoing table speaks for itself. When an antiseptic can make itself manifest in proportions of 1:100000 it is certainly no fit ingredient in any item in the human dietary. Nitrous acid is rivaled only by hydrofluoric acid as an antiseptic. But there are some things that the table does not show. In Series 1 the acid gave a marked Xanthoproteic reaction with the albumen, which was colored a pronounced yellow. At all times during the digestion fumes of nitrous acid were given off and in the cases of the first numbers in the series practically no digestion took place during the first hour. Not until the nitrous acid was nearly eliminated did the digestion proceed, when it progressed rapidly. So marked was this phenomenon that we corked tube 8 with a tightly fitting rubber stopper, and although there was considerable space above the liquid where the nitrous acid fumes could collect, the digestion was retarded 24 per cent. as compared with 7, an open tube. Tube 9 has a bearing on the union of the acid with albumen. In all the other tubes the acid was added to the tube after all the other ingredients. In this one the acid was added direct to the albumen. After a short time the pepsin solution was poured in and the digestion begun. This tube shows a retardation of 15 per cent. as compared with the regular open tube. From this one might reasonably expect that nitrous acid added direct to flour would produce more profound disturbance than our results would indicate.

In series 2, it is to be regretted that a series of tubes was not prepared between 100000 and 200000 in order to find the limit where the nitrous acid ceases to manifest itself with the method employed. Especially is this true since tube 5 for some unaccountable reason gave results apparently higher than would be expected from the behavior of the preceding tubes. We will next take up the enzymes of pancreatin.

Nitrous Acid on Pancreatin and Starch.

After leaving the stomach the food is brought into contact with the pancreatic juice which carries several active enzymes capable of digesting all the nutrients of food. These enzymes are called collectively pancreatin. In the experiments made pancreatin was allowed to act on starch.

One gram of starch was placed in a sugar flask and cooked to a smooth paste with 50 CC. of water. 300 mgs. of pancreatin were added and the digestion was carried on for just 30 minutes at a temperature of 40 degrees C. The flasks were then filled with 95 per cent. alcohol to stop the action of the enzymes, cooled, etc. as in the case of ptyalin. The readings of the polariscope were taken for comparisons. I will give one series:

TABLE IV.

Nitrous Acid on Pancreatin and Starch.

No. flask.	Parts No. 2 to starch.	Parts No. 2 to solution.	Reading of polariscope.	Per cent retardation.
1,	1:25	1:1250	0.0	Inhibits digestion.
2,	1:50	1:2500	0.0	Inhibits digestion.
3,	1:100	1:5000	0.0	Inhibits digestion.
4,	1:200	1,10000	0.0	Inhibits digestion.
5,	1:300	1:15000	1.4	80 per cent.
6,	1:400	1:20000	1.4	80 per cent.
7,	1:500	1:25000	1.2	82 per cent.
8,	1:700	1:35000	1.5	78 per cent.
9,	1:1500	1:75000	1.6	76 per cent.
10,	1:1750	1:87500	5.0	26 per cent.
11,	1:2000	1:100000	5.3	22 per cent.
12,	1:2500	1:125000	5.6	17 per cent.
13,	1:3000	1:150000	6.8	.....
14,	1:5000	1:250000	6.8	.....
15,	Blank,	Blank,	6.8	.....

This table confirms the results obtained with the other enzymes and proves that the enzymes of pancreatin are seriously affected by nitrous acid. Any chemical in dilution of one part to one hundred thousand which will retard digestion nearly 25 per cent. should not be permitted in any food product in any quantity whatever. And more especially is this true in the case of flour which is eaten in one or more forms three times a day and 365 days in the year and all the years of a man's life.

In conclusion it might be well enough to make some general strictures upon the bleaching process. Alway (loc. cit.) has found varying quantities of nitric in bleached flours averaging 6.3 parts per million. But in many instances the amount reached 10, 20, and in a few cases 30 parts per million. But 10 parts per million is the same as one part in 100,000. 20 parts per million is the same as one part in 50,000. An inspection of the tables will show that nitrous acid is capable of doing much mischief at those dilutions. It is true that Alway reported nitrite as sodium nitrate. But it is also true that he made no allowances for nitric acid or nitrates. In our work the latter acid was taken into consideration. Hence the figures are fairly comparable.

One thing further must be said in this connection, and that is, this nitrite is not eliminated in the baking. While it is apparently diminished there is no certainty that it is actually diminished. It may be so held that the usual analytical process fails to extract it

from the bread. I have been able to recover from one-half to one-third of the nitrite in bread that was carried by the flour from which the bread was made. But even if one-half of the nitrite is lost in baking it does not help the matter much. What reasonable man can say that this constant and insistent dosing of the human system with such a powerful antiseptic as nitrous acid in any quantity whatever is a wholesome and hygienic practice? Is it not about time that the American people took steps so effective that bread, the staff of life, may come on the table pure and free from poisonous chemicals?

And then again, who said that the best bread should be white? What great and eminent physician or hygienist has said that the health giving and muscle building qualities of bread are indexed and augmented by an increasing scale of whiteness? Once again I ask, who has said it? You may depend upon it that even Echo will hang her head in shame and refuse to answer. Whiteness is indicative of starch. Starch is cheaper and more plentiful in potatoes. Protein is characterized by a yellowish tint. Bread, the universal food of this nation is and should be valued for its protein content.

Or is this whiteness in bread simply another phase of the color craze which has swept over the country? If so, and if the "trade" demands white bread, why not be sensible and drop dangerous chemicals and bleach the dough instead by aeration? This is both practical and feasible. Even every housewife may have a bread mixer if she will that will take natural flour and by forcing air through the dough produce the desired shade or degree of whiteness.

The addition of nitrous acid to flour is not only useless from a hygenic and dietetic standpoint but it is dangerous. Old and young, strong and weak, well and sick all depend upon bread and they should have it without any poisonous chemicals. It is not contended here that bleached flour carries nitrous acid in toxic doses, but it is contended that there is sufficient nitrite present to retard digestion, and to make it a constant menace to health. Such things beget indigestion and a host of minor ills that tend to sap the vital energies of the consumer and render him an easy prey to prevalent diseases and epidemics.

Nitrous acid is a vicious antiseptic and any course of reasoning that will permit its use will also permit the use of any or all the other chemical antiseptics known.

AN IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISION.

In another part of this number of the Bulletin will be found an important deliverance concerning the legal status of the act of June 1, 1906, familiarly known as the Tustin food act. It comes from the pen of the Hon. Martin Bell, president judge of Blair county and it declares the law null and void because it violates the mandate of the constitution in regard to the construction of bills. This decision has evoked much interest throughout the state, not only among manufacturers and dealers and the consuming public, but also among the newspapers and legislators and judges. The circumstances under which the opinion was prepared and handed down are detailed by the court and they need not be recapitulated here. A similiar case is now in the hands of Judge Smith, of Clearfield county, and his decision will be awaited with much interest. As the matter is likely to be taken to the higher courts to definitely and finally determine the status of the bill it would be manifestly improper for the Bulletin to comment upon the decision. So far as Blair county is concerned, the law is null and void. It is effective throughout the rest of the state, as a matter of fact, although the decision of the Blair county jurist leaves the matter very much in the air. The conclusions of Judge Smith may strengthen the argument of Judge Bell or they may not; in any event there is some reason to believe that the matter will not be settled to the satisfaction of anybody until after it has been considered by our highest court.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BLAIR COUNTY.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
vs.
C. M. Kephart.
} No. 179 October Term 1907.

OPINION.

August 20, 1908. By the Court. In the oral argument of counsel several interesting questions were elaborately debated, and likewise exhaustively treated in the briefs submitted. First, as to the right of the defendant to an appeal: second, as to whether the title of the Act was sufficient: third, as to the force of the guarantee

clause provided in the Act. But it is unnecessary to discuss these interesting questions because the Act of June 1, 1907, commonly known as the Pure Food Act, to my mind is plainly unconstitutional, regard being had especially to the proviso in section five.

Article III, section 4, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, provides as follows:

"No law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended or conferred shall be re-enacted and published at length."

It will be seen that the plain constitutional intent was that the language of a law should be printed at length in full. The word "conferred" indicates that this applies to new enactments as well as old, but, in point of fact perhaps not ostensibly, the Pure Food Act of June 1, 1907, was an amendment to prior acts on the same subject. Under said constitutional provisions certainly a prior act of Pennsylvania could not have been picked up bodily and thrown into the Act of June 1, 1907, by reference to its title only. Can an Act of Congress be thus interjected into said Act of our Legislature? Counsel for defendant have cited some authorities to the effect that this can be done. Some of these are Dilworth vs. Schuylkill Improvement Land Co., 219 Pa. 527; Woolen Machine Co. vs. Browne, 206 Pa. 543; Greenfield Avenue, 191 Pa. 290; Birmingham Railway Co. vs. Land Co., 114 Ala. 70; Montgomery vs. Birdsong, 126 Ala. 632. But an examination of these anthorities so far as they are accessible show that they are not in pari materia with the present case.

But assuming that an Act of Congress could thus be interjected into said Act of the Legislature what contention can be made in favor of the further provision that our courts in Pennsylvania must take notice of the rules and regulations promulgated from time to time by the United States authorities for the enforcement of the United States Pure Food Act.

Section 5 of said Act of June 1, 1907, provides as follows:

"Section 5. That for the purpose of this Act, an article shall be deemed to be adulterated—

"In the case of food:

"First. If any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

"Second. If any substance has been substituted, wholly or in part for the article.

"Third. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.

"Fourth. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

"Fifth. If it contains any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health: Provided, however, that no action shall be brought or sustained for violation of the provisions of this section when the article alleged to be adulterated is not adulterated within the meaning of the provisions of the 'Food and Drugs Act' of June thirtieth, one thousand nine hundred and six, enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, and the rules and regulations promulgated, from time to time, for the enforcement of the same * * *"

Judges are presumed to take judicial notice of the Acts of Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania. They are furnished with copies of the pamphlet laws and if they are not too busy or too indolent they can read them. Likewise they are presumed to take judicial notice of the statutes of the United States, although no copies of such statutes are furnished to our judges. But how can a judge be supposed to take judicial notice of some bulletin issued by the United States Pure Food Commissioner. Possibly after he had directed the conviction of a defendant he would discover that the said United States Pure Food Commissioner had changed his ruling and the conviction was all wrong. And moreover the judges in Pennsylvania are not furnished with said bulletin, at least I never received any and never saw one. To allow the law to be determined by such bulletins would be to render confusion twice confounded. I therefore conclude that said proviso contained in said section 5 of said Act of June 1, 1907, is clearly unconstitutional.

Counsel for the Commonwealth, however, contend that even if said proviso is unconstitutional the remainder of the Act is valid. Unqestionably in some instances a portion of an Act may be declared void and the remainder of the Act may be held to be valid. The rule on this subject is as follows:

"It is a familiar rule that part of a statute may be unconstitutional and the remainder constitutional, and that which is constitutional will stand unless its provisions are so connected and dependent on each other in subject matter that it must be presumed the Legislature would not have enacted one without the other. Where the parts are so separable that each can stand alone, and it was evidently the legislative intent that the part held to be valid should be enforced, although the other parts should fall, the part so sustained should be declared operative."

Com. vs. Shalleen, 30 Sup. Ct. Rep 14.

"Where a part of a statute is constitutional and a part is unconstitutional the former may be sustained in many cases where the latter fails. Indispensable conditions of such a result are that the constitutional part and the unconstitutional part are capable of

separation, so that each may be read and may stand by itself, and that the unconstitutional part is not so connected with the general scope of the law that it is impossible to give effect to the intention of the legislature in its enactment without it."

Cella Commission Co. vs. Bollinger, 147 Fed. 419.

"Every part of a statute should be brought into action in order to collect from the whole one uniform and consistent sense, if that may be done; or, in other words, construction must be made on the entire statute and not merely upon disjointed parts of it."

Holl vs. Deshler, 71 Pa. 301.

"Though the proviso may not be effectuated because of its unconstitutionality, it cannot be stricken out in giving interpretation to the section. The section speaks as an entirety in its purpose, and not in parts, which may be severed without violence to the legislative purpose. Where, as here, the parts are so dependent that one cannot take effect without the other, so as to carry out the legislative intent, we cannot legislate by way of substitution."

Com. vs. Potts, 79 Pa. 168.

"Where the parts of a statute are so materially connected and dependent as to warrant a belief that the legislature intended them as a whole and that if all could not be carried into effect the legislature would not have passed the residue independent of some parts, are unconstitutional and void, and all provisions which are thus dependent are void."

Warren vs. Charleston, 2 Gray 84.

"The constitutional amendment of 1900 authorized the county courts in several counties in the State, not under township organization, and the township board of directors under township organization, in their discretion to levy an additional tax to be used for road and bridge purposes, provided the amendment should not apply to certain named cities in the state. Held that it being plain that the law would probably not have been passed without such exemption and the court having no power to make the amendment applicable to the parts of the state exempted, the exemption could not be expunged and the remainder of the provision sustained."

State vs. C. B. & Q. 93 S. W. 784, 195 Mc. 228.

Prior to the passage of this act of June 1, 1907, prosecutions could be brought against the retailer and he was defenseless if adulteration was shown The evident legislative intention was to give the retailer a defense if he had a proper guarantee. To emasculate the proviso heretofore referred to would defeat such legislative intent because the act provides that a guarantee sufficient under the federal laws shall be a protection under our state laws. If then we emasculate the proviso we have a case where "it must be presumed the

legislature would not have enacted one without the other." Commonwealth vs. Shallen, 30 Sup. Ct. Rep. 14. Again "It is impossible to give effect to the intention of the legislature to its enactment without it," the proviso. Cella Commission Co. vs. Bollinger. "Where as here the parts are so dependent that one cannot take effect without the other so as to carry out the legislative intent we cannot legislate by way of substitution." Commonwealth vs. Potts, 79 Pa. 168.

Said act of June 1, 1907, deals unfairly with wholesalers or jobbers in the State of Pennsylvania. If such parties give a guarantee to a retailer and the goods are adulterated they can be prosecuted forthwith in the State of Pennsylvania. But suppose the retailer buys from a wholesaler in the City of New York. The goods are found to be adulterated. All the remedy the pure food department of the State of Pennsylvania has is to notify the pure food department of the United States of such adulteration, and it is very conceivable that in the crush of business in the United States Courts in the City of New York no prosecution would ever be tried against the New York wholesaler who sold adulterated goods. Consequently he could afford to sell goods at a much lower rate than our own Pennsylvania wholesalers and jobbers because the chances would be that he would never be tried for selling adulterated goods.

The judgment of the alderman is reversed and now judgment is entered for defendant.

MARTIN BELL,
P. J.

To which ruling counsel for the Commonwealth except and pray that a bill be sealed, which is accordingly done this twentieth day of August, 1908.

MARTIN BELL, P. J. (S E A L).

From the records certified this 20th day of August, A. D. 1908.

H. E. FERGUSON,
Prothonotary,
G. R. C.

S E A L.

WATER AND STARCH IN MANUFACTURED MEAT PRODUCTS.

BY FLOYD W. ROBINSON,
State Analyst, Lansing, Mich.

Among chemists and certain manufacturers it has been known for some time that flour and water were in some instances being used in the manufacture of sausages. By the term sausages is meant throughout this article, the ordinary sausage, bologna and Frankfurts. While in many cases the use of flour and water has been known, yet the cases where its use is unknown appear to be nearly if not quite as frequent. From the German reports (Ostertag) it appears that the practice has been very common for thirty years in certain parts of Germany, while in other sections, its use is entirely unknown. In the case of Armour & Company vs. A. C. Bird, Mich. Dairy & Food Commissioner in Ingham County, Circuit Court in Chancery, the plaintiff brought German butchers as witnesses who testified that in Germany the practice of adding flour and water was widespread. The state on the other hand, produced several witnesses, Germans of large experience, who testified that in their experience in Germany in their locality, no flour and water were used. This up-to-date testimony bears out the statements of Ostertag.

On the other hand, the state produced many witnesses, consumers, housekeepers, who insisted that if flour and water were used in sausages, they were deceived as they expected them to be pure meat products. It is very clear from the results of our investigations in the matter, that there has been in the last two or three years especially a decidedly growing tendency to a greater use of flour and water, due no doubt, to the activity of the retailers of the specially prepared flours in disseminating the information as widely as possible. The claim of the large manufacturers who use flour is that it is for the purpose of acting merely as a binder and not to adulterate the article in question. They claim that it is absolutely necessary to add water in order that the meat may be stuffed into thin casings and to produce a juicy consistency as demanded by the consumer A further representation is made that the flour or cereal as it is called, acts as an absorbent of fat and hence is necessary in pork sausage especially. Some manufacturers claim that they use cereal in bologna and Frankfurts but do not find it necessary or desirable in pork sausage and thus the matter rests, one manufacturer denying what another affirms as absolutely necessary. The experiments conducted in our laboratory embraced every phase of the matter which was afterwards counted in Armour & Company's bill of complaint. Appearance, texture, palatability, marketability, consistency and practicability. It was found practicable to manufacture a pure meat sausage and such sausage was usually of a decidedly higher quality than a sausage made with either flour or water or both. In a high grade sausage, it cannot be said that flour or water or both improve the appearance, consistency and certainly not the palatability of the product. It is true that when low grade meats, inferior cuts of meats and large quantities of hearts, ox lips, ears, etc., are used as sausage, the use of flour may improve the binding power of the meat, and the addition of water to such products may and undoubtedly does facilitate the stuffing into thin casings. But the presence of flour in such a product has the effect of disguising the presence of the inferior meats, and thus comes clearly counter to that section of the food laws which says, an article is adulterated, "if by any means it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is." And again even in meats with inferior binding power, this property may be improved by the use of higher grade meats such as veal for example, and in this way the improvement in the appearance of the product is a true index of actual improvement in the quality of the product.

That the prime objects of the use of flour is for the purpose of covering up the identity of certain meats, and permitting the incorporation of water, there can be no doubt. This is shown commercially, in the fact that where flour and water are not used, the product is always a high grade one and that the more of the low grade meats that have entered into the product, the greater the quantity of flour used.

The flour which has found the greatest commercial distribution in this country is corn flour. This is not the flour that butchers generally, especially German butchers, have been most in the habit of using. Potato flour is the flour used to the greatest extent in Germany and the one most familiar to butchers. Corn flour has been sold in a disguised form to most local butchers and its identity seems to be known in but few instances and those by chemists, and superintendents and not actual sausage makers.

The Bureau of Animal Industry has a ruling prohibiting the use of potato flour in meat products and undoubtedly this ruling more than any other thing has contributed to the use of corn flour so generally. Just why the ruling should prohibit the use of potato flour as a binder and absorbent, and permit the use of any and every other flour, especially corn flour, I have been unable to determine

Potato flour has a slightly higher absorbing power in the cold than has corn flour, but when taken at the temperature of 70 degrees C which is more nearly the temperature to which bolognas and Frankfurters are subjected during the process of manufacture, there is little difference in the absorbing power between the two flours. In our experiments we used a test tube which would give as nearly as possible the same conditions as in Frankfurts and bolognas. (Kickton a German chemist experimented in this same way with potato flour). There was no difficulty in getting five parts of either corn or potato flour to take up and hold in a firm mass 50 parts of water. This absorbing power would without doubt be increased by mixing the flour with the meat because of the increased surfaces exposed.

The prime excuse for the use of flour, or cereal as it is called, given by manufacturer is that the flour acts as an absorbent of the fat. That it might hold some of the fat we do not doubt, but when it becomes apparent that in pork sausage, which is usually of higher quality than Frankfurts and bologna, and also usually contain much more fat, usually a much smaller quantity of flour is used, the argument loses much of its force.

In pursuing the investigation into this matter, we were mindful of numerous complaints by women especially, that sausage purchased by them at times would not hold up, while frying, by which statement they meant that it would dwindle away until there was scarcely anything left. This led us to discover that certain butchers who prided themselves on making sausage without cereal were in reality loading the product with water and thus taking advantage of the enormous combining power of lean meat. A product manufactured in this way would fry away when put on the frying pan and thus—while to be severely condemned—could be quite readily detected in the kitchen. But the introduction of flour or starch into the product very cleverly concealed the water, because in frying it acted as a frame work preventing undue shrinkage and thus the housewife supposed she was getting pure meat when the adulteration with water had been covered up merely.

Flour in sausage does not improve the consistency nor act as a binder when the product is put into the frying pan. In every instance (and a great many experients were conducted) where flour was used, in frying, the product became crumbly and would stick to the frying pan, thereby making it difficult to fry without the product breaking up. The sausage made from pure meat only acted like meat in the frying pan, frying nicely remaining in a compact form, its consistency and texture being all that could be desired.

Without doubt some forms of modern machinery have contributed to the addition of water. The so-called silent cutter is used on nearly

all the products put up with water. It is especially constructed to take advantage of the great combining power of lean meat, and the butcher does not use this machine long before it becomes very apparent to him that meat ingeniously handled, can be made to take up an enormous quantity of water.

Two other points without attempting to give too much detail. The introduction of flour into meat products has a decided effect from a dietetic point. Pure wholesome cereal is all right in its proper place, but what are the dangers incidental to the diet of an invalid, who perchance may be suffering from a by no means uncommon kidney disease, of the introduction into sausage of a starchy material which in itself may be perfectly wholesome and yet by its presence removing from his bill of fare a very valuable and otherwise desirable food product.

And again the sense of this organization is in favor of rigid, sanitary reform on the preparation of articles of food. We all know that grave as is the introduction of water into milk, from a food standpoint yet vastly of greater consideration is the great danger of actually inoculating our people with different forms of disease the result of a polluted water suppy.

In the court case heretofore referred to, in spite of the fact the Bureau of Animal Industry regulations require that "only wholesome water" shall be used, yet so far as the record of any witness in the case were concerned at no time had the water been withheld from the meats because of a polluted water supply. Those of us who have access to the reports of the Health Department of the City of Chicago, know with what frequency during the past year that water has been condemned as polluted and the public warned in regard thereto. These points are merely incidental however, but to illustrate how a commercial condition of this kind makes more complex the State and municipal health problems. One step further. I am here reminded of the evidence in many cases of sausage poisoning being traced to a bacillus which we find so prevalent in a polluted water supply. So we may see a great danger in the practice of adding water even though it were construed to be a legitimate practice.

The detection of flour is not difficult. To demonstrate added water is not so simple, especially when it may be added in small amounts, but when the moisture limit of fresh meat is exceeded, and I may add simply that ratio, (to-wit) the ratio between protein and water in fresh meat, is a very constant one, the further addition of water is easily detected. From our work in this matter, I feel able to state that the addition of water and flour does not improve the palatability, texture, consistency or appearance of the finished product except wherein it conceals inferiority, but on the contrary produces

an inferior article. And further I am able to state that it is possible and feasible commercially to prepare sausages without either cereal or added water, and that such products are high grade articles and their appearance is some index at least of the quality of meats entering therein.

THE BLEACHING OF FLOUR.

Because of the wide-spread public interest in the alleged practice of certain manufacturers of flour of using bleaching processes to whiten their product, and because it is charged that this practice is indulged in for the purpose of giving an inferior quality of flour the appearance of a superior article, the Bulletin prints this month the whole of the very able paper read at the Mackinac convention by Professor James H. Shepard. The paper deals with nitrous acid as a bleaching agent and shows just how it affects the digestive processes, even when used in comparatively moderate quantities. We think the moral of Professor Shepard's study of the matter is very clear. Bleached flour is a very unhealthy article of food. The practice of whitening flour is not one to be commended to conscientious millers. And it seems that the state should deal very severely with anyone who runs the risk of shortening human life for the sake of making poor flour look like the better quality. A manufacturer may add to his profits by this sort of conduct, but surely he cannot maintain his own peace of mind.

In this connection it may be proper to say that the investigation recently made by the dairy and food bureau into the quality of floor sold in this state had reference to adulterants only and no effort was made to discover whether nitrous acid had been used for bleaching purposes. The investigation was not an extensive one and covered only western flours, as the bleaching process does not seem to be practiced to any extent—if at all—by the eastern millers. There is every reason to believe, however, that the health of the people will be much promoted and the interests of honest business served by the elimination from the market of flours that have been treated with nitrous acid or any other bleaching agency. Here we have the same old struggle of the imitation to supersede the genuine article. The very fact that an article must be "doctored" and disguised and called by another than its own name is an evidence that the imitation cannot possibly be as good as the thing it was made to imitate. Bread is the staff of life. Those who rob it of its blood-

making, life-giving elements or who poison it in order to improve its appearance are public enemies. They may not have been conscious of the fearful wrong they were inflicting upon human life, but if they will read Dr. Shepard's paper they cannot plead ignorance hereafter.

MORE WORK FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

BY H. C. STIEFEL, PH. D.

To a certain extent the cleanly grocer can protect his berries and fruits from the flies. Netting spread over basket and crate, renders this omnipresent disease carrier comparatively harmless. But there is another grave sin of ommission to be laid before many a careless grocer's door, one that can be touched upon but lightly. The average grocer tries to build up a nice display of his edible wares before his door. Backed against his store front he will usually have a high stand with salad, radishes, leeks and other green truck upon it. In front of this display, and somewhat lower down, he generally has a second row of vegetables. Then comes a row of baskets placed upon the pavement. These contain potatoes, peaches, carrots, pears, cucumbers, spinach, etc., etc.

The tops of these baskets are quite frequently covered with mosquito netting; the sides, however, have many, and large, openings. And now comes along the dog, the big dog, the little dog, the dainty washed and combed spaniel, pug or poodle, or the unwashed gutter pup. They all nose the baskets as dogs do. This is intolerable.

Some butchers, at times, also sin hygienically. How often do we see a nice, large pink liver or a lung dangling from a hook before the butcher shop door? There it hangs, exposed to the germ-killing and germ-breeding sun, its moist clammy surface acting as a catch-all for that awful mixture, street dust, or as a picnic ground for the flies. Inside the shop we find the large open dish of freshly ground sausage meat or chopped beef. They get only the finest floated dust from the floor, it is true, but it's safer to swallow a nice round glass marble as a whole than in the form of a fine powder. In the shop the roasts and boiling pieces are punched about by Mary Ann's fists or prodded daintily by Mary Ann's mistress's little pink tipped fingers, but neither fist nor finger is sterile, even if the dainty little

fingers have just been drawn out of a glove. The dark recesses of a well worn glove can be so many bacteriological chambers of horrors, much more so than Mary Ann's soaped and sudded fists.

An aesthetic Frenchman once suggested that the butchers keep all fresh meats under lock and key in the ice box and show intending customers only photographs of the same. And why not, in these days of cheap photographs, go one step further? Let the butcher show a photograph of a nice meadow with a refreshing looking brook meandering through it. Under a tree, by the brook side, Mary is watching her little lambs. "Now madam," says the butcher, "I can give you the left hind leg of this lamb, or the fourth, fifth and sixth ribs of that one, or do you prefer a roast from that grumphy over there, or some soup meat from Bossy there in the fence corner?"

The difference between the real and the ideal is very great, it can be lessened if the customer refuses to buy from baskets placed level on the sidewalk or to buy meats that have been lying open on the butcher's counter for an unknown time.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 7, 1907.

RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

AS TO FOODS AND CONDIMENTS.

Rule 1. The use of coal tar dye or other foreign coloring matter in catsup or other condiments is regarded with disfavor, and catsup found to contain such coloring matter in connection with benzoate of soda will be regarded as adulterated and treated accordingly.

Rule 2. The use of boric acid, salicylic acid or sulphites in meats or other articles of food will be regarded as an adulteration and treated accordingly. Any poisonous or deleterious preservative or coloring matter applied externally which has been permitted to permeate or penetrate the meat or other food product, or any portion thereof, will be regarded as an adulteration.

Rule 3. Until otherwise ordered articles of food imported from countries which have been found to be in compliance with the federal food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, will not be regarded as sold in violation of the laws of Pennsylvania.

Rule 4. Pepper and all other spices containing any added or foreign substances whatsoever will be regarded as adulterated.

Rule 5. Milk will be regarded as adulterated when any portion of the butter fat has been removed therefrom or when water has been added thereto.

Cream containing less than 16 per cent. of butter fat will be regarded as adulterated.

Ice cream must be true to name, and must not contain less than 12 per cent. butter fat, together with sugar and pure fruit flavor. Eggs and a small amount of gelatin may be used.

AS TO CONFECTIONERY.

Rule 6. Mineral substances of all kinds are especially forbidden in confectionery, whether poisonous or not. Only harmless colors or flavors should be added to confectionery.

The term "narcotic drugs" include all drugs mentioned in section 8 of the federal food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, relating to foods, their derivatives and preparation, and all other drugs of a narcotic nature.

AS TO MISBRANDING.

Rule 7. The provisions of the act of June 1, 1907, as to the misbranding of food, will be strictly observed and rigidly enforced.

The principal label on articles of food shall be in English, with type not smaller that 8-point (brevier) caps: Provided, That in case the size of the package will not permit the use of 8-point cap type the size of the type may be reduced proportionately.

Descriptive matter upon the label shall be free from any statement, design, or device regarding the article or the ingredients or substances contained therein, or quality thereof, or place of origin, which is false or misleading in any particular.

Jellies, fruit butters, fruit jams, or other like products shall not be labeled with the name of any distinctive fruit unless such fruit alone has been used in its preparation. Articles intended as substitutes for pure food jelies, butters, jams and other like products, shall be plainly marked as compounds, and the several ingredients shall be plainly stated thereon, and the name of no distinctive fruit shall be used upon the label thereof to indicate its flavor.

Prepared mustard shall bear upon the label thereof a distinct statement of all the ingredients and the percentage of mustard contained therein.

Flavoring extracts must be true to name. Imitation flavoring extracts shall not be designated by terms which indicate in any way by similarity of name that they were prepared from a natural fruit or from a standard flavor.

Flavoring extracts in the preparation of which any substances are employed for natural fruits or standard flavors shall not be labeled as if prepared from standard flavors or from the fruits themselves.

GUARANTEE.

The guarantee referred to in the new Pennsylvania food law, approved June 1, 1907, should in all cases be a written or printed invoice guarantee upon each bill of goods purchased, signed by the vendor, and substantially in the following language, to wit:

I (or we) the vendor of the articles mentioned in the foregoing invoice hereby guarantee and warrant the same to be in full conformity with the federal act of June 30, 1906, popularly known as the "Foods and Drugs Act," and also further hereby guarantee and warrant the same to be in full conformity with the act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, popularly known as "the new Pennsylvania Food Law," approved June 1, 1907, in that said articles are not adulterated within the meaning of the aforesaid act of Congress or the aforesaid act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and that the said articles are not misbranded within the meaning of either of the said acts.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO RETAIL DEALERS.

The new Pennsylvania food law, approved June 1, 1907, is intended to protect retail dealers in food products. In order to avail themselves of this protection it is important that every retail dealer shall secure from the manufacturer, wholesaler or jobber from whom he makes purchases, a signed guarantee of each invoice of goods. In order that the goods may be subsequently identified, it is important that the date of purchase be marked upon the goods secured under each invoice. Where the goods are contained in separate packages, this identification can readily be secured by the use of a rubber stamp giving the date of purchase. Unless the retail dealer is able to identify with absolute certainty the vendor from whom his goods were procured, the act will not protect him. This will

require the greatest care, not only in marking the date of purchase, but in keeping the articles purchased from different manufacturers, wholesalers or jobbers bearing the same brand, entirely apart from each other, so that at any time the identification of the vendor of each article can be clearly established. It is equally important that the retail dealer shall keep the articles purchased in precisely the same condition as when they are received. A failure to distinctly identify the vendor, or to clearly prove that articles purchased have been kept in the exact condition as to quality as when purchased, will deprive the retail dealer of any protection.

When an agent of the Dairy and Food Division calls upon a retail dealer, it is requested and confidently expected that courtesy will be exercised both by the dealer and the agent.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Approved:
N. B. CRITCHFIELD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Rules Nos. 8, 9 and 10. (Issued July 1, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE 8, LARD. RULE 9, FRUIT OR NUT ICE CREAM. RULE 10, MEATS AND FISH.

Rule 8. Lard must contain no ingredient but the pure fat of swine. Any foreign substance will constitute an adulteration and will be treated accordingly.

Rule 9. Fruit or nut ice cream must be true to name and must not contain less than 10 per cent. of butter fat together with sugar, eggs and a small amount of gelatin, not exceeding three (3) ounces to ten gallons of cream.

The foregoing rule applies where fruit (fresh or canned) or nuts are used for flavoring.

Rule 10. Meats and fish must at all times be kept in a pure, clean and healthful condition.

In the summer season they must be covered or protected from flies and insects by screens or other device, and must be kept at such temperature as will absolutely prevent any decomposition.

Refrigerators and ice boxes for the storage of meats and fish must be kept well iced and clean.

Stores, market houses and all rooms used for the storage or sale of meats and fish must be clean, properly ventilated and kept in a sanitary condition.

Any meat or fish not so cared for will be considered in violation and treated accordingly.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Rule No. 11. (Issued September 25, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 2, TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE NO. 11. EVAPORATED FRUITS.

Rule 11. It should be understood by the trade and the public that Rule 2, specifically referring to meat and other articles of food, covers evaporated fruits, and that if said fruits contain any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health, such as sulphurous acid, the sale thereof will be treated as a violation of the law.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Rules Nos. 12 and 13. (Issued October 25, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 3 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE 12, LABELS. RULE 13, SODIUM BENZOATE AND BENZOIC ACID.

Rule 12. Numerous requests are referred to this Division for the approval of labels to be used in connection with food products under the Pennsylvania Pure Food Act of June 1, 1907. This Act does not authorize the Dairy and Food Commissioner, nor any Agent of the Division, to approve labels. The Division, therefore, will not give its approval to any label. Any printed matter upon the label implying that this Division has approved it will be without warrant. It is believed that with the law and regulations before the manufacturers they will have no difficulty in arranging labels in conformity with the requirements set forth.

Rule 13. No prosecutions will be based upon the manufacture, sale or having in possession with intent to sell, foods and food products manufactured or packed during the season of 1907 which contains sodium benzoate in quantities not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per cent., or benzoic acid equivalent thereto, provided sodium benzoate or benzoic acid has hitherto been generally used in such foods and food products; and provided further that sodium benzoate or benzoic acid is not used in connection with coal-tar dyes or any foreign coloring matter.

The label of each package of food or food product containing sodium benzoate or benzoic acid shall bear a statement that the food contains one-tenth of 1 per cent. of sodium benzoate, or benzoic acid equivalent thereto, as the case may be.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Rule No. 14. (Issued July 2nd, 1908.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 4 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE 14, DRIED OR EVAPORATED FRUITS, SUPERSEDING RULE NO. 11.

Whereas, it is provided in Section 3 of the Pure Food Act of June 1, 1907, (P. L. 386), that

"The Dairy and Food Commissioner shall make uniform rules and regulations under and subject to which the provisions of this Act shall be enforced, and such rules and regulations shall, where practicable, conform to and be the same as the rules and regulations adopted from time to time for the enforcement of the Act of Congress, approved June thirtieth, one thousand nine hundred and six, and known as the 'Food and Drugs Act.' Such rules and regulations to be published from time to time in Bulletins to be issued by the Department," and

Whereas, it is provided in Section 5 of said Act:

"That no action shall be brought or sustained for violation of the provisions of this Section when the article alleged to be adulterated is not adulterated within the meaning of the provisions of the 'Food and Drugs Act' of June thirtieth, one thousand nine hundred and six, enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and the rules and regulations promulgated from time to time for the enforcement of the same, and

WHEREAS, the United States Department of Agriculture on March 5, 1908, promulgated Decision No. 89 providing, substantially, inter alia, that pending determination by the Referee Board of the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness of the use of Sulphur Dioxide as an addition to food in minute quantities, its use will be allowed under certain restrictions, viz:

"No objection will be made to foods which contain the ordinary quantities of Sulphur Dioxide if the fact that such foods have been so prepared is plainly stated upon the label of each package. An

abnormal quantity of Sulphur Dioxide placed in food for the purpose of marketing an excessive moisture content will be regarded as fraudulent adulteration * * * and will be proceeded against accordingly."

Now therefore, in compliance with said Section 3 the following rule is hereby promulgated:

Pending said determination by said Referee Board no prosecutions will be instituted for selling, offering for sale or having in possession with intent to sell, dried or evaporated fruits which contain ordinary quantities of Sulphur Dioxide, if the fact that such foods have been so prepared is plainly stated upon the label of each package.

An abnormal quantity of Sulphur Dioxide placed in food for the purpose of marketing an excessive moisture content will be regarded as fraudulent adulteration and will be proceeded against accordingly.

This rule is made to conform with the rules and regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture, and if occasion for its recision shall arise notice of such recision will be published in a Bulletin issued by this Department.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

N. B. The above rule supersedes Rule No. 11, heretofore promulgated.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 1, 1907.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE AND GOVERNMENT OF PERSONS PROPOSING TO ENGAGE IN THE MANUFACTURE, SALE OR USE OF OLEOMARGARINE OR RENOVATED BUTTER, AS AUTHORIZED UNDER THE ACTS OF ASSEMBLY APPROVED THE 29TH OF MAY, 1901, AND JULY 10TH, 1901, AS PRESCRIBED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE THROUGH ITS AGENT, THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER.

1. No license will be granted to a non-resident of the State of Pennsylvania.

2. No license will be transferred from any person, firm or corporation convicted of any violation of the Acts of Assembly under which such license is issued, nor while proceedings are pending for violation of said acts against such person, firm or corporation.

3. Remittance (either bank draft, cashier's cheque or certificate of deposit, preferred) for license fees must accompany the application for license. Individual cheques must be certified by the bank on which same are issued or drawn. Checks and drafts must be made payable to the order of the State Treasurer, and upon receipt thereof by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, if the application is approved, a license certificate will be promptly issued.

4. The attention of intending applicants for license and of all licensees, is especially directed to that portion of Section 7 of the Act of 29th of May, 1901, which provides: "That upon conviction of any subsequent offense, the person so offending shall be punished by a fine not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than six months nor more than twelve months."

The express direction of said act is imprisonment in addition to the minimum fine therein specified.

In addition to the fine and imprisonment imposed for second offenses, injunction proceedings will be instituted, and no license will be transferred from any person against whom such proceedings are pending.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Approved:
N. B. CRITCHFIELD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

The contents of the September issue of the Monthly Bulletin, briefly summarized are as follows:

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Total,	29

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Total,	5

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Wholesale,	1
Total,	11

Total amount of money received from said licenses for 1908, is $32,888.51 and this sum has, in accordance with law, been deposited in the State Treasury.

*Number of suits ordered during the month of August, 1908, but not terminated and consequently withheld from this issue of the Bulletin, 12.

Part I.

LIST OF LICENSES

FOR THE

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF OLEOMARGARINE AND RENOVATED BUTTER,

GRANTED BY THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FROM

JANUARY 1, TO SEPTEMBER 15, 1908.

LIST OF OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1, TO SEPTEMBER 15, 1908.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.		
Jacob L. Ackerman, 1909 Center Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Cornelius W. Antony, 203 Allegheny Market, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
A. Appel & Co. (Adam and Benj. Appel), Stalls, 41 and 43 S. S. Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William L. Barron, 1314 Beaver Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
S. C. Bartlett & Co., Sylvanus C. Bartlett and Cecil C. Spencer, 201 Main St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Fogal B. Bishoff, Mgr., 315 W. Braddock Ave., Rankin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel C. Black, 309 Corbet St., Tarentum, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Moses Bluestone, 1801 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Jesse M. Bowers, 405 Arlington St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred July 31, 1908, to 401 Arlington St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Anna Braun, C. H. Braun, Mgr., Stands 193 and 194 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jacob W. Briggle, 51 Shiloh St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Brighton Road Tea and Coffee Co., Evan Thomas, Prop., 3242 Brighton Road, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Miss Stella Brittain, 5231 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Mary Broderick, Prop., John J. Cavanaugh, Mgr., 4808 Second Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred June 12, 1908, to Claude C. Surber,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Stephen Broderick, 207 Fourth Ave., Carnegie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Teddie E. Burden, 538 Chartiers Ave., McKees Rocks, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas A. Byros, 35 Diamond Square, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Restaurant	April 1.
William A. Callahan, 814 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Daniel W. Campbell, 3625 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry Cauley, Mgr., Stands 34 and 36 S. S. Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mike J. Cavanaugh, Prop., John J. Cavanaugh, Mgr., 223 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa. Transferred June 12, 1908, to Claude C. Surber,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, 214 and 216 Grant St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, Hay and Rebecca Sts., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, 412 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
Patrick M. Corrigan, 123 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Rutherford B. Cowher, Mgr. and Owner, Plum St., First National Bank Building, Elizabeth, Pa. Transferred March 31, 1908, to 9th and Ferry Sts.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Cunningham & Co., Claude C. Cunningham, Mgr., 228 Brushton Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James H. Daly, 720 Fourth St., North Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William T. Daniels, 816 Main St., Sharpsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George D. Davis, Pres., 406 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	April 1.
John A. Donahoe, 6276-78 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Elizabeth Donahoe, Prop., Stand 25 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Donovan, Prop., 329 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Dunlevy & Bro., Jeremiah Dunlevy, Jr., and Paul Dunlevy, 2554 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward J. Dunn, 852 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John H. Ehrhardt, Stands 64 & 66 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Estricher & Mark McAdams, 743 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Restaurant	Jan. 1.
Harry J. Evans, Prop., 2043 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry Finkel, 2108 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Mary Fuher, Stand 22 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Edward Gibson, Stands 197, 198, 206 Allegheny Market, N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Hugh Given, Prop., 564 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Eugene A. Goggins, 814 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank M. Goldbach, Mgr., 51 Twelfth St., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Agnes Hall, 4909 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
French A. Hanley, 516 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Geo. P. Hanny, 135 & 136 Allegheny Market, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The W. J. Hartzel Company, William J. Hartzel, Pres., 320 Liberty St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	April 1.
Hazlett & Womer, 1340 Jancey St., E. E. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Aug. 1.
John V. Heineman, Stand 80 East Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Henning, Prop., 4525 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Marcella C. Heyl, 4514 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred April 24, 1908, to 5117 Penn Ave.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Hill, 307 Fifth Ave., Tarentum, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jas. T. Hill, Prop., 6510 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Anthony Hoban, Fish Block, Mercer Ave., Sharpsville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Houston, Stand 178 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
May Hunter, 923 Wood St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Jacob H. Imhoff, 6321 Broad St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Louis J. Junker, 122 W. Grant St., Duquesne, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph F. Kasper, 216 Chartiers Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George Keely, Prop., 2136 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Hunter Keib, 1419 Western Ave., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred February 13, 1908, to 1617 Beaver Ave. Transferred May 9, 1908, to John Bacik, Prop.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Myer Keller, 557 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	June 1.
William H. Kelley, 102 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Frank M. Kernan, 5205 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Continued.		
Samuel J. Kerr, Sec'y., 109 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Kregar & Co., Edward R. and William S. Kregar, 902 Wood St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Farnham H. Langford, Stand 261 East Liberty Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Harry F. Levi, 621 Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry F. Levi, 1620 Beaver Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Christian Limburg, 870 E. Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
McCann & Co., Owen McCann, Pres., Jas. M. Cheswright, Treas., 413-415 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Dennis McIntyre, 4417 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred March 26, 1908, to 4607 Butler St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1
Jno. R. Martin, Stands 200, 201 & 202 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Emma Maxwell, Prop., Stands 2 and 4 Diamond Market, McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Henry C. Meyer, 630 Second St., N. Side, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Miller, Mgr., 4 Freeport St., Etna, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Clarence G. Miller & Edward Altenbach, Mgr., 518 Brushton Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Andrew F. Mitchell, 222 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa. Transferred July 31, 1908, to Mrs. A. F. Mitchell,	Retail,	June 1.
Michael J. Monahan, 318 Braddock Avenue, Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
William J. Montgomery, 829 Linden Ave., East Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Nelson Morris & Co., Wm. C. Roeper, Mgr., 301-305 Anderson St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Moschel, 1800 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Moxley, Inc., Eugene S. Mapp, Mgr., 120-122 First Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
O'Donnell & Thompson, 638 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa. Transferred March 26, 1908, to 442 Library St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. Arthur Ohl, 105 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Alfred C. Paulisch, Prop., 5145 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Pittsburg Grocery Co., Mathew Collins, Mgr., 1205 Carson St., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James Pogue & Son, 204, 205, 218 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Preach, 5921 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jno. H. Preach, Prop., 4124 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George A. Preach, Prop., 1127 Lang Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Preston Supply Co., Louis Amshel, Mgr., 154 Ohio St., Shoenville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
C. Price, F. J. Harrington, O. McKee, 105 Washington Ave., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred May 9, 1908, to 91 Washington Ave. Transferred May 26, 1908, to Craddock Price,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Owen Quinn, 845 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Owen Quinn, 432 Broadway, Pitcairn, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. E. Reeder, Prop., 208 Brownsville Road, Mt. Oliver, Pa. Transferred April 9, 1908, to 144 Brownsville Road,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry G. Reel, 128 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Miss Katie Rein, Stands 30 and 32 South Side Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Reliable Provision Co., John A. Donahoe, Prop., 106, 107, 108, 109 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jemima Richard, 96 Penn Ave., Turtle Creek, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George Ritter, 511 Main St., Sharpsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jos. Rooney, 93 and 94 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa. Transferred March 28, 1908, to John Jacob Klaese,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Ben Ruddell, 3625 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	June 1.
John J. Rungee, 185 Liberty Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Geo. W. Ruppert, 919 East St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jesse W. Sarver, Stands 143 & 145 Market House, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Henry C. Schwartz, 407, 409, 411 Grant Ave., Millvale, Pa. Transferred March 12, 1908, to William Glass,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Sheraden Fish & Poultry Co., Geo. A. Schauer, 93 Harwood St., Sheraden, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Catherine E. Shipley, 506 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Shipley, Jr., 423 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Shipley, Jr., 507 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Oden H. Shoemaker, 432 & 434 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Geo. F. Sloan, 115 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
Alvah G. Smith, 503 Mill St., Coraopolis, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William H. Speaker, 15 Wabash Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Walter L. Steele and Geo. W. Hampson, Props., 609 Walnut St., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Daniel J. T. Steiner, 422 Hawkins Ave., N. Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Joseph Stenger, 921 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Swift & Co., Jos. F. Taylor, Mgr., 309-311 Anderson St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Chas. Riefer, Mgr., 1613 Beaver Ave., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea. Co., William I. Saffle, Mgr., 429 Main St., Pittsburg, W. E., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Owen Jones, Mgr., 433 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Harry E. Scott, Mgr., 909 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Julius G. Gordos, Mgr., 1210 Carson St., Pittsburg, S. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Continued.		
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Nelson M. Edwards, Mgr., 5811 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Lachlan F. Blair, Mgr., 734 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Mahlon R. Fluke, Mgr., 630 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Robert J. McKee, Mgr., 337 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Arthur S. Gill, Mgr., 324 Grant Ave., Duquesne, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., John C. Muldouney, Mgr., 550 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Andrew J. Gill, Mgr., 226 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Edward M. Lanigan, Mgr., 508 Federal St., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Harry J. Ohler, Mgr., 6247 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Robert H. Brown, Mgr., 4321 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Fred Volkwein, 760 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry Watson, 196 S. Main St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Lawrence Weyman, 3353 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,.....	April 1.
Williams & McCune, S. E. Cor. 2nd & Market Sts., Elizabeth, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Sept. 1.
John E. Willis, 531 and 533 W. Lacock St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
James H. Yeagley, Pittsburg St., Springdale, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
ARMSTRONG COUNTY.		
Apollo Produce Co., Jonathan M. Grim, Mgr., North Side North Fourth St., Apollo, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Thomas J. Baldrige, Prop., 223 First St., Apollo, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John Flynn, 104 S. McKean St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Mar. 1.
Milton S. Jack, 128 Market St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Ambrose M. Mateer, Third Ave., between Sixth and Seventh Sts., Ford City, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
William Ellsworth Wyant, 163 So. Jefferson St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Feb. 1.
BEAVER COUNTY.		
Oliver E. Aber, Canal St., Industry, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Earl J. Bolland (Basement), 344 Buffalo St., Beaver, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Boyle & Patterson, W. M. Boyle and C. A. Patterson, 1126 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Carl S. Gassmann, 1418 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Robert J. Jamison, Third and Sixth Avenues, Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Marcus W. McCandless, 2406 Eighth Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Mar. 1.
Jos. McFerron Co., 1102 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Richard F. Metz and Edward S. Anderson, corner Eleventh street and Penn avenue, Monaca, Pa.,	Retail,.....	May 1.
John and Thomas Moore, 336 Merchant St., Ambridge, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Charles H. Niehaus, 380 Vermont St., Rochester, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Milo F. Wilson, 401 Tenth St., New Brighton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	April 1.
Omega Wolfe, 1106 Eleventh St., New Brighton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
BERKS COUNTY.		
Reading Meat and Provision Co., Louis Powdermaker, Prop., 839 Penn St., Reading, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
BLAIR COUNTY.		
Jesse M. Cook, 1100 Eleventh St., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Gem Grocery Co., Frank Stehle, Mgr., 623 Seventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,.....	April 1.
William G. Morgan and John H. Luckett, 1703 Eleventh Ave., between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Sts., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Feb. 1.
BUTLER COUNTY.		
R. J. Ferguson, 400 Locust St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Wm. A. Fisher, 257 S. Main St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Graham Bros., William S. & Andrew S. Graham, 317 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
John Herbert & Alwilda Harper, 351 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Joseph C. Hoch, 305 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Aaron A. Marshall, 109 East Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
G. Wilson Miller, 116 E. Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Paisley & Whiteside, J. P. Whiteside and G. M. Paisley, 215 New Castle St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
CAMBRIA COUNTY.		
Chas. Davis, Mgr., Washington St., Lilly, Pa. Transferred March 26, 1908, to P. H. George,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John L. Kingston, 230 Franklin St., Johnstown, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Geo. B. Nowag, Mgr., 241 Franklin St., Johnstown, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Nicholson Russell, 100 Philadelphia Ave., Barnesboro, Pa. Transferred Sept. 8, 1908, to Mrs. Emma Russell,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
CENTRE COUNTY.		
Thomas B. Budinger, Moshannon Ave., Snow Shoe, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
CLEARFIELD COUNTY.		
John F. McCartan, 517 and 519 Nichols St., Clearfield, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Amelia Miller, 137 West Long Ave., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Samuel J. Schrecengost, 215 West Long Ave., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Kingsley A. Smith, Main St., between 4th & 5th Sts., Burnside, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Joseph Wilkinson, Mgr., Milward Building, Curtin St., Osceola Mills, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
CRAWFORD COUNTY.		
J. R. Hannah & Co., 986 Water St., Meadville, Pa. Transferred May 5, 1908, to O. W. Bentley,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Hilliker & Jones, Fred Hilliker and V. T. Jones, 30 Diamond St., Titusville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Andrew Jackson, Stalls 5 and 6 Market House, Meadville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Sept. 1.
Lewis H. Lenheim, 31 and 33 Mead Ave., Meadville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Michell Bros., Chas. J. and E. A. Michell, 938 Market St., Meadville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
ELK COUNTY.		
C. H. Smith Co., Ltd., Chas. H. Smith, Chairman, Central, Pa. Lbr. Co.'s Building, Main St., Loleta, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Smith Brothers' Co., F. C. Smith, Pres., L. S. Hinkle, Sec'y, Main and Broad Sts., Ridgway, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
ERIE COUNTY.		
Mary Andrews, 114 Central Market, Erie, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John Casey, 1315 State St., Erie, Pa. Transferred March 31, 1908, to 13 West 12th St.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Andrew J. Hoffman, 1133 State St., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
George M. Ream, 111 First Avenue, Corry, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Susan E. Smith, 15 Seventh St., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
George A. Wilkinson, Stall 119 Parade St. Market, Cor. 10th and Parade Sts., Erie, Pa. Transferred July 17, 1908, to David W. Tubbs,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
FAYETTE COUNTY.		
Thomas W. Freeble, Mgr., East Side Main St., Fayette City, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Sept. 1.
Charles H. Gorley, 64 W. Main St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Restaurant	Jan. 1.
John L. Houseman, S. E. Cor. Speer and Grant Sts., North Belle Vernon, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Oden H. Shoemaker, 210 N. Pittsburg St., Connellsville, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
H. L. Slayman, Prop., 48 Church St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
H. P. Smith's Sons, H. L. and W. C. Smith, Smith & Fether Bldg., Railroad St., Dunbar, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Robert L. Weller, Main St., near Second St., Belle Vernon, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
INDIANA COUNTY.		
James J. Fiscus, 1102 Philadelphia St., Indiana, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Jacob B. Younkins, 685 Philadelphia St., Indiana, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
JEFFERSON COUNTY.		
William Honadle and Joseph Burgoon, Mabon St., Brookville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	May 1.
W. H. Moore, West Main St., between 4th and 5th Sts., Reynoldsville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John F. Watson, 323 Oakland Ave., Punxsutawney, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
LACKAWANNA COUNTY.		
Harry P. Mellet, 241 Wyoming Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 864 Capouse Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 1427 Pittston Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 103 N. Main St., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 303 E. Drinker St., Dunmore, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 324 Cedar Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Hilan P. Sweet, 106 Penn Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
LAWRENCE COUNTY.		
Harry L. Allen, 13 and 15 Neshannock Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Jere Blucher, 648 S. Jefferson St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
David Cartwright, 619 Lawrence Ave., Ellwood City, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Lloyd R. Davidson, Main St., Pulaski, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Sept. 1.
Charles M. Hartzel, 8 So. Jefferson St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	May 1.
James C. Houston, 109 East Long Ave., New Castle, Pa. Transferred August 11, 1908 to 569 So. Mill St.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry R. Huston, 4 E. Long Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Mar. 1.
Robert McKee, 114 East Long Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Agnes M. Magill, 223 Grant St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Frank P. Major, Cor. Main & Railroad Sts., Wampum, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Howard Munnell, 59 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
LAWRENCE COUNTY—Continued.		
Reese & Spencer, J. A. Reese and J. W. Spencer, 30 West Washington St., New Castle. Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Reynolds & Company, 315 Sixth St., Ellwood City, Pa.,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
B. C. Rhodes & Son, 125 and 127 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Star Grocery Co., John P. Allen, Mgr., 24 N. Mercer St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
C. Ellsworth Thomas, 24 and 26 So. Mill St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Robert H. Wyrie, Mgr., 100 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa. Transferred May 29, 1908, to 70 Pittsburg St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
LUZERNE COUNTY.		
Warner W. Clements, 317 East Northampton St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Transferred February 5, 1908, to 301 East Market St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Warner W. Clements, 6 East Ross St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Cut Rate Meat Co., L. H. Jefkins, Mgr., 46 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Davis Bros., E. W. and J. W. Davis, 43 East Market St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Davis Bros. Co., Edward Travis, Mgr., 107 W. Main St., Plymouth, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
East India Tea Co., Joseph F. Gillis, Prop., 55, 57, 59 So. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry E. Eroh, Prop., 300 West Broad St., Hazleton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas Greenwood, 13 S. Main St., Pittston, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Elbert S. Noble, 40 S. Main St., Pittston, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Tremayne, 55 Main St., Ashley, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Russell Uhl, Prop., 24 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
McKEAN COUNTY.		
Daniel T. Drew, 20 Congress St., Bradford, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Andrew J. Hoffman, 22 Congress St., Bradford, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
MERCER COUNTY.		
Henry Baldwin, Mgr., 100 N. Water St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Christ S. Deibel, Phil. Carouthers, Mgr., 230 W. State St., Sharon, Pa. Transferred Feb. 20, 1908 to Dell S. Christy,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William P. Fornof, 430 E. State St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward Jackson, 28 Spring St., Greenville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Ketler, 301 Broad St., Grove City, Pa. Transferred August 6, 1908, to 225 Broad St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edwin A. Sieg, 205 Broadway, S. Sharon, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
John M. Wilkinson, 12 N. Water St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.		
Gimbel Bros., Isaac Gimbel, Pres., Chestnut & Ninth Sts., Phila., Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Emma Graham, 419 East Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Archie McNeill, 3120 G. St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. B. Mason, 2507 S. Eleventh St., Philadelphia, Pa. Cancelled,	Retail,	April 1.
John H. Moriarty, 4913 Aspen St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. Otis Paul & Co., 219 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
A. Salus & Son, Benj. Salus, Mgr., 1248-1250 South St., Phila., Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
Frank J. Smith, 2522 W. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa. Transferred April 9, 1908, to 2510 N. Front St. Transferred June 16, 1908, to 2086 East Tioga St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William Talbot, 1232 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Lena S. VanWert, 632 E. Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
PIKE COUNTY.		
Everett H. Gilkey, Lord's Valley, Pa.,	Bg. House,	May 1.
Everett H. Gilkey, Shohola, Pa.,	Bg. House,	May 1.
POTTER COUNTY.		
Mrs. Maud Cargill, Cook's Camp, Genesee, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
VENANGO COUNTY.		
Adams & Co., Harry E. Adams, Mgr., 62 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
A. P. Dale & Co., Amos P. Dale, Prop., 306 E. Second St., Oil City, Pa. Transferred March 28, 1908, to M. J. Dale,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Flynn Bros., Thos. and Michael Flynn, Water St., Emlenton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Franklin Grocery Co., George P. Gaiser and Wilbur F. Myers, 91 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Edith Harkison (Reed, Fisher & Newton's Saw Mill), P. O., Eaglerock, Pa.,	Bg. House,	June 1.
F. A. Hoffman & Co., John C. Gault, 211 Center St., Oil City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John F. Kuhn, 249 Seneca St., Oil City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Augustus Leach, 111 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Turner & Son, Don E. and Marcus E. Turner, Cor. Main and Railroad Sts., Rouseville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
WARREN COUNTY.		
Andrew J. Hoffman, 303 Hickory St., Warren, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
C. H. Smith Co., Ltd., Chas. H. Smith, Chairman, C. H. Smith Co.'s Building, Center St., Sheffield Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.		
James H. Boyer, 107 Fourth St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Central Meat Market, John J. McNerney & Patrick Moroney, W. Lincoln Ave., McDonald, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas R. Hallam, 112 W. Chestnut St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James S. Hughes, Allman Hotel Building, Bentleyville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank B. Kramer, Mgr., Third St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles B. McAlister, 38 W. Chestnut St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Michael M. McDermott, 428 Fallowfield Ave., Charleroi, Pa., transferred Sept. 11, 1908, to 426 Fallowfield Ave.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George E. McQuown, 98 N. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
J. Ray Nease, 98 N. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jacob F. Nease, 116 So. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jacob Nease, 140 So. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
Noble Brothers, W. Main St., W. Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Pittsburg Grocery Co., Jas. McCollins, Mgr., 20 East Pike St., Canonsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Robert E. Shannon and Sherman M. Mason, 201 McKean Ave., Charleroi, Pa. Transferred Jan. 10, 1908, to 327 Fallowfield Ave., Charleroi, Pa. Transferred June 1, 1908, to Robert E. Shannon,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Yohe, 225 Main St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.		
Arnold Traffic Co., Chas. Flynn, Pres., I. M. Keating, Sec'y, Fifth Ave. and Seventeenth St., Arnold, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thos. H. Bell, 170 Columbia Ave., Vandergrift, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank L. Baer, 209 W. Otterman St., Greensburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Curtis B. Clawson and Edwin C. Hunter, 106 Main St., Greensburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Ihrig, Prop., 957 Fourth Ave., New Kensington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jeannette Tea & Coffee Co., Harry L. Hopper, Prop., 624 Clay Ave., Jeannette, Pa. License revoked April 1, 1908,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward McCann, 119 N. Fifth St., Jeannette, Pa. Transferred June 23, 1908, to 260 Eighth St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Lewis W. McCurdy, 705 Ligonier St., Latrobe, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward F. Seubert, 1102 Ligonier St., Latrobe, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
David A. Spencer, 404 Ninth St., New Kensington, Pa. Transferred March 11, 1908, to 949 Fifth Ave.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Allen Conner Co., Ltd., E. T. Conner, Gen. Mgr., 529, 533, 537 & 541 Ninth St., New Kensington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel N. Womer, 449 Schoonmaker Ave., Monessen, Pa. Transferred February 7, 1908, to Edward Winwood,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

LIST OF RENOVATED BUTTER LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1, TO SEPTEMBER 15, 1908.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.		
Conelius W. Antony, 203 Allegheny Mkt., Pittsburg, N. S.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Anna. Braun, Charles Braun, Mgr., 193 & 194 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John H. Ehrhardt, Stands 64-66 Allegheny Mkt., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
John C. Gibson, Stands 197, 198, 206 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Mar. 1.
Geo. R. Hanny, Stands 135 & 136 Allegheny Mkt., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
John R. Martin, Stands 200, 201, 202 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
James Pogue & Son, Stands 204, 205, 218 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Jesse W. Sarver, Stands 143-145 Market House, Federal St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
William H. Speaker, 15 Wabash Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Thos. S. Williams, 600 Preble Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.		
Nice & Schreiber Co., C. N. Weston, Sec'y and Treas., W. S. Nice, Gen. Mgr., 11 S. Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Wholesale.	Jan. 1.

Part II.

GIVING A LIST OF THE ANALYSES OF

SAMPLES OF BUTTER AND OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS

MADE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER,

WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1908.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TA1 LATED STATEMENT OF

Butter Case,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
M. 2930, ...	M. 2930, ...	J. J. Rungee, ...	185 Liberty Market, Pittsburg,..

Butter Case,

J. J. 132, ...	J. J. 132,.....	J. L. McCormick, ...	890 W. Washington St., New Castle.

Butter Case,

A. B. 840, ...	A. B. 840,....	Cafe and bar, ...	810 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, ...

Pure Food Cases,

H. P. C. 4262,.	4892,.....	Alex. A. Jocis, ...	1914 S. 4th St., Philadelphia,....
H. P. C. 4264,.	4894,.....	John Geltz, ...	2822 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia.
H. P. C. 4269,.	4899,.....	Keilholtz, ...	16th and Ritner Sts., Philadelphia.
H. P. C. 4325,.	4956,.....	Alex. A. Jocis, ...	1914 S. 4th St., Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4326,.	4957,.....	Evans', ...	16th and Porter Sts., Philadelphia.

Pure Food Case,

H. P. C. 4340,.	4972,.....	Mitchell & Fletcher, ...	12th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.

Butter, No Cases,

H. P. C. 4395,.	5027,.....	Lit Bros., ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4401,.	5033,.....	Hotel Stenton, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4406,.	5038,.....	McGowen's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4412,.	5044,.....	Vienna Cafe, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4414,.	5046,.....	Normandie Hotel, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4415,.	5047,.....	Willow Grove Casino, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4419,.	5051,.....	Arcade Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4421,.	5053,.....	Stern's Restaurant, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4422,.	5054,.....	Isaac Russell, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4423,.	5055,.....	Washington Hotel, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4425,.	5057,.....	19th & Market Sts. Restaurant,	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4427,.	5059,.....	Belgravia Hotel, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4428,.	5060,.....	Joseph Hassemer, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4434,.	5066,.....	Aldine Hotel, ...	Philadelphia, ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1908.

February, 1908.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Butter, ...	February 12, 1908, ...	Colored oleomargarine.

May, 1908.

Butter, ...	May 9, 1908, ...	Colored oleomargarine.

June, 1908.

Butter, ...	June 17, 1908, ...	Colored oleomargarine.

June, 1908.

Beef bologna, ...	June 5, 1908, ...	Contains added corn starch.
Half smoked sausage,.	June 6, 1908, ...	Contains added corn starch.
Bologna sausage, ...	June 8, 1908, ...	Contains added corn starch.
Smoked bologna, ...	June 27, 1908, ...	Contains added corn starch.
Half smoked sausage,.	June 27, 1908, ...	Contains added corn starch.

July, 1908.

Glutosac flour, ...	"The Health Food Company," New York.	Misbranded in containing less proteid matter than the amount stated on label.

July, 1908.

Butter, ...	July 20, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	July 21, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	July 22, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	July 23, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	July 23, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	July 23, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	July 27, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	July 27, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	July 28, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	July 28, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	July 29, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	July 29, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	July 30, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	July 31, 1908, ...	Butter.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION. TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Butter, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
H. P. C. 4439,	5071,	Cafe Edouard,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4445,	5077,	Kugler's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4451,	5083,	Garrick Hotel,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4453,	5085,	Louis Weigle,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4454,	5086,	Freeman's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4458,	5090,	Godall's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4459,	5091,	Elwood Dairy,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4464,	5096,	Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4467,	5099,	Schiller's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4468,	5100,	Cayuga Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4470,	5102,	Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4471,	5103,	E. Sidney Truitt,	Philadelphia,

Milk, No Cases,

A. B. 962,	A. B. 962,	E. H. Brosang,	Franklin,
A. B. 963,	A. B. 963,	E. H. Brosang,	Franklin,
A. B. 964,	A. B. 964,	Oak Grove Dairy,	Franklin,
A. B. 965,	A. B. 965,	Oak Grove Dairy,	Franklin,
A. B. 966,	A. B. 966,	E. J. Young,	Franklin,
A. B. 967,	A. B. 967,	E. J. Young,	Franklin,
A. B. 968,	A. B. 968,	M. F. Mong,	Franklin,
A. B. 969,	A. B. 969,	M. F. Mong,	Franklin,
A. B. 270,	A. B. 270,	W. A. Tiel,	Franklin,
A. B. 271,	A. B. 271,	W. D. Gill,	Franklin,
A. B. 972,	A. B. 972,	J. A. Burkhardt,	Franklin,
A. B. 973,	A. B. 973,	J. A. Burkhardt,	Franklin,
A. B. 974,	A. B. 974,	W. D. Gill,	Franklin,
A. B. 975,	A. B. 975,	W. D. Gill,	Franklin,
A. B. 976,	A. B. 976,	W. D. Gill,	Franklin,
A. B. 977,	A. B. 977,	G. A. Ditzenburger,	Franklin,
A. B. 978,	A. B. 978,	W. C. Ditzenburger,	Franklin,
A. B. 979,	A. B. 979,	W. C. Ditzenburger,	Franklin,
A. B. 980,	A. B. 980,	Oak Grove Dairy,	Franklin,
A. B. 981,	A. B. 981,	Oak Grove Dairy,	Franklin,
A. B. 982,	A. B. 982,	F. C. Fleming,	Franklin,
A. B. 983,	A. B. 983,	F. C. Fleming,	Franklin,
A. B. 984,	A. B. 984,	Moffit Bros.,	Franklin,
A. B. 985,	A. B. 985,	C. H. Hefferman,	Franklin,
A. B. 986,	A. B. 986,	C. H. Hefferman,	Franklin,
A. B. 987,	A. B. 987,	H. D. McKee,	Franklin,
A. B. 988,	A. B. 988,	P. A. Johnson,	Titusville,
A. B. 989,	A. B. 989,	P. A. Johnson,	Titusville,
A. B. 990,	A. B. 990,	P. A. Johnson,	Titusville,
A. B. 991,	A. B. 991,	F. N. Hancox,	Titusville,
A. B. 992,	A. B. 992,	F. N. Hancox,	Titusville,
A. B. 993,	A. B. 993,	W. O. Alcorn,	Titusville,
A. B. 994,	A. B. 994,	W. O. Alcorn,	Titusville,
A. B. 995,	A. B. 995,	A. R. Mars,	Titusville,
A. B. 996,	A. B. 996,	A. R. Mars,	Titusville,
A. B. 997,	A. B. 997,	A. F. Harvey,	Titusville,
A. B. 998,	A. B. 998,	Johnsonburg,	Titusville,
A. B. 999,	A. B. 999,	Herman Peterson,	Titusville,
A. B. 1000,	A. B. 1000,	Herman Peterson,	Titusville,
A. B. 1001,	A. B. 1001,	C. R. Mack,	Titusville,
A. B. 1002,	A. B. 1002,	C. R. Mack,	Titusville,
A. B. 1003,	A. B. 1003,	H. F. Harvey,	Titusville,
A. B. 1004,	A. B. 1004,	H. F. Harvey,	Titusville,
A. B. 1005,	A. B. 1005,	H. F. Harvey,	Titusville,
A. B. 1006,	A. B. 1006,	H. F. Harvey,	Titusville,
A. B. 1007,	A. B. 1007,	Harry Gibson,	Titusville,
A. B. 1008,	A. B. 1008,	J. B. Pastorius,	Titusville,
A. B. 1009,	A. B. 1009,	Geo. Roof,	Titusville,
A. B. 1010,	A. B. 1010,	Geo. Roof,	Titusville,
A. B. 1011,	A. B. 1011,	Oscar Tubbs,	Titusville,
A. B. 1012,	A. B. 1012,	Oscar Tubbs,	Titusville,
A. B. 1013,	A. B. 1013,	H. M. Kerr,	Titusville,
A. B. 1014,	A. B. 1014,	H. M. Kerr,	Titusville,
A. B. 1015,	A. B. 1015,	J. B. Pastorius,	Titusville,
A. B. 1016,	A. B. 1016,	P. Burns,	Titusville,
A. B. 1017,	A. B. 1017,	J. F. Strawbridge,	Titusville,
A. B. 1018,	A. B. 1018,	J. J. Adams,	Titusville,
A. B. 1019,	A. B. 1019,	Restaurant (Joe. Jacob),	Titusville,
G. M. P. 2322,	G. M. P. 2322,	Frank Masters,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2323,	G. M. P. 2323,	M. Alcone,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2324,	G. M. P. 2324,	E. Ivinn,	Oil City,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1908.

August, 1908.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Butter,	August 1, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	August 4, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	August 6, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	August 6, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	August 7, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	August 8, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	August 10, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	August 10, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	August 11, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	August 12, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	August 13, 1908,	Butter.
Butter,	August 14, 1908,	Butter.

July, 1908.

Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
G. M. P. 2325,	G. M. P. 2325,	W. D. Swartz,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2326,	G. M. P. 2326,	A. C. Flack,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2327,	G. M. P. 2327,	H. H. Schruers,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2328,	G. M. P. 2328,	C. S. Stewart,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2329,	G. M. P. 2329,	Crystal Spring Dairy Co.,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2330,	G. M. P. 2330,	Crystal Spring Dairy Co.,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2331,	G. M. P. 2331,	Oak Wood Dairy,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2332,	G. M. P. 2332,	Oak Wood Dairy,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2333,	G. M. P. 2333,	D. A. Porter,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2334,	G. M. P. 2334,	J. G. Pfeilsticker,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2335,	G. M. P. 2335,	Stewart Cotton,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2336,	G. M. P. 2336,	W. H. Beck,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2337,	G. M. P. 2337,	Pratt Dairy Depot (Firster Carlton).	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2338,	G. M. P. 2338,	Hays Dairy Depot,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2339,	G. M. P. 2339,	Hays Dairy Depot,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2340,	G. M. P. 2340,	J. W. Platt,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2341,	G. M. P. 2341,	J. W. Platt,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2342,	G. M. P. 2342,	Hays Bros Depot,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2343,	G. M. P. 2343,	Hays Bros Depot,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2344,	G. M. P. 2344,	W. J. Speer,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2345,	G. M. P. 2345,	W. J. Speer,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2346,	G. M. P. 2346,	Wm. Saunder's Milk Depot,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2347,	G. M. P. 2347,	H. Hydinger,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2348,	G. M. P. 2348,	C. E. Perret,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2349,	G. M. P. 2349,	Joe Faski,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2350,	G. M. P. 2350,	M. C. Rogers,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2351,	G. M. P. 2351,	O. S. Foster Bros.,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2352,	G. M. P. 2352,	O. L. Milks,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2353,	G. M. P. 2353,	J. B. Johnson,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2354,	G. M. P. 2354,	Crystal Spring Dairy Co.,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2355,	G. M. P. 2355,	C. B. Comstock,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2356,	G. M. P. 2356,	C. B. Comstock,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2357,	G. M. P. 2357,	Senaca Dairy,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2358,	G. M. P. 2358,	G. H. Flack,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2359,	G. M. P. 2359,	Mrs. M. A. Johnson,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2360,	G. M. P. 2360,	Mrs. M. A. Johnson,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2361,	G. M. P. 2361,	John H. Wygant,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2362,	G. M. P. 2362,	John H. Wygant,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2363,	G. M. P. 2363,	C. B. Comstock,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2364,	G. M. P. 2364,	C. B. Comstock,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2365,	G. M. P. 2365,	C. B. Comstock,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2366,	G. M. P. 2366,	Kettles Restaurant Milk Depot,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2377,	G. M. P. 2377,	J. Gesing,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2367,	G. M. P. 2367,	Hannon Bros.,	East Brady,
G. M. P. 2368,	G. M. P. 2368,	Hannon Bros.,	East Brady,
G. M. P. 2369,	G. M. P. 2369,	Hannon Bros.,	East Brady,
G. M. P. 2370,	G. M. P. 2370,	David Erbe,	East Brady,
G. M. P. 2371,	G. M. P. 2371,	David Erbe,	East Brady,
G. M. P. 2372,	G. M. P. 2372,	G. F. Myers,	East Brady,
G. M. P. 2373,	G. M. P. 2373,	J. M. Bell,	East Brady,
G. M. P. 2374,	G. M. P. 2374,	H. Cramer,	East Brady,
G. M. P. 2375,	G. M. P. 2375,	W. H. Schatt,	East Brady,
G. M. P. 2376,	G. M. P. 2376,	H. Cramer,	East Brady,
G. M. P. 2378,	G. M. P. 2378,	C. W. Brockway,	Siverly,
G. M. P. 2379,	G. M. P. 2379,	Siverly Milk Depot,	Siverly,
A. B. 1065,	A. B. 1065,	Ulrich Stendler,	Johnsonburg,
A. B. 1066,	A. B. 1066,	Wm. Brendt,	Johnsonburg,
A. B. 1067,	A. B. 1067,	Henry Stendler,	Johnsonburg,
A. B. 1068,	A. B. 1068,	Alfred Benson,	Johnsonburg,
A. B. 1069,	A. B. 1069,	G. Mendat,	Johnsonburg,
A. B. 1070,	A. B. 1070,	Herman Zilkofski,	Johnsonburg,
A. B. 1071,	A. B. 1071,	John Berglund,	Johnsonburg,
A. B. 1072,	A. B. 1072,	Alfred Benson,	Johnsonburg,
A. B. 1073,	A. B. 1073,	Miles Stine,	Johnsonburg,
A. B. 1074,	A. B. 1074,	W. W. Gore,	Johnsonburg,
A. B. 1075,	A. B. 1075,	W. W. Gore,	Johnsonburg,
A. B. 1076,	A. B. 1076,	John Ward,	Johnsonburg,
A. B. 1077,	A. B. 1077,	H. A. Tillack,	Johnsonburg,
A. B. 1078,	A. B. 1078,	H. A. Tillack,	Johnsonburg,
A. B. 1079,	A. B. 1079,	J. J. Wagner,	Johnsonburg,
A. B. 1080,	A. B. 1080,	John Dorsey,	Johnsonburg,
A. B. 1081,	A. B. 1081,	J. T. Munn,	Johnsonburg,
A. B. 1082,	A. B. 1082,	L. G. Baker & Son,	Johnsonburg,
A. B. 1083,	A. B. 1083,	L. G. Baker & Son,	Johnsonburg,
A. B. 1084,	A. B. 1084,	L. G. Baker & Son,	Johnsonburg,
A. B. 1085,	A. B. 1085,	Restaurant (Tom McGinn),	Johnsonburg,
A. B. 1086,	A. B. 1086,	Mrs. G. R. Carman,	Ridgway,
A. B. 1087,	A. B. 1087,	Mrs. J. K. P. Hall,	Ridgway,
A. B. 1088,	A. B. 1088,	J. K. Winkelbleck,	Ridgway,
A. B. 1089,	A. B. 1089,	J. K. Winkelbleck,	Ridgway,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1908.

July, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 7, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 14, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 14, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 14, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 14, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 14, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 14, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 14, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 14, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 14, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 14, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 14, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
A. B. 1090, ...	A. B. 1090, ...	J. K. Winkelbleck, ...	Ridgway, ...
A. B. 1091, ...	A. B. 1091, ...	Aug. Engstram, ...	Ridgway, ...
A. B. 1092, ...	A. B. 1092, ...	Oscar Rickard, ...	Ridgway, ...
A. B. 1093, ...	A. B. 1093, ...	Wm. Oknefki, ...	Ridgway, ...
A. B. 1094, ...	A. B. 1094, ...	Victor Olson, ...	Ridgway, ...
A. B. 1095, ...	A. B. 1095, ...	Sam. Bonine, ...	Ridgway, ...
A. B. 1096, ...	A. B. 1096, ...	J. F. Brocious, ...	Brookville, ...
A. B. 1097, ...	A. B. 1097, ...	J. F. Brocious, ...	Brookville, ...
A. B. 1098, ...	A. B. 1098, ...	James Vandervort, ...	Brookville, ...
A. B. 1099, ...	A. B. 1099, ...	J. F. Brocious, ...	Brookville, ...
A. B. 1100, ...	A. B. 1100, ...	J. F. Brocious, ...	Brookville, ...
A. B. 1101, ...	A. B. 1101, ...	A. J. Myers, ...	Brookville, ...
A. B. 1102, ...	A. B. 1102, ...	N. H. Deiner, ...	Brookville, ...
A. B. 1103, ...	A. B. 1103, ...	F. M. Hayes, ...	Brookville, ...
A. B. 1104, ...	A. B. 1104, ...	C. W. Salam, ...	Cambridge Springs, ...
A. B. 1105, ...	A. B. 1105, ...	C. W. Salam, ...	Cambridge Springs, ...
A. B. 1107, ...	A. B. 1107, ...	Frank Walter, ...	Cambridge Springs, ...
A. B. 1108, ...	A. B. 1108, ...	A. R. Thomas, ...	Cambridge Springs, ...
A. B. 1109, ...	A. B. 1109, ...	A. R. Thomas, ...	Cambridge Springs, ...
A. B. 1110, ...	A. B. 1110, ...	Masters & Root, ...	Cambridge Springs, ...
A. B. 1111, ...	A. B. 1111, ...	Masters & Root, ...	Cambridge Springs, ...
A. B. 1112, ...	A. B. 1112, ...	Wm. Haberman, ...	Cambridge Springs, ...
A. B. 1113, ...	A. B. 1113, ...	D. W. Miller, ...	Corry, ...
A. B. 1114, ...	A. B. 1114, ...	Wm. Borstorff & Co., ...	Corry, ...
A. B. 1115, ...	A. B. 1115, ...	H. P. Sperry, ...	Corry, ...
A. B. 1116, ...	A. B. 1116, ...	W. D. Mitchell, ...	Corry, ...
A. B. 1117, ...	A. B. 1117, ...	Earl Capell, ...	Corry, ...
A. B. 1118, ...	A. B. 1118, ...	A. M. Williams, ...	Corry, ...
A. B 1119, ...	A. B. 1119, ...	A. M. Williams, ...	Corry, ...
A. B. 1120, ...	A. B. 1120, ...	Frank Manwarren, ...	Corry, ...
A. B. 1121, ...	A. B. 1121, ...	Earnest Fitch, ...	Corry, ...
A. B. 1122, ...	A. B. 1122, ...	Earnest Fitch, ...	Corry, ...
A. B. 1123, ...	A. B. 1123, ...	C. A. Pier, ...	Corry, ...
A. B. 1124, ...	A. B. 1124, ...	J. C. Dart, ...	Corry, ...
A. B. 1125, ...	A. B. 1125, ...	Frank Miller, ...	Corry, ...
A. B. 1126, ...	A. B. 1126, ...	Henry & Son, ...	Corry, ...
A. B. 1127, ...	A. B. 1127, ...	L. D. West, ...	Corry, ...
A. B. 1128, ...	A. B. 1128, ...	L. D. West, ...	Corry, ...
G. M. P. 2426, .	G. M. P. 2426,	G. H. Williams, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2427, .	G. M. P. 2427,	G. H. Williams, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2428, .	G. M. P. 2428,	J. L. Peet, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2429, .	G. M. P. 2429,	Tom Lent, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2430, .	G. M. P. 2430,	J. Rosenbaum, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2431, .	G. M. P. 2431,	Otto Nelson, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2432, .	G. M. P. 2432,	Otto Nelson, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2433, .	G. M. P. 2433,	C. R. Bush, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2434, .	G. M. P. 2434,	C. R. Bush, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2435, .	G. M. P. 2435,	A. L. Moore, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2436, .	G. M. P. 2436,	Henry Rosenbaum, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2437, .	G. M. P. 2437,	Henry Rosenbaum, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2438, .	G. M. P. 2438,	F. E. Morrison, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2439, .	G. M. P. 2439,	E. J. Leonard, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2440, .	G. M. P. 2440,	E. J. Leonard, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2441, .	G. M. P. 2441,	F. W. Neilly, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2442, .	G. M. P. 2442,	John Witte, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2443, .	G. M. P. 2443,	F. S. Morrison, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2444, .	G. M. P. 2444,	F. S. Morrison, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2445, .	G. M. P. 2445,	B. E. Leonard, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2446, .	G. M. P. 2446,	C. H. Morrison, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2447, .	G. M. P. 3447,	C. H. Morrison, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2448, .	G. M. P. 2448,	J. M. O'Mara, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2449, .	G. M. P. 2449,	J. M. O'Mara, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2450, .	G. M. P. 2450,	Alex. Bolin, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2451, .	G. M. P. 2451,	E. S. O'Mara, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2452, .	G. M. P. 2452,	E. S. O'Mara, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2453, .	G. M. P. 2453,	E. A. Cutting, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2454, .	G. M. P. 2454,	E. A. Cutting, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2455, .	G. M. P. 2455,	C. M. Booth, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2456, .	G. M. P. 2456,	C. M. Booth, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2457, .	G. M. P. 2457,	A. E. Neilly, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2458, .	G. M. P. 2458,	A. E. Neilly, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2459, .	G. M. P. 2459,	E. E. Warner, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2460, .	G. M. P. 2460,	E. E. Warner, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2461, .	G. M. P. 2461	Wm. Baughart, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2462, .	G. M. P. 2462,	G. W. Lane, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2463, .	G. M. P. 2463,	G. W. Lane, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2464, .	G. M. P. 2464,	J. F. Haslet, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2465, .	G. M. P. 2465,	S. H. Neilly, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2466, .	G. M. P. 2466,	S. H. Neilly, ...	Bradford, ...
G. M. P. 2467, .	G. M. P. 2467,	F. L. Boquin.	Bradford, ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1908.

July, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Milk, ...	July 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Buttermilk, ...	July 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	July 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	July 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 21, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	July 21, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	July 21, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	July 21, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 21, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 21, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	July 21, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 21, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 21, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 30, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 30, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 30, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 30, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	July 30, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 30, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 30, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 30, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 30, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 30, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	July 30, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Buttermilk, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	July 14, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
G. M. P. 2468,.	G. M. P. 2468,	F. L. Boquin,	Bradford,
G. M. P. 2469,.	G. M. P. 2469,	Wm. Baughart,	Bradford,
G M. P. 2470,.	G. M. P. 2470,	Wm. Baughart,	Bradford,
G. M. P. 2471,.	G. M. P. 2471,	N. J. Wright,	Bradford,
G. M. P. 2472,	G. M. P. 2472,	F. W. Neilly,	Bradford,
G. M. P. 2473,.	G. M. P. 2473,	F. W. Neilly,	Bradford,
G. M. P. 2474,.	G. M. P. 2474,	Homer Edner,	DuBois,
G. M. P. 2475,.	G. M. P. 2475,	H. C. Hyatt,	DuBois,
G. M. P. 2476,.	G. M. P. 2476,	H. C. Hyatt,	DuBois,
G. M. P. 2477,.	G. M P. 2477,	E. B. Smith,	DuBois,
G. M. P. 2478,.	G. M. P. 2478,	P. E. Thompson,	DuBois,
G. M. P. 2479,.	G. M. P. 2479,	P. E. Thompson,	DuBois,
G. M. P. 2481,.	G. M. P. 2481,	J. B. Woods,	DuBois,
G. M. P. 2482,.	G. M. P. 2482,	G. B. Wachob,	DuBois,
G. M. P. 2483,.	G. M. P. 2483,	G. B. Wachob,	DuBois,
G. M. P. 2484,.	G. M. P. 2484,	C. A. Carlson,	DuBois,
G. M. P. 2485,.	G. M. P. 2485,	C. A. Carlson,	DuBois,
G. M. P. 2486,.	G. M. P. 2486,	J. DuBois,	DuBois,
G. M. P. 2487,.	G. M. P. 2487,	W. H. Gray,	DuBois,
G. M. P. 2488,.	G. M. P. 2488,	John Piefer,	DuBois,
G. M. P. 2489,.	G. M. P. 2489,	Mrs. Jeffres,	DuBois,
G. M. P. 2490,.	G. M. P. 2490,	Milk Depot, E. B. Smith,	DuBois,
G. M. P. 2491,.	G. M. P. 2491,	Milk Depot, E. B. Smith,	DuBois,
G. M. P. 2492,.	G. M. P. 2492,	Hetrick Creamery,	Punxsutawney,
G. M. P. 2493,.	G. M. P. 2493,	Harper Bros.,	Punxsutawney,
G. M. P. 2494,.	G. M. P. 2494,	Harper Bros.,	Punxsutawney,
G. M. P. 2495,.	G. M. P. 2495,	W. W. Conder,	Punxsutawney,
G. M. P. 2496,.	G. M. P. 2496,	W. W. Conder,	Punxsutawney,
G. M. P. 2497,.	G. M. P. 2497,	D. A. Buatty,	Punxsutawney,
G. M. P. 2498,.	G. M. P. 2498,	E. H. Veil,	Punxsutawney,
G. M. P. 2499,.	G. M. P. 2499,	E. H. Veil,	Punxsutawney,
G. M. P. 2500,.	G. M. P. 2500,	C. W. Weber,	Punxsutawney,
G. M. P. 2515,.	G. M. P. 1515,	David Chomburs,	Punxsutawney,
G. M. P. 2516,.	G. M. P. 2516,	Mrs. E. C. Futterman,	Punxsutawney,
G. M. P. 2517,.	G. M. P. 2517,	Milk Depot, E. H. Veil,	Punxsutawney,
G. M. P. 2518,.	G. M. P. 2518,	Milk Depot, E. H. Veil,	Punxsutawney,
G. M. P. 2519,.	G. M. P. 2519,	Crawford Gourley,	Punxsutawney,
G. M. P. 2520,.	G. M. P. 2520,	Edward T. Williams,	Punxsutawney,
G. M. P. 2521,.	G. M. P. 2521,	Gleck Restaurant,	Punxsutawney,
G. M. P. 2522,.	G. M. P. 2522,	St. Elmo Restaurant,	Punxsutawney,
G. M. P. 2501,.	G. M. P. 2501,	C. H. Broadhead,	Reynoldsville,
G. M. P. 2502,.	G. M. P. 2502,	W. G. Brenholtz,	Reynoldsville,
G. M. P. 2503,.	G. M. P. 2503,	W. G. Brenholtz,	Reynoldsville,
G. M. P. 2504,.	G. M. P. 2504,	C. P. Dickey,	Reynoldsville,
G. M. P. 2505,.	G. M. P. 2505,	Velvet Ice Cream and Candy Co.	Reynoldsville,
G. M. P. 2506,.	G. M. P. 2506,	Jno. P. Athenian,	Reynoldsville,
G. M. P. 2507,.	G. M. P. 2507,	Jno. P. Athenian,	Reynoldsville,
G. M. P. 2508,.	G. M. P. 2508,	Butler's Restaurant,	Reynoldsville,
G. M. P. 2509,.	G. M. P. 2509,	G. M. Rea,	Reynoldsville,
G. M. P. 2510,.	G. M. P. 2510,	G. M. Rea,	Reynoldsville,
G. M. P. 2511,.	G. M. P. 2511,	M. S. Sterley,	Reynoldsville,
G. M. P. 2512,.	G. M. P. 2512,	D. L. Postlewait,	Warren,
G. M. P. 2523,.	G. M. P. 2523,	E. J. Harper,	Warren,
G. M. P. 2524,.	G. M. P. 2524,	Staunton Bros.,	Warren,
G. M. P. 2525,.	G. M. P. 2525,	E. D. Stewart,	Warren,
G. M. P. 2526,.	G. M. P. 2526,	E. D. Stewart,	Warren,
G. M. P. 2527,.	G. M. P. 2527,	J. H. Yeagle,	Warren,
G. M. P. 2528,.	G. M. P. 2528,	J. H. Yeagle,	Warren,
G. M. P. 2529,.	G. M. P. 2529,	Brennan & Grosch,	Warren,
G. M. P. 2530,.	G. M. P. 2530,	Brennan & Grosch,	Warren,
G. M. P. 2531,.	G. M. P. 2531,	Bert Zerby,	Warren,
G. M. P. 2532,.	G. M. P. 2532,	Knuff & Son,	Warren,
G. M. P. 2533,.	G. M. P. 2533,	John Langworth,	Warren,
G. M. P. 2535,.	G. M. P. 2535,	Clyde Porter,	Warren,
G. M. P. 2536,.	G. M. P. 2536,	W. D. Wood,	Warren,
G. M. P. 2537,.	G. M. P. 2537,	Yeagle Bros.,	Warren,
G. M. P. 2538,.	G. M. P. 2538,	Yeagle Bros.,	Warren,
G. M. P. 2539,.	G. M. P. 2539,	Staunton Bros.,	Warren,
G. M. P. 2540,	G. M. P. 2540,	Staunton Bros.,	Warren,
G. M. P. 2542,.	G. M. P. 2542,	Harry Sweeting,	Warren,
G. M. P. 2543,.	G. M. P. 2543,	L. M. Hazeltine,	Warren,
G. M. P. 2544,.	G. M. P. 2544,	S. L. Mack,	Warren,
G. M. P. 2545,.	G. M. P. 2545,	S. L. Mack,	Warren,
G. M. P. 2546,.	G. M. P. 2546,	J. Brenton,	Warren,
G. M. P. 2547,.	G. M. P. 2547,	G. N. Gates,	Warren,
G. M. P. 2548,.	G. M. P. 2548,	J. W. Armstrong,	Warren,
G. M. P. 2549,.	G. M. P. 2549,	The Banner Grocery,	Warren,
G. M. P. 2550,.	G. M. P. 2550,	Stanton Bros.,	Kane,
G. M. P. 2551,.	G. M. P. 2551,	Peterson & Johnson,	Kane,
G. M. P. 2552,.	G. M. P. 2552,	Peterson & Johnson,	Kane,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1908.

July, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Cream,	July 14, 1908.	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 14, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 14, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 14, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 14, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 14, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 16, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 16, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 16, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 16, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 16, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 16, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 16, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 16, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 16, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 16, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 16, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 16, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 16, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 16, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 16, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 16, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 16, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 16, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 16, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 16, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 16, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 16, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 16, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
G. M. P. 2553,.	G. M. P. 2553,	Andrew Johnson,	Kane,
G. M. P. 2554,.	G. M. P. 2554,	Wm. Larson,	Kane,
G. M. P. 2555,.	G. M. P. 2555,	Ed. Anderson,	Kane,
G. M. P. 2556,.	G. M. P. 2556,	Otto Johnson,	Kane,
G. M. P. 2557,.	G. M. P. 2557,	C. W. Swanson,	Kane,
G. M. P. 2558,.	G. M. P. 2558,	Chas. Cedar,	Kane,
G. M. P. 2559,.	G. M. P. 2559,	J. A. Gustafson,	Kane,
G. M. P. 2560,.	G. M. P. 2560,	Anton Anderson,	Kane,
G. M. P. 2561,.	G. M. P. 2561,	W. F. Flower,	Kane,
G. M. P. 2562,.	G. M. P. 2562,	M. Wordstrom,	Kane,
G. M. P. 2563,.	G. M. P. 2563,	S. Gustafson,	Kane,
G. M. P. 2564,.	G. M. P. 2564,	Peter Swanson,	Kane,
G. M. P. 2565,.	G. M. P. 2565,	Peter Swanson,	Kane,
G. M. P. 2566,.	G. M. P. 2566,	Gust. Carlson,	Kane,
G. M. P. 2567,.	G. M. P. 2567,	T. L. Anderson,	Kane,
G. M. P. 2568,.	G. M. P. 2568,	F. L. Johnson,	Kane,
G. M. P. 2569,.	G. M. P. 2569,	F. L. Johnson,	Kane,
G. M. P. 2570,.	G. M. P. 2570,	Gust. Anderson,	Kane,
G. M. P. 2571,.	G. M. P. 2571,	J. A. Cadden,	Kane,
G. M. P. 2572,.	G. M. P. 2572,	J. A. Cadden,	Kane,
G. M. P. 2573,.	G. M. P. 2573,	Oscar Johnson,	Kane,
G. M. P. 2574,.	G. M. P. 2574,	Milk Depot, J. Cadden,	Kane,
G. M. P. 2575,.	G. M. P. 2575,	J. Cadden,	Kane,
G. M. P. 2576,.	G. M. P. 2576,	Joseph Goetz,	St. Marys,
G. M. P. 2577,.	G. M. P. 2577,	Joseph Goetz,	St. Marys,
G. M. P. 2578,.	G. M. P. 2578,	J. M. Pilz,	St. Marys,
G. M. P. 2579,.	G. M. P. 2579,	J. M. Pilz,	St. Marys,
G. M. P. 2580,.	G. M. P. 2580,	Joseph L. Lentz,	St. Marys,
G. M. P. 2581,.	G. M. P. 2581,	Joseph L. Lentz,	St. Marys,
G. M. P. 2582,.	G. M. P. 2582,	H. J. Gregory,	St. Marys,
G. M. P. 2583,.	G. M. P. 2583,	H. J. Gregory,	St. Marys,
G. M. P. 2584,.	G. M. P. 2584,	Frank Erich,	St. Marys,
G. M. P. 2585,.	G. M. P. 2585,	Frank Erich,	St. Marys,
G. M. P. 2586,.	G. M. P. 2586,	Corell & Russ,	St. Marys,
G. M. P. 2587,.	G. M. P. 2587,	Ice Cream Factory (E. F. Luhr).	St. Marys,
G. M. P. 2588,.	G. M. P. 2588,	E. H. Sill,	Union City,
G. M. P. 2589,.	G. M. P. 2589,	E. H. Sill,	Union City,
W. A. H. 4174,	64,	Troop A,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4175,	65,	Troop F,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4176,	66,	2nd City Troop,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4177,	67,	2nd City Troop,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4178,	68,	1st City Troop,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4179,	69,	Governor's Troop,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4180,	70,	Co. C, 13th Regt.,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4181,	71,	Co. K, 13th Regt., 3rd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4182,	72,	Co. D, 13th Regt., 3rd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4183,	73,	Co. E, 13th regt., 3rd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4184,	74,	Co. A, 13th Regt., 3rd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4185,	75,	Co. T, 13th Regt., 3rd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4187,	76,	Co. I, 13th Regt., 3rd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4188,	77,	Co. B, 13th Regt., 3rd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4189,	78,	Co. L, 13th Regt., 3rd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4190,	79,	13th Regt. Band, 3rd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4191,	80,	Co. H, 8th Regt., 3rd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4192,	81,	Co. I, 8th Regt., 3rd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4193,	82,	Co. D, 8th Regt., 3rd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4194,	83,	Co. B, 8th Regt., 3rd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4196,	84,	8th Regt. Band, 3rd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4197,	85,	Co. D, 4th Regt., 3rd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4198,	86,	Co. F, 4th Regt., 3rd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4199,	87,	Co. K, 4th Regt., 3rd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4200,	88,	Co. C, 4th Regt., 3rd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4209,	90,	Co. K, 2nd Regt., 3rd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4210,	91,	Co. A, 12th Regt., 3rd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4211,	92,	Co. D, 12th Regt., 3rd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4212,	93,	Co. C, 12th Regt., 3rd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4213,	94,	Co. I, 12th Regt., 3rd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4214,	95,	Co. E, 12th Regt., 3rd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4215,	96,	12th Regt. Band, 3rd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4216,	97,	Co. L, 9th Regt., 3rd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4217,	98,	Co. C, 9th Regt., 3rd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4218,	99,	Co. A, 9th Regt., 3rd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4219,	100,	Co. K, 9th Regt., 3rd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4220,	101,	9th Regt. Band, 3rd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4221,	102,	3rd Brigade Headquarters,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4222,	103,	3rd Brigade Headquarters,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4223,	104,	Co. A, Engineering Corps,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4224,	105,	Battery C,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4225,	106,	Battery C,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4226,	107,	3rd Brigade Headquarters,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4227,	135,	Officers mess, 12th Regt., 3rd Brigade.	Gettysburg,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1908.

July, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Milk,	July 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 19

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION. TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
W. A. H. 4228,	136,	Officers' mess, 12th Regt., 3rd Brigade.	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4231,	138,	Co. D, 10th Regt., 2nd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4233,	140,	Co. C, 10th Regt., 2nd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4234,	141,	Co. I, 10th Regt. 2nd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4235,	142,	Co. A, 10th Regt., 2nd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4236,	143,	Co. K, 10th Regt, 2nd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4237,	144,	Co. B, 16th Regt., 2nd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4238,	145,	Co. M, 16th Regt., 2nd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4239,	146,	16th Regt. Band, 2nd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4240,	147,	Sheridan Troop,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1600,	28,	Co. G, 2nd Regt., 1st Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1601,	29,	Co. E, 2nd Regt., 1st Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1602,	30,	Co. F, 2nd Regt., 1st Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1604,	32,	Co. A, 2nd Regt., 1st Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1605,	33,	Co. B, 2nd Regt., 1st Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1606,	34,	2nd Regt. Band, 1st Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1607,	35,	Co. I, 1st Regt., 1st Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1608,	36,	Co. G, 1st Regt., 1st Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1609,	37,	Co. M, 1st Regt., 1st Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1610,	38,	Co. A, 1st Regt, 1st Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1611,	39,	Co. D, 1st Regt., 1st Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1612,	40,	Co. F, 1st Regt., 1st Brigade,	Gettysburg.
C. C. L. 1613,	41,	Co. E, 1st Regt., 1st Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1614,	42,	Co. B, 1st Regt., 1st Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1615,	43,	1st Regt. Band, 1st Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1616,	44,	1st Regt. Hospital, 1st Brigade.	Gettysburg,
C C. L. 1617,	45,	Officers' mess, 1st Regt., 1st Brigade.	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1621,	49,	1st Brigade Headquarters,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1622,	50,	Hospital Headquarters, 6th Regt., 1st Brigade.	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1623,	51,	Co. F, 6th Regt., 1st Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1624,	52,	Co. G, 6th Regt., 1st Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C C. L. 1625,	53,	Co. A, 6th Regt., 1st Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1627,	55,	Co. M, 6th Regt., 1st Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1628,	56,	Co. E, 6th Regt., 1st Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1629,	57,	Co. L, 6th Regt., 1st Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1630,	58,	Co. I, 2nd Regt., 1st Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1631,	59,	Co. L, 2nd Regt., 1st Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1632,	60,	Co. M, 2nd Regt., 1st Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1633,	61,	Co. K, 2nd Regt., 1st Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1634,	62,	Division Headquarters,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1635,	63,	Division Headquarters,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1636,	116,	18th Regt. Headquarters, 2nd Brigade.	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1637,	117,	Co. H, 18th Regt., 2nd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1638,	118,	Co. M, 18th Regt., 2nd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1639,	119,	Co. B, 18th Regt., 2nd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C C. L. 1840,	120,	Co. I, 18th Regt., 2nd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1841,	121,	Co. F, 18th Regt., 2nd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1843,	122,	Co. K, 18th Regt., 2nd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1844,	123,	Co. E, 18th Regt., 2nd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1845,	124,	14th Regt. Band, 2nd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1846,	125,	Co. A, 14th Regt., 2nd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1847,	126,	5th Regt. Band, 2nd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C C. L. 1848,	127,	Co. C, 5th Regt., 2nd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1849,	128,	Co. D, 5th Regt., 2nd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1850,	129,	10th Regt. Band, 2nd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1851,	130,	Co. H, 10th Regt., 2nd Brigade,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1853,	131,	10th Regt. Hospital, 2d Brigade.	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1854,	132,	10th Regt. Headquarters, 2nd Brigade.	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1855,	133,	5th Regt. Headquarters, 2nd Brigade.	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1856,	134,	10th Regt. Headquarters, 2nd Brigade.	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6780; J. H. T. 311.	1,	J. W. McIlhenny,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6781; J. H. T. 312.	2,	J. W. McIlhenny,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6782; J. H. T. 313.	3,	C. M. Miller,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6782; J. H. T. 314.	4,	J. W. McIlhenny,	Gettysburg,
S M. R. 6784; J. H. T. 315.	5,	A. M. Miller,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6785; J. H. T. 316.	6,	A. M. Miller,	Gettysburg,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1908.

July, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Cream,	July 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
S. M. R. 6786; J. H. T. 317.	7,	G. F. Gilliland,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6787; J. H. T. 316.	8,	A. T. Gilliland,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6788; J. H. T. 318.	9,	C. J. Weaver,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6789; J. H. T. 317.	10,	A. T. Gilliland,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6790; J. H. T. 320.	11,	C. J. Weaver,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6791; J. H. T. 319.	12,	C. J. Weaver,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6792; J. H. T. 322.	13,	E. J. Cleveland,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6793; J. H. T. 321.	14,	E. J. Cleveland,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6794; J. H. T. 324.	15,	J. T. Hartzell,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6795; J. H. T. 323.	16,	E. J. Cleveland,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6796; J. H. T. 326.	17,	T. J. Hartzell,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6797; J. H .T. 325.	18,	T. J. Hartzell,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6798; J. H. T. 328.	19,	R. K. Major,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6799; J. H. T. 327.	20,	R. K. Major,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6800; J. H. T. 330.	21,	Hanover Produce Co.,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6801; J. H. T. 329.	22,	R. K. Major,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6802; J. H. T. 332.	23,	Hanover Produce Co.,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6803; J. H. T. 331.	24,	Hanover Produce Co.,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6804; J. H. T. 334.	25,	Hanover Produce Co.,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6805; J. H. T. 333.	26,	Hanover Produce Co.,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6807; J. H. T. 335.	27,	Hanover Produce Co.,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6827; J. H. T. 355.	110,	Hanover Produce Co.,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6829; J. H. T. 356.	111,	Hanover Produce Co.,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6830; J. H. T. 357.	112,	Hanover Produce Co.,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6831; J. H. T. 358.	113,	Hanover Produce Co.,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6832; J. H. T. 359.	114,	Hanover Produce Co.,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6833; J. H. T. 360.	115,	Hanover Produce Co.,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6836; J. H. T. 362.	148,	Meyers & Kemple,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4203,	89,	P. Myers,	(Antler), Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1603,	31,	John Elker,	(Tarrytown Road), Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1704,	S. 317,	C. F. Rupp,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1705,	S. 318,	C. F. Rupp,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1706,	S. 319,	J. B. Attick,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1706½,	S. 320,	J. B. Attick,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1707,	S. 321,	Dan Polm,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1707½,	S. 322,	J. B. Attick,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1708,	S. 323,	J. B. Attick,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1708½,	S. 324,	Dan Polm,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1709,	S. 325,	Dan Polm,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1710,	S. 326,	S. C. Bemhauer,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1711,	S. 327,	S. C. Bemhauer,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1712,	S. 328,	S. C. Bemhauer,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1713,	S. 329,	S. A. Stephenson,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1714,	S. 330,	S. A. Stephenson,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1715,	S. 331,	S. A. Stephenson,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1716,	S. 332,	C. W. Greenawalt,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1717,	S. 333,	C. W. Greenawalt,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1718,	S. 334,	C. W. Greenawalt,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1719,	S. 335,	H. H. Addick,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1720,	S. 336,	H. H. Addick,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1721,	S. 337,	H. H. Addick,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1722,	S. 338,	H. H. Addick,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1723,	S. 339,	J. M. Paxton,	Steelton,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1908.

July, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Skimmed milk,	July 19 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	July 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	July 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	July 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	July 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
C. C. L. 1724,	S. 340,	J. M. Paxton,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1725,	S. 341,	J. B. Attick,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1726,	S. 342,	J. B. Attick,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1727,	S. 343,	W. J. Bishop,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1728,	S. 344,	W. J. Bishop,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1729,	S. 345,	W. J. Bishop,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1730,	S. 346,	J. A. Ulrich,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1731,	S. 347,	J. A. Ulrich,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1732,	S. 348,	Steelton Store Co, Ltd. (Geo. Frysinger, driver).	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1733,	S. 349,	Steelton Store Co, Ltd. (Geo. Frysinger, driver).	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1734,	S. 350,	J. E. Balsbaugh,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1735,	S. 351,	J. E. Balsbaugh,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1736,	S. 352,	J. E. Balsbaugh,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1737,	S. 353,	J. H. Walmer,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1738,	S. 354,	J. H. Walmer,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1739,	S. 355,	S. A. Zimmerman,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1740,	S. 356,	S. A. Zimmerman,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1741,	S. 357,	S. A. Zimmerman,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1742,	S. 358,	I. N. Mumma,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1743,	S. 359,	I. N. Mumma,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1744,	S. 360,	W. A. Potteiger,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1745,	S. 361,	W. A. Potteiger,	Steelton,
C. C. L. 1569,	S. 388,	Wm. Reeder,	Shippensburg,
C. C. L. 1570,	S. 400,	Wm. Reeder,	Shippensburg,
C. C. L. 1571,	S. 389,	Wm. Reeder,	Shippensburg,
C. C. L. 1572,	S. 390,	W. C. Burkholder,	Shippensburg,
C. C. L. 1573,	S. 391,	W. C. Burkholder,	Shippensburg,
C. C. L. 1574,	S. 392,	W. C. Burkholder,	Shippensburg,
C. C. L. 1575,	S. 393,	John Eyer,	Shippensburg,
C. C. L. 1576,	S. 394,	John Eyer,	Shippensburg,
C. C. L. 1578,	S. 395,	John Eyer,	Shippensburg,
C. C. L. 1579,	S. 396,	Penna. Farmers' Condensing Co. (A. H. Ruth).	Shippensburg,
C. C. L. 1580,	S. 397,	Penna. Farmers' Condensing Co. (A. H. Ruth).	Shippensburg,
C. C. L. 1581,	S. 398,	Penna. Farmers' Condensing Co. (A. H. Ruth).	Shippensburg,
C. C. L. 1582,	S. 399,	Penna. Farmers' Condensing Co. (A. H. Ruth).	Shippensburg,
H. L. B. 2927,	S. 364,	V. M. Yoder,	Huntingdon,
H. L. B. 2928,	S. 365,	E. W. Benson,	Huntingdon,
H. L. B. 2929,	S. 366,	E. W. Benson,	Huntingdon,
H. L. B. 2930,	S. 367,	E. W. Benson,	Huntingdon,
H. L. B. 2931,	S. 368,	E. W. Benson,	Huntingdon,
H. L. B. 2932,	S. 369,	E. W. Benson,	Huntingdon,
H. L. B. 2933,	S. 370,	E. W. Benson,	Huntingdon,
H. L. B. 2934,	S. 371,	E. W. Benson,	Huntingdon,
H. L. B. 2935,	S. 372,	E. W. Benson,	Huntingdon,
H. L. B. 2936,	S. 373,	W. H. Whitaker,	Huntingdon,
H. L. B. 2937,	S. 374,	D. B. Speck,	Huntingdon,
H. L. B. 2938,	S. 375,	D. B. Speck,	Huntingdon,
H. L. B. 2939,	S. 376,	Robert Mason,	Huntingdon,
H. L. B. 2940,	S. 377,	A. C. Miller,	Huntingdon,
H. L. B. 2941,	S. 378,	A. C. Miller,	Huntingdon,
H. L. B. 2942,	S. 379,	C. C. Derrick,	Huntingdon,
H. L. B. 2943,	S. 380,	J. C. Dallard,	Huntingdon,
H. L. B. 2944,	S. 381,	J. L. Isenberg,	Huntingdon,
H. L. B. 2945,	S. 382,	N. J. Ealy,	Huntingdon,
H. L. B. 2946,	S. 383,	J. G. Summers,	Huntingdon,
H. L. B. 2947,	S. 384,	Kern & Shoemaker,	Huntingdon,
H. L. B. 2948,	S. 385,	G. Moore,	Huntingdon,
H. L. B. 2949,	S. 386,	N. C. Long,	Huntingdon,
H. L. B. 2950,	S. 387,	N. C. Long,	Huntingdon,
H. L. B. 2951,	S. 401,	W. J. Patton,	Lewistown,
H. L. B. 2952,	S. 402,	J. W. Gyter,	Lewistown,
H. L. B. 2953,	S. 403,	W. T. McCoy,	Lewistown,
H. L. B. 2954,	S. 404,	W. T. McCoy,	Lewistown,
H. L. B. 2955,	S. 405,	S. Brought,	Lewistown,
H. L. B. 2956,	S. 406,	S. Brought,	Lewistown,
H. L. B. 2957,	S. 407,	G. D. Herrington,	Lewistown,
H. L. B. 2958,	S. 408,	D. Arnold,	Lewistown,
H. L. B. 2959,	S. 409,	D. H. Brought,	Lewistown,
H. L. B. 2960,	S. 410,	M. B. Owens,	Lewistown,
H. L. B. 2961,	S. 411,	James Brower,	Lewistown,
H. L. B. 2962,	S. 412,	Myers & Robinson,	Lewistown,
H. L. B. 2963,	S. 413,	Jos. Ritter,	Lewistown,
H. L. B. 2964,	S. 414,	L. L. Shirey,	Lewistown,
H. L. B. 2965,	S. 415,	L. L. Shirey,	Lewistown,
H. L. B. 2966,	S. 416,	A. V. Kiden,	Lewistown,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1908.

July, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Cream,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Condensed milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
H. L. B. 2967,	S. 417,	A. V. Kiden,	Lewistown,
H. L. B. 2968,	S. 418,	R. T. Caldwell,	Lewistown,
H. L. B. 2969,	S. 419,	C. M. Stuck,	Lewistown,
H. L. B. 2970,	S. 420,	Votestine & Snyder,	Lewistown,
H. L. B. 2971,	S. 421,	J. C. Bossinger,	Lewistown,
H. L. B. 2975,	S. 425,	Myers & Robinson,	Lewistown,
H. L. B. 2972,	S. 422,	Baker & Harman,	Burnham,
H. L. B. 2973,	S. 423,	Wm. Hoover Fultz,	Burnham,
H. L. B. 2974,	S. 424,	Wm. Hoover Fultz,	Burnham,
H. L. B. 2976,	S. 426,	J. P. Kochenefer,	Newport,
H. L. B. 2927,	S. 427,	Josiah Guff,	Newport,
H. L. B. 2928,	S. 428,	Josiah Guff,	Newport,
H. L. B. 2929,	S. 429,	O. C. Troutman,	Newport,
H. L. B. 2930,	S. 430,	O. C. Troutman,	Newport,
H. L. B. 2932,	S. 432,	Mrs. H. R. Clouson,	Newport,
H. L. B. 2933,	S. 433,	C. V. Freeland,	Newport,
H. L. B. 2934,	S. 434,	C. V. Freeland,	Newport,
H. L. B. 2986,	S. 479,	John H. Siders,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 2987,	S. 480,	John H. Siders,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 2988,	S. 481,	John H. Siders,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 2989,	S. 482,	H. W. Miller,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 2990,	S. 483,	H. W. Miller,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 2991,	S. 484,	F. J. Eshenour,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 2992,	S. 485,	F. J. Eshenour,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 2993,	S. 486,	F. J. Eshenour,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 2995,	S. 488,	A. R. Enders,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 2998,	S. 491,	J. W. Weaver,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 2999,	S. 492,	J. W. Weaver,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3000,	S. 493,	J. R. Brightbill,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3001,	S. 494,	J. R. Brightbill,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3004,	S. 497,	W. H. Jones,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3005,	S. 498,	W. H. Jones,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3008,	S. 501,	Chas. A. Hoak,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3009,	S. 502,	Chas. A. Hoak,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3010,	S. 503,	C. C. Hassler,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3011,	S. 504,	C. C. Hassler,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3012,	S. 505,	F. H. Miller,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3013,	S. 506,	F. H. Miller,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3014,	S. 507,	J. A. Albright,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3015,	S. 508,	J. A. Albright,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3016,	S. 509,	G. W. Weaver,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3017,	S. 510,	G. W. Weaver,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3018,	S. 511,	J. H. Miller,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3019,	S. 512,	J. H. Miller,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3020,	S. 513,	J. H. Miller,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3021,	S. 514,	E. H. Walter,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3022,	S. 515,	E. H. Walter,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3023,	S. 516,	E. H. Walter,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3024,	S. 517,	J. H. Miller,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3025,	S. 518,	J. H. Miller,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3026,	S. 519,	H. B. Holtzman,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3027,	S. 520,	H. B. Holtzman,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3028,	S. 521,	J. H. Nissley,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3029,	S. 522,	J. H. Nissley,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3033,	S. 526,	S. W. Trullinger,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3034,	S. 527,	S. W. Trullinger,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3038,	S. 531,	J. E. Mummert,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3039,	S. 532,	J. E. Mummert,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3050,	S. 543,	C. E. Essinger,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3051,	7. 544,	C. E. Essinger,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 3052,	S. 545,	C. E. Essinger,	Penbrook,
H. L. B. 2996,	S. 489,	A. J. Holtzman,	Progress,
H. L. B. 2997,	S. 490,	A. J. Holtzman,	Progress,
H. L. B. 3002,	S. 495,	S. W. Weaver,	Progress,
H. L. B. 3003,	S. 496,	S. W. Weaver,	Progress,
H. L. B. 3006,	S. 499,	S. B. Mummert,	Progress,
H. L. B. 3007,	S. 500,	S. B. Mummert,	Progress,
H. L. B. 3035,	S. 528,	C. A. Kramer,	Progress,
H. L. B. 3036,	S. 529,	C. A. Kramer,	Progress,
H. L. B. 3047,	S. 540,	Samuel Smeltzer,	Progress,
H. L. B. 3048,	S. 541,	Samuel Smeltzer,	Progress,
H. L. B. 3032,	S. 525,	C. C. Simmons,	Linglestown,
H. L. B. 3030,	S. 523,	S. R. Brandt,	Paxtang,
H. L. B. 3031,	S. 524,	S. R. Brandt,	Paxtang,
H. L. B. 3043,	S. 536,	Jno. Stare,	Paxtang,
H. L. B. 3044,	S. 537,	Jno. Stare,	Paxtang,
H. L. B. 2985,	S. 478,	W. H. Myers,	Harrisburg,
H. L. B. 2994,	S. 487,	J. E. Trullinger,	Harrisburg,
H. L. B. 3037,	S. 530,	Wm. Anderson,	Harrisburg,
H. L. B. 3040,	S. 533,	E. A. Snyder,	Harrisburg,
H. L. B. 3041,	S. 534,	J. C. Wolf,	Harrisburg,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Philadelphia County, 1908.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1903,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	July 31 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
H. L. B. 3042,	S. 535,	J. C. Wolf,	Harrisburg,
H. L. B. 3045,	S. 538,	R. L. Dare,	Harrisburg,
H. L. B. 3046,	S. 539,	R. L. Dare,	Harrisburg,
H. L. B. 3049,	S. 542,	E. E. Lutz,	Harrisburg,
H. L. B. 3053,	S. 546,	W. A. Potteiger,	Harrisburg,
H. L. B. 3054,	S. 547,	W. A. Potteiger,	Harrisburg,
H. L. B. 3055,	S. 548,	L. Runkle,	Harrisburg,
H. L. B. 3056,	S. 549,	L. Runkle,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4243,	S. 435,	C. E. Sheesley,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4244,	S. 436,	C. E. Sheesley,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4245,	S. 437,	W. A. Taylor,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4246,	S. 438,	W. A. Taylor,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4247,	S. 439,	C. P. Chapman,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4249,	S. 440,	C. P. Chapman,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4250,	S. 441,	E. B. Ebersole,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4251,	S. 442,	E. B. Ebersole,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4252,	S. 443,	R. W. Witmer,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4253,	S. 444,	R. W. Witmer,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4254,	S. 445,	I. W. Matter,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4255,	S. 446,	I. W. Matter,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4256,	S. 447,	J. Fetterhoff,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4257,	S. 448,	J. Fetterhoff,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4258,	S. 449,	E. F. Arney,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4259,	S. 450,	E. F. Arney,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4260,	S. 451,	S. H. Bowers,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4361,	S. 452,	S. H. Bowers,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4262,	S. 453,	J. H. Noll,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4263,	S. 454,	W. H. Erford,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4264,	S. 455,	C. H. Erford,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4265,	S. 456,	J. H. Yetter,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4266,	S. 457,	J. H. Yetter,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4267,	S. 458,	D. A. Folk,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4268,	S. 459,	D. A. Folk,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4269,	S. 560,	B. F. Garver,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4280,	S. 461,	B. F. Garver,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4281,	S. 462,	Emma Miller,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4282,	S. 463,	Emma Miller,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4283,	S. 464,	M. Konn,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4284,	S. 465,	M. Konn,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4285,	S. 466,	B. H. Taylor,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4286,	S. 467,	B. H. Taylor,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4287,	S. 468,	J. Elder,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4288,	S. 469,	J. Elder,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4289,	S. 470,	J. J. Shaffner,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4290,	S. 471,	J. J. Shaffner,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4291,	S. 472,	Roy Saul,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4292,	S. 473,	Roy Saul,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4293,	S. 474,	E. B. Mitchell,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4294,	S. 475,	E. B. Mitchell,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4295,	S. 476,	F. J. Eshenour,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4926,	S. 477,	F. J. Eshenour,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4297,	S. 598,	J. C. Packer,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4298,	S. 599,	J. C. Packer,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4299,	S. 600,	S. C. Reeser,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4300,	S. 601,	S. C. Reeser,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4301,	S. 602,	S. C. Reeser,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4302,	S. 603,	J. Q. A. Rutherford,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4303,	S. 604,	J. Q. A. Rutherford,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4304,	S. 605,	J. Q. A. Rutherford,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4305,	S. 606,	S. S. Zimmerman,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4306,	S. 607,	S. S. Zimmerman,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4307,	S. 608,	J. C. Wolf,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4308,	S. 609,	J. C. Wolf,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4309,	S. 610,	H. H. Cook,	Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4310,	S. 611,	H. H. Cook,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1600,	S. 550,	Harrisburg Milk Co.,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1601,	S. 551,	J. W. Sloop,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1602,	S. 552,	J. W. Sloop,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1603,	S. 553,	A. V. Noll,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1604,	S. 554,	Clayton Weber,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1605,	S. 555,	Clayton Weber,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1606,	S. 556,	Clayton Weber,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1607,	S. 557,	Geo. E. Albright,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1608,	S. 558,	Geo. E. Albright,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1609,	S. 559,	Geo. E. Albright,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1610,	S. 560,	H. W. Snyder,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1611,	S. 561,	H. W. Snyder,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1612,	S. 562,	H. L. Reichart,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1613,	S. 563,	A. M. Levan,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1614,	S. 564,	A. M. Levan,	Harrisburg,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1908.

July, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Cream,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
C. C. L. 1615,	S. 565,	Jno. Fox,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1616,	S. 566,	W. I. Bousman,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1617,	S. 567,	W. I. Bousman,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1618,	S. 568,	D. Mader,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1619,	S. 569,	D. Mader,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1620,	S. 570,	C. Ott,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1621,	S. 571,	C. Ott,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1622,	S. 572,	C. Ott,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1623,	S. 573,	C. M. Owen,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1624,	S. 574,	J. J. Shaffner,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1625,	S. 575,	C. Fredrickson,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1626,	S. 576,	C. Fredrickson,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1627,	S. 612,	C. M. Owens,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1628,	S. 577,	C. M. Owens,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1629,	S. 578,	W. H. Myers,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1630,	S. 579,	W. H. Myers,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1631,	S. 580,	W. H. Myers,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1632,	S. 581,	Wm. Anderson,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1633,	S. 582,	Wm. Anderson,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1635,	S. 584,	H. B. Holtzman,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1634,	S. 583,	E. O. Hassler,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1636,	S. 585,	E. O. Hassler,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1637,	S. 586,	E. O. Hassler,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1638,	S. 587,	E. O. Hassler,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1639,	S. 588,	H. B. Holtzman,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1640,	S. 589,	H. B. Holtzman,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1641,	S. 590,	W. C. Fox,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1642,	S. 591,	W. L. Hepford,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1643,	S. 592,	W. L. Hepford,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1644,	S. 593,	W. L. Hepford,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1645,	S. 594,	W. L. Hepford,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1646,	S. 595,	C. H. Barnhart,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1648,	S. 596,	J. G. Eshelman,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 1649,	S. 597,	E. E. Jones,	Harrisburg,
H. P. C. 4394,	5026,	Lit Brothers,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4396,	5028,	Snellenberg's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4400,	5032,	Crane's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4402,	5034,	Hotel Stenton,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4403,	5035,	Mosebach's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4405,	5037,	McGowen's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4410,	5042,	Hanscom's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4416,	5048,	Willow Grove Casino,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4417,	5049,	Wallace's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4418,	5050,	Arcade Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4420,	5052,	Stern's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4424,	5056,	Restaurant, 19th and Market Sts.	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4433,	5065,	Aldine Hotel,	Philadelphia,

Milk, No Cases,

H. P. C. 4444,	5076,	Kugler's Restaurant,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4450,	5082,	Garrick Hotel,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4460,	5092,	Elmwood Dairy,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4465,	5097,	Hotel Edonard,	Philadelphia,

PURE FOOD SAMPLES COMPLYING

H. P. C. 4297,	4298,	Soda Fountain and Bar Flavor Co.	6th and Wharton Sts, Phila.,
H. P. C. 4298,	4929,	Soda Fountain and Bar Flavor Co.	6th and Wharton Sts, Phila.,
H. P. C. 4307,	4938,	N. Y. Extract Co.,	421 S. 2d St., Phila.,
H. P. C. 4308,	4939,	Z. Cherasky,	212 Bainbridge St., Phila.,
H. P. C. 4469,	5101,	Rich. Devine,	1435 Chestnut St., Phila.,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1908.

July, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 20, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 20, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 21, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 21, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 22, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 22, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 22, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 27, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 27, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	July 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.

August, 1908.

Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 6, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 10, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 11, 1908,	No adulteration detected.

WITH RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Strawberry flavor,	Marked "Strawberry Flavor, Artificial."	According to label.
Strawberry color,	June 20, 1908,	According to label.
Strawberry extract,	"Artificial Strawberry Compound. Contains sodium benzoate."	According to label.
Strawberry extract,	"Strawberry substitute, artificially colored."	According to label.
Extract of lemon,	"Concentrated Extract of Lemon for flavoring." Richard Devine, 1435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Artificially colored.	

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

PURE FOOD SAMPLES

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
H. P. C. 4476,	5108,.....	Lee's, ...	2521 Columbia Ave., Phila., . ..
H. P. C. 4336,	4336,.....	J. Lerbowitch, ...	751 S. 4th St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4333,	4964,.....	D. Edelstein, ...	923 S. 6th St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4362,	4994,.....	N. Y. Extract Co., ...	421 S. 2d St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4462,	5094,.....	Evans', ...	16th and Porter Sts., Phila., ..
H. P. C. 4463,	5095,.....	Evans', ...	16th and Porter Sts., Phila., ..

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1908.

—CONTINUED.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Extract of lemon, ...	"Sauer's Pure Concentrated Extract of Lemon. It is manufactured with the utmost care to supply the finest class of trade. Manufactured by the C. F. Sauer Co., Richmond, Va."	No adulteration detected.
Strawberry syrup, ...	June 30, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Strawberry syrup, ...	June 30, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Strawberry syrup, ...	Marked "Strawberry." Free from saccharin, glucose and coal tar color. Preserved with sodium benzoate."	According to label.
Half smoked sausage,	August 10, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Beef bologna, ...	August 10, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.

Part III.

TABULATED STATEMENT OF

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS

TERMINATED BY THE

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

Secretary of Agriculture

DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1908.

ARRANGED BY COUNTIES

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Oleomargarine Cases,

Sample. Agent's Number and Mark.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Suit. Begun.	Date of Hearing.	Charge.
A. B. 840, ...	Ernest Penton Cafe, 810 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg.	July 24, 1908,	July 29, 1908,	Selling oleomargarine without a license.
M. 2930, ...	J. J. Rungee, Pittsburg.	April 26, 1907,	May 2, 1907,...	Selling colored oleomargarine.
J. C. K., ...	The G. A. & P. Tea Co., Harry E. Scott, Mgr., 909 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg.	July 17, 1908,	Waived, ...	Violation of oleomargarine law.
J. C. K., ...	The G. A. & P. Tea Co., Chas. Riefer, Mgr., 1613 Beaver Ave., N. S. Pittsburg.	July 17, 1908,	Waived, ...	Violation of oleomargarine law.
J. C. K., ...	The G. A. & P. Tea Co., Julius G. Gordos, Mgr., 1210 Carson St., Pittsburg.	July 17, 1908,	Waived, ...	Violation of oleomargarine law.

Oleomargarine Case,

J. J. 132.	J. L. McCormick, 390 W. Washington St., New Castle.	May 15, 1908,	May 20, 1908,	Selling colored oleomargarine; no license.

Pure Food Cases,

H. P. C. 4262, 4325.	Emery Sudler, 30th & Dauphin Sts., Philadelphia.	Aug. 24, 1908,	Aug. 31, 1908,	Selling beef bologna, adulterated.
H. P. C. 4264.	Emery Sudler, 30th & Dauphin Sts., Philadelphia.	Aug. 24, 1908,	Aug. 31, 1908,	Selling sausage, adulterated.
H. P. C. 4269.	Hammond & Co., Robt. Bowling, Mgr., 218 N. Delaware Ave., Philadelphia.	Aug. 10, 1908,	Aug. 17, 1908,	Selling sausage, adulterated.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Allegheny County, 1908.

Form of Action.	Name and Address of Magistrate.	Disposition of the Case. By Magistrate or by the Court.	Final.
Criminal,	Jno. A. Fugassi, Pittsburg,	Case adjusted by defendant paying a fine of $100.	Aug. 26, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to Jas. Foust.
Criminal,	Jno. Groetzinger, Pittsburg,	Defendant held for court. Oct. 15, 1907, true bill. April 24, 1908, defendant found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $100.	Aug. 4, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to Jas. Foust, less 3 per cent. sheriff's fee.
Criminal,	Geo. R. Cain, Pittsburg, ...	Case adjusted by defendant paying a fine of $100. One-half of fine was paid to Jos. C. Kane in compliance with Section 11 of the act of May 29, 1901.	Aug. 11, 1908, Geo. R. Cain paid same to Jas. Foust.
Criminal,	Geo. R. Cain, Pittsburg, ...	Case adjusted by defendant paying a fine of $100. One-half of fine was paid to Jos. C. Kane in compliance with Section 11 of the act of May 29, 1901.	Aug. 11, 1908, Geo. R. Cain paid same to Jas. Foust.
Criminal,	Geo. R. Cain, Pittsburg, ...	Case adjusted by defendant paying a fine of $100. One-half of fine was paid to Jos. C. Kane in compliance with Section 11 of the act of May 29, 1901.	Aug. 11, 1908, Geo. R. Cain paid same to Jas. Foust.

Lawrence County, 1908.

Criminal,	Chas. B. Mayne, New Castle.	Defendant held for court. June 3, 1908, true bill. June 20, 1908, defendant found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $100.	Aug. 4, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to Jas. Foust.

Philadelphia County, 1908.

Civil,.....	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Emery Sudler manufactured and sold to Alexander Jocis beef bologna that was adulterated with starch. Information made against manufacturer at his request and fine of $60 was paid in advance of hearing.	Aug. 24, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Civil,.....	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Emery Sudler manufactured and sold to John Geltz sausage that was adulterated with starch. Information made against manufacturer at his request and fine of $60 paid in advance of hearing.	Aug. 24, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Civil,.....	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Sample purchased from Mr. Keilholtz, who made affidavit that he purchased the same from Martin Bros., and they in turn made affidavit that the goods were bought from Hammond & Co. Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $60 by defendants.	Aug. 25, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Pure Food Cases,

Sample. Agent's Number and Mark.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Suit. Begun.	Date of Hearing.	Charge.
H. P. C. 4326.	Hammond & Co., Robt. Bowling, Mgr., 218 N. Delaware Ave., Philadelphia.	Aug. 10, 1908,	Aug. 17, 1908,	Selling sausage, adulterated.
H. P. C. 4340,	Mitchell, Fletcher & Co., 12th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.	Aug. 7, 1908,	Aug. 14, 1908,	Selling flour, misbranded.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Philadelphia County, 1908—Continued.

Form of Action.	Name and Address of Magistrate.	Disposition of the Case. By Magistrate or by the Court.	Final.
Civil,.....	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Sample purchased from Mr. Evans, who made affidavit that he purchased the same from Martin Bros. and they in turn made affidavit that the goods were purchased from Hammond & Co. Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $60 by defendants.	Aug. 25, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Civil,.....	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	The Health Food Company, New York, manufacturers, paid fine of $60 for defendant previous to date fixed for hearing.	Aug. 7, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.

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MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

JAMES FOUST, Dairy and Food Commissioner.

VOL. 6, No. 9.

OCTOBER 15, 1908.

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WHY THE FOOD LAWS CAME.

There are many useless fads in the modern world, but the notion that the people are entitled to pure food and drink is not one of them. The life of the humblest individual, unless he be a criminal or a lunatic, may be of the utmost value to the state and the smaller community in which he resides, and the prolongation of that life may be a matter of great moment. It is a fact of momentous import that many hundreds have been sent to premature graves by the poisons placed in their food or drink by unscrupulous and avaricious individuals.

Pure food laws in the several states and in the nation did not come before they were needed, nor are they being enforced too rigidly. In this, as in most other instances, the laws were the work of those who are most heartily against them. That is to say, there is reason to suppose there would have been no agitation and, therefore, no legislation, if it had not been for the increase of food adulteration. When almost everything the people used in their ordinary living was grossly adulterated the outraged sentiment of the consuming public compelled the organization of dairy and food departments in the several states and eventually the enactment of the National food and drugs act.

The unscrupulous manufacturers who imperiled the lives of the consumers were driven to wholesale adulteration by several motives. In the first place there was an extended and emphatic demand for cheap foods. In the beginning a few manufacturers cheapened their foods by the use of adulterants. Their products found a ready sale. Rival dealers believed themselves compelled to adopt similar expedients in order to retain their custom. The practice rapidly spread. In the second place, while making a considerable reduction in the price of their goods the dealers discovered that they were actually making more money than they had ever made. Greed feeds upon greed. Thus the practice of adulteration spread and the ingredients used became more and more injurious to the human body.

Thus those who were so eager to accumulate the wealth that perishes actually set about killing the goose that laid their golden eggs. In their desire to increase their profits they forget to exercise care. The result was the turning of the public stomach. This was followed by such persistent and determined agitation for a remedy that the lawmakers were neither able nor willing to ignore

the situation. Thus came about the establishment of the state agencies to detect and punish food adulteration and finally congress was compelled to enact the federal law. This act is by no means what it ought to be; still much good has been accomplished since it was placed on the statute books and there is reason to believe that we are merely at the beginning of the national movement against the great crime of food adulteration. Already the people are living longer and infant mortality is rapidly decreasing.

THE MILK SUPPLY AND THE CHILDREN.

While impure and preserved milk was by no means responsible for the whole of the infant mortality of this and other states during the two hot months of July and August in former years, yet it had much to do with it. It is true that the child who has an inexperienced or a careless mother is likely to die before it has lived many months, for many of the early deaths are directly due to the astounding ignorance or the wanton carelessness of the mothers or nurses. The child who is overfed, who is fed at irregular intervals, who is recklessly exposed to the summer's heat and the winter's cold, who is put to bed one day and compelled to lose its sleep the next, this child is likely to die soon. Nor is it any dispensation of Providence that removes it. It dies of sheer inattention. Unfortunately a certain proportion of such children must be expected every year for a long time to come. Our modern methods of training girls for the responsible duties of motherhood are decidedly defective. Usually there is no training and the new mother blunders along as best she can. If she have the saving grace of common sense it may be well with the child. Otherwise it seems born to contend with an adverse destiny.

Nevertheless, it is very certain that milk preserved by formaldehyde or other embalming substances has wrought much havoc among the children in former years. Scientific investigation convinced those who have an interest in the preservation of human health that embalmed milk was no safer for the infant population of our country than embalmed beef had been for the soldiers of the republic during the armed discussion with Spain concerning the future of Cuba. The result was a successful agitation in several of the states for the enactment of legislation to make the poisonous adulteration of milk a criminal offense. In our State a law to this effect has been upon the statute books for several years and its enforcement has been productive of much good. It is still the habit of

some dealers who are willing to take their chances, to embalm the milk they sell, but the great majority of dairymen and venders in this state are scrupulously observing the law. Some of them did not know they were endangering human life when they began this practice upon the advice of others. Now that they know the truth they would avoid the practice even if there were no law against it.

The result of the improved methods has been very gratifying. We have just passed through an unusually sultry summer. There has been intense heat and lack of rain. All the conditions to a great mortality among infants seemed to be present. Yet we think fewer babes died this year, in proportion to population, than in any other year of the last decade. And the improved quality of the milk supply furnished for the use of infants has been largely responsible. This should encourage dealers and consumers, as well as the local authorities, to insist upon the utmost precaution in the care of milk.

THE CHRONIC VIOLATION OF LAW.

Many citizens who have never felt the slighest inclination to make money by piracy or highway robbery and who have long believed that honesty is the best principle as well the best policy, cannot understand the theory by which persistent and flagrant violaters of law shape their conduct. While it may be true that the exceptional criminal is able to evade the clutches of justice and to defy all the efforts of her servants to entrap him, the broad fact remains, known of all men who care to look, that those who endeavor to enrich themselves by criminal practices almost invariably come to grief. Justice is sometimes scoffed at by the superficial student of human history, but she always comes into her own. If nothing else intervenes, the immutable laws of human nature operate to ruin the individual who sets himself to make a fortune by defying society and the laws which have been made for its protection.

There are still a few persons in Pennsylvania who persist in violating the dairy and food laws of the State. Some of them are chronic offenders. One man in the western part of the State who was arrested last month has been confronted by justice now three times because he insists upon selling colored oleomargarine, in defiance of the statutes. He represents a small but determined class. Sometimes one is tempted to believe that they set themselves against law because they cannot help doing the abnormal thing. The experience of those who have been detected, tried,

convicted and heavily fined should teach them and others that there is no money in illegal business. But the singular thing is that some who have been caught more than once and who certainly have found the experiment disastrous, persist in keeping it up. The result is that they are always unsuccessful in business, for the profits they make by legitimate trade are swallowed up in the payment of fines, costs and other court expenses.

The laws which forbid the sale of colored oleomargarine, or of embalmed milk, or of adulterated food products of all sorts were put on the statute books for the protection of the consuming public. In order that those laws may be obeyed it is provided that those who violate their provisions shall be punished, either by fine and imprisonment or by both. The agents of the State are charged with the duty of enforcing the act of assembly. The people, whose servants they are, expect them to prevent disobedience to the food laws. To the extent of their ability they are complying with the popular demand. And as a result of their efforts, coupled with the sincere desire of reputable manufacturers and dealers to obey the requirements of the Commonwealth, violations are comparatively rare and the food of the people is much purer than it was a few years ago. The good work will go on from month to month.

MEETING OF STATE RETAIL MERCHANTS.

The twelfth annual convention of the Pennsylvania Retail Merchants' Association was held in the flourishing city of New Castle in September last. The total registration footed up 242, the delegates being from all sections of the State. In the absence of President Albert Kaiser, of Philadelphia, detained by the death of his wife, First Vice-President Wilmer Crow, of Harrisburg, presided. W. E. Patterson of New Castle, conducted the preliminary exercises.

The first speaker was Judge William E. Porter, of Lawrence county, who was introduced by Mr. Patterson as "one of the Pennsylvania judges who, by their decisions, have shown that they have little sympathy with those laws which conflict with the constitutional rights of the individual and would make criminals of men who are conscientiously trying to do that which is right and that which is legal."

In his address to the state merchants Judge Porter held that "it is absolutely wrong" for any grocer to knowingly deceive his patrons by the sale of inferior or poisoned goods.

Among the addresses delivered was one by Mr. W. P. Lewis, of Huntingdon, on "A Few Set Screws to Hold the Merchants." He dealt with the problem of the distribution of merchandise. Commissioner Foust's address will be found in another part of this number of the Bulletin. Hon. W. H. Hall, of Pittston, a member of the last legislature, addressed the convention on the subject of "Garnishment Laws." Part of his address was a proposed bill which it is intended to introduce at the next legislative session and the passage of which will be urged. It provides, in brief, that the attachment of 10 per cent. of a debtor's wages may be permitted, together with $4 for costs, in the event of his declining to pay after he has received due and sufficient notice. Mr. Hall presented several reasons on behalf of the passage of his bill. Another interesting address was delivered by Robert K. Aiken, Esq., of New Castle; on "Law Points Worth Knowing." Mr. Aiken thinks merchants make a great mistake when they undertake to collect debts by criminal processes. The remedy, he thinks, is to trust nobody from whom collections cannot be made by a civil suit. Mr. J. A. Everitt, of Indianapolis, Ind., discussed "The Equity System of Merchandising." He held that there is only one honorable way to beat a rival and that is to win his customers away from him. In discussing the mail order house problem he thought the state merchants could do themselves more good by a campaign of education than by fighting these houses. Mr. William Smedley, originator of co-operative buying in this state, delivered an address upon the theme, "Co-operative Buying Required by Modern Merchandising."

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Whereas, A business commonly known as the loan shark business has grown to enormous proportions in the various cities and larger towns of this Commonwealth; and

Whereas, It is the practice of these companies to charge enormous and usurious rates of interest, sometimes aggregating more than 200 per cent. per annum; and

Whereas, This practice and the appeal to persons in distress to borrow from them under an entire misapprehension as to their motives, has developed and is developing a spirit of unnecessary debt creation and created many fictitious needs, and persons are persuaded to borrow money to meet these needs which might be entirely averted by a little economy and thrift, and thereby destroying the high sense of honor that should ever characterize the American people; and

Whereas, The entire tendency is wrong in principle and the motives of the loan shark surely mercenary, without regard to the distress of the borrowers, which is fully demonstrated by the merciless actions of the companies when a loan is due and no immediate prospects of repayment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Retail Merchants' Association of Pennsylva-

nia, in convention assembled at New Castle, Pa., September 1, 2 and 3, 1908, go upon record in disapproval of the usurious practices of the so-called loan sharks, and that we co-operate with other movements to secure their elimination from our State, or, if need be, the passage of a law at the next session of the Legislature which will effectually drive them out.

Whereas, In the Philadelphia "North American" of August 22, 1908, an article appeared in which it was stated that under the operation of the present pure food law violations were more frequent and punishment less severe and afforded inadequate protection to the dairy interests; and

Whereas, The said article recommends the passage of an act creating the office of Dairy Commissioner, whose duty it shall be to deal only with dairy products, and the separation of the execution of the food act placing the enforcement of this act in the hands of the State Health Department; and

Whereas, The creation of this new department would be burdensome, increasing taxation, creating new offices and in reality placing the distributer of food products in the hands of two departments, instead of one; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Retail Merchants' Association, in convention assembled, enter an emphatic protest against any change in the office of Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Whereas, The tendency of manufacturers in marketing their products is to adequately care for the wholesale interests, but in many cases ignore the retailers' interest; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our local associations be requested to insist on the rights of the retailer to a fair profit on any commodity marketed through him

Whereas, The National and State Dairy and Food Commissioners appointed a committee to prepare a uniform food law for all the States; and

Whereas, The lack of uniform food legislation is of serious moment to food manufacturers and distributers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we commend the efforts for uniform food legislation and pledge our hearty support to the movement.

Whereas, It is the practice of certain oleomargarine dealers to sell their bogus products as and for pure butter, the same being colored by coal-tar dyes, causing it to look like and resemble yellow butter, in direct violation of the oleomargarine law of Pennsylvania the grocers of this Commonwealth who handle pure butter should not be required to compete with such fraudulent deception. Oleomargarine should be sold as such, at oleomargarine prices, uncolored, as the law requires, and not colored to look like butter and sold at butter prices. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Retail Merchants' Association in convention assembled hereby enter our protest against this practice, which we have reasons to believe exists in New Castle, Philadelphia and different parts of Allegheny county; and be it further

Resolved, That we commend the Dairy and Food Department for the vigorous crusade which is now being waged in the above referred to places against this unjust and unlawful practice.

Whereas, We believe serious inequalities exist in our postal regulations with regard to the rate of postage on various classes of mail matter, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Retail Merchants' Association of Pennsylvania in session assembled this second day of September, 1908, that we believe the rates of postage on first-class mail matter should be reduced to one cent an ounce or fraction thereof.

Resolved, That the retail merchants of Pennsylvania, representing 2,000 business men of the State, hereby place themselves on record as being opposed to parcels-post legislation along the lines indicated by the parcels-post bills which were introduced at the last session of Congress, and that the Secretary be instructed to have printed copies of this resolution mailed to our Senators and all of our members of Congress.

Many interesting matters were discussed during the sessions and the meeting certainly resulted in good to the representatives who attended it. This will be carried to the home associations so that the influence will be state wide.

The convention voted to hold the 1908 meeting in Pottsville.

Officers were elected as follows:

President—Wilmer Crow, Harrisburg.

First Vice-President—William Drury, Pittston.

Second Vice-President—W. C. Armstrong, Connellsville.

Third Vice-President—A. J. Detzel, Erie.

Secretary—A. M. Howes, Erie.

Treasurer—W. H. Nelson, Chester.

Executive Committee—C. A. Geesey, York; Albert Kaiser, Philadelphia.

From the very complete and satisfactory annual report of Secretary Howes, we make the following extracts:

"The parcels-post legislation had the attention of our Executive Committee at their winter session, at which time it appeared to be the wishes of our associations that we oppose the parcels-post recommendations of the Postmaster-General and endorse the recommendations on postal savings banks. The members of our Executive Committee earnestly desire that you will give this subject your further grave consideration and careful thought along the lines suggested in the communication of our President Kaiser.

"On the subject of mercantile tax repeal we advise the same course. Numerous complaints have come to our office from various sections of the State of persons who have been soliciting funds for the alleged purpose of the repeal of the mercantile tax law, in some instances in our name. We have thought it necessary and have issued letters to the merchants of the State, through all of the newspapers of the State, warning merchants not to contribute to the repeal of the mercantile tax law. The Executive Committee has never made any appeals for funds, and probably will not, and will be found on the job to serve you as you may wish when the right time comes.

"On the question of garnishee legislation we have a bill which has been framed by our good friend, Hon. W. W. Hall, of Pittston, and we believe that you may safely leave with the Executive Committee the question of introducing a proper bill, and it is probable

that an attempt will be made to harmonize if possible all those interests which opposed our bill last session.

"In the interval between this and the time when the next Legislature convenes we would urge that each local association get busy in active organization work in neighboring towns that are not affiliated or organized to the end that we may, when the next Legislature convenes, present an unbroken front covering all House and Senatorial districts of the State.

"At our January meeting we endorsed the work of the Merchants' Legislative League in New York State, which has undertaken to open this field, and we agreed to work with them in legislative work here so far as our interests are mutual."

TIME FOR RADICAL REFORM.

Some months ago the newspapers told a story about a Chicago man who gagged over a drink of genuine buttermilk, fresh from the churn. He protested vehemently that the stuff was not buttermilk and persuaded his friends to accompany him to a nearly drugstore where the article could be obtained in its purity. The real article turned out to be milk artifically soured. The man had never tasted buttermilk; at least he had not tasted it since the days of his boyhood and had forgotten what it was like. The artificial buttermilk sold in our large cities is simply a type of the condition of affairs before legislatures, in response to an overwelming demand from the people, began to enact pure food laws and provide for their enforcement. At a moment when the ingenuity of man was busily engaged manufacturing all sorts of sham food products, imitations bearing the names of genuine articles, it was very necessary that something should be done to check this inclination and to protect the stomachs, the kidneys, the livers, the other organs of the human body. All wise men and women who desire to live out their allotted time on earth will range themselves under the banner of pure food and do what in their power lies to enforce the laws that have been enacted to punish adulteration and to prohibit imitation. No modern movement in the direction of reform is fraught with more important results.

CELEBRATING THEIR BIRTHDAYS.

Our two chief cities—Philadelphia and Pittsburg—have just been celebrating the anniversary of their birth. Philadelphia is two hunhred and twenty-five years old, Pittsburg is one hundred and fifty. They had splendid ceremonies and renewed their youth in honor of the events. Among the other things for which the people of the

two cities have a right to rejoice may be mentioned improved food conditions. Not that perfection has been reached; not that all who purvey for the public are honest and upright business men. In some respects, especially in the matter of selling oleomargarine for genuine butter, both cities have room for improvement. But the food sold their people is now quite generally pure and they are waging a good warfare against the oleomargarine peddlers who strive to make money by violating the law. With better food and better water the mortality in Pennsylvania's two big cities will greatly decrease and the joys of family life will be greatly increased. Communities that have achieved such wonderful triumphs during the passing years will not be staggered by difficulties of food and drink. When they become thoroughly aroused they will make an end of adulteration and thus achieve another notable triumph which may be worthily celebrated a hundred years hence.

DEALING WITH THE PUBLIC.

It requires a good deal of patience, courtesy, forbearance and common sense to constitute a successful business man or woman. Those who have the public for their patrons and who come face to face with all sorts and conditions of men either must be good judges of human nature and expert in the "jollying" business or they must go to the wall sooner or later. The world contains a great many persons who go around with chips on their shoulders, metaphorically speaking, and always looking for someone to knock them off. When persons like that visit a grocery store or any other business place, they are usually looking about for an affront. And if it doesn't materialize they are apt to be disappointed. The wise business man soon gets to understand the nature of his patrons and the unduly sensitive are awarded special attention and shown that they are the most important persons in the world at that particular moment in the eyes of him whom they are about to honor with their custom. While it may be impossible to hold all, patience and courtesy, mingled with a little judicious flattery, will go a long way toward retaining their favor.

HELPERS OF THEIR NEIGHBORS.

We mean the grocers of the country and especially those of Pennsylvania. It is true they are not in business for purely altruistic reasons; they want to make a living for their families and acquire something for the traditional rainy day. And yet the

majority of those who embark in the grocery business do not attain the business success which they hope at the start. Either they lack the experience and the prudence so essential in this calling, or they are overtaken by a succession of disastrous events, or something else intervenes to make a dismal end of their bright anticipations. Many others just succeed in keeping their heads above the business waves. They make a living, but that is all. The competency for which they looked does not arrive. In the meantime they are affording their neighbors a great convenience and in not a few instances feeding families at their own expense. On the whole, they deserve our sympathy and our respect. They are entitled to our hearty support and our cash patronage. For they are very important factors in the life of any community.

ITALY AND SACCHARINE.

A French publication contains an item, which is translated into English by the American Grocer, to the effect that the Italian government has recently fined a smuggler who conveyed 1,364 pounds of saccharine into Italy, $120,000. We are told that this heavy fine was not imposed because the Italian government has a monopoly of the saccharine business, but because it is believed the product is highly injurious to the health. While saccharine has a sweetening power three hundred times as great as that possessed by the ordinary sugar of commerce, it is not a food like sugar, but a dangerous substance, in that it disturbs digestion. For that reason Italy prohibits its use in food products. "It is known that insects, although they are particularly fond of sugared goods, will not touch objects sweetened with saccharine." The fact is that saccharine is merely imitation sugar, possessing none of the virtues of sugar and several very aggravated and dangerous faults of its own. It is a good thing to avoid.

A PUBLIC BENEFACTOR.

The dairyman who makes a special and continuous effort to provide good pure milk for the use of his patrons is a public benefactor. It may be granted that it is his duty to do this, but that fact does not detrach from the virtue of his act. In former years many excellent citizens used formaldehyde and other equally dangerous preservatives for the purpose of keeping their milk sweet. They were ignorant of the nature of this drug. They had never inquired, it may be. They knew it preserved the milk and thus benefitted their

business. Later on, when they discovered that they were endangering the health of their patrons and violating the law of the state as well as the elemental principals of humanity, they abandoned the use of dangerous preservatives. They are now selling perfectly pure milk, so far as they are able to judge. The result has been a wonderful decrease in infant mortality. Many thousands of valuable lives are saved annually. In the future they will bless the state whose legislation and educational work have made their rich fruitage possible.

ALWAYS EXAMINE THE LABELS.

Several reputable firms are putting up catsup and other products without the use of benzoate of soda or other dangerous and injurious preservatives. All such products made for interstate commerce come under the jurisdiction of the Federal Food and Drugs Act. The labels must precisely state whether they contain preservatives and the quantity. If every householder who is in the habit of purchasing catsup or similar preparations will carefully examine the labels on the bottles or tins, rejecting all that are shown to contain preservatives that have been condemned by scientific experts, it will not be many months until only the natural and old-fashioned methods of putting up these articles will become universal. For the truth must be apparent that if some manufacturers can get along without the use of artificial and dangerous preservatives, all can do so. And the further fact should be remembered, that it is the duty of every housekeeper to take care of the health of her family.

NO BACKWARD STEP WILL BE TAKEN.

In the course of an optimistic speech delivered in this Commonwealth a few months ago, a distinguished Senator of the United States emphasized the fact that great moral progress has been made in this country during the last fifty years. He produced numerous striking illustrations to show how the people have grown in the right direction during that time, and predicted a continued growth in the same direction. Among other things he referred to the great triumph for the consumer secured by the passage of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, and he confidently predicted that this law would not only never be repealed but also that it would be amended presently by way of making it better and securing the peremptory punishment of those who continue to aspire to the position of poisoners-general to the American people. This view of the possi-

bilities of the future is probably well-taken. There is little chance that the people, who always rule when they are willing to take the trouble to do so, will ever permit Congress to take a backward step.

HE GUARANTEES THE QUALITY OF HIS GOODS.

Did you every hear the housekeeper instruct her messenger to the grocer something after this fashion. "Go to Blank's and have this order filled. I know it will cost a little more than I could get it for at another place, but then I am certain it will be full weight and will be exactly what Blank says it is. He takes pride in the reputation of his store and guarantees all he sells. If there is a mistake he cheerfully makes good. I can send my little child to his place confident that I will get precisely what I send for." There are merchants like that in almost every community. They gain patronage with the passing of the years. After while it is generally understood that if one wants to be sure of getting a really genuine article one must go to Blank's. Isn't it worth a little trouble and something of a struggle to acquire a business reputation like that? The Bulletin believes it is and is glad that Pennsylvania is getting an increasing number of such grocers.

WE MUST BE REASONABLE.

In considering the attitude of our neighbors toward most questions of public interest we must consider that they are men of like passions as we are. They are just as strongly inclined to defend their side of the argument as we are and in many cases are quite as sincere in their views. It is true that self-interest is a powerful agent in the formation of individual opinion. Most of us are able to argue on behalf of anything that seems likely to turn out for our personal advantage. It is well to remember in our discussions that our neighbor has a right to his opinion and that we are not likely to convert him by heated denunciation. If we think he is wrong we have the right to tell him so and unless he carries his prepossessions to the verge of crime, that's about as far as we can go. This pure food question is one that will take time and patience and all the cunning and persuasive educative forces at our command.

THE NET RESULT.

While the recent opinion of the Hon. Martin Bell, presiding judge of Blair county, declaring the Tustin pure food act unconstitutional in all its parts leaves matters so very much complicated that an

early decision by our highest court is much to be desired, yet it is well to remember one or two vital points. In the first place, the decision of Judge Bell applies only to Blair county. In every other county in the state the Tustin act continues to be the law. To knock it out completely will require the decision of a court having state-wide jurisdiction. It is also well to remember that the laws regulating the sale of oleomargarine, renovated butter, game, shell fish, cheese, vinegar, and other articles, including milk containing a preservative, are still intact, having been specifically exempted from the operation of the Tustin act. In fact, hereafter, as in the past, the best and safest plan is to carefully obey the law of right.

THE ONLY SENSIBLE WAY.

There is not the slightest danger of a rupture between the agents of the pure food movement throughout the country and manufacturers who are reasonably disposed. In the multitude of counsellors, we are told, is safety, but it sometimes happens that there is confusion, also. By this time there ought to be no difference of opinion among honest men concerning the influence of formaldehyde, benzoate of soda, and the various other peservatives used by some manufacturers. But there has been a decided difference of opinion among chemists and the president has been persuaded to appoint an expert commission whose business it shall be to look into the matter. In the meantime matters are very much in the air. Food officers will await with some impatience the final determination of this matter and food manufacturers will do well to follow the example of the more advanced of their brethren and get ready to do as their grandmothers did.

HE IS COURTEOUS TO ALL.

The business man who wishes to succeed must put his grievances behind his back. He must hide his aches and pains beneath an apparently cheerful countenance. He must be ready to greet the most obnoxious bore in the community with a pleasant smile. He must never lose his temper. He must never be gruff or snappy with the humblest of his patrons. He must be patient and kindly and courteous with all, from the moment he opens his door in the morning until he closes it at night. A difficult task this, we admit, and yet it must be mastered if one would win and retain the confidence of the buying public. Many a business man has lost valuable trade because of an unfortunate brusqueness of attitude. On the other

hand there have been notable instances of the growth of a small enterprise to a gigantic affair because its projector and manager had the happy faculty of pleasing people by his manner.

NAME INSURES PATRONAGE.

Those who are somewhat advanced in years and have had the opportunity of observing the progress of events are pretty well convinced that it pays a grocer to be particular about the quality of his goods and to keep faith in every respect with his patrons. The merchant whose word is as good as his bond is a familiar figure in every community, we are glad to say. His name is worth much each year. The people who began to buy from him in the early days of their housekeeping adventures have formed a habit of sending to him for all their household needs and they would be quite lost if he were to suddenly go out of business. Their children were trained up in the same way and now, with families of their own coming on, they are walking in the footsteps of their parents. It is worth while to be a grocer of that sort. An increasing number aspires in that direction, the Bulletin believes.

GROCERS AND PURE CIDER VINEGAR.

Some Pennsylvania dealers have got themselves into trouble recently because of their preference for cheap vinegar. In consequence they have gone outside of the state and in some cases purchased "cider" vinegar that does not contain a drop of cider. Vinegar made of acids is not only injurious to the health of the consumer, but also an illegal product. It cannot be sold in this state without violation of law. Under the vinegar law of Pennsylvania many of the farmers are engaged in the manufacture of pure cider vinegar which they are quite willing to sell to the local grocer or to others. It may be that their product is a little more costly than the adulterated goods, but it is wholesome and it should be preferred by dealers as it certainly will be by the consuming public. Those grocers who have found themselves taken into court for selling unfit vinegar have only themselves to blame.

WILL THEY READ THE LABELS?

The Bulletin wishes every housewife in Pennsylvania might read the article by Professor Stiefel, of Pittsburg, which appears in another part of this number under the title, "Can the Housewife Read?" It deals with a matter to which attention had been called

in these columns more than once during the past year, but it is so important that too much cannot be written upon it. If the housewife will simply take the trouble to read the labels with attention she will soon be able to detect the true from the pretentious and the dangerous from the safe. Thus she will protect her family, convince her grocer that it is unwise to purchase any but first-class food products and bring the most powerful of arguments to bear upon the manufacturer. In no other way can reform in the methods of food manufacture be more speedily brought to pass.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

The food situation is very much better than it was a few years ago. The vigorous enforcement of the State law has had a very excellent effect. The food and drugs act passed by the National Congress has also done much to improve conditions. Food and medicine have not the same quantity of injurious and suspicious ingredients as they had before Congress acted. The situation is not ideal yet, but it is fairly good and is getting better with each passing month. There is no likelihood that the people will ever consent to taking a backward step. They like the improvements that have come to pass and are disposed to look for more with the passing time. What they have received they mean to keep while they look for more. Their earnest demands are always heeded, sooner or later.

FINED FOR SELLING ANCIENT EGGS.

The state of Nebraska makes the sale of bad eggs a punishable offense. One unfortunate who fell a victim to the new regulation and was fined $10 and the costs was told by the judge who tried the case that a farmer or any other vender of eggs is guilty of violating the law when he sells rotten eggs, no matter whether he knew they were in that condition or not. That looks like a pretty drastic regulation, although the average reader will be ready to admit that a bad egg is a very offensive article and the elimination of all such is greatly to be desired. It may be added that the state of Minnesota has likewise legislated against the bad egg nuisance and that one farmer at least has already fallen into the hand of justice for undue carelessness concerning the quality of his egg crop.

HE READS HIS TRADE JOURNALS.

The enterprising grocer is usually a close observer of events in the grocery world. He wants to keep up with the procession. He

comprehends the significant truth that he who would achieve the highest business success in this hustling age must be worthy and must present his wares in the most attractive way. For that reason he reads a good trade paper for which he subscribes and pays. It brings him into vital connection with the business world. It tells him what other men in his line of trade are doing to attract the custom of the public. It presents new and noval notions, some of which he tries, finding them useful. Thus he keeps in direct sympathy with the spirit of his age and finds himself popular with an ever enlarging list of customers.

THE ROD FOR FOOL'S BACK.

Some food manufacturers have pretty nearly exhausted the limit of public patience. They are not numerous and there is a decrease in their ranks each year. Public sentiment, the enforcement of law, the increasing demand of the consumer for the best sort of food, the growing conviction of the conscientious manufacturer that it is his duty to do whatever is in his power to supply his patrons with pure and healthy food, these and other influences are working toward the elimination of the reckless manufacturer who cares more for his own profit than for the lives of patrons with whom he is not acquainted and with whom he does not expect to come in contact in this world. Still we have a few persistent enemies of their kind who do much mischief every year and for whom nothing seems possible except the rod laid on the recalcitrant back by the strong hand of indignant justice.

PAYS BETTER IN THE END.

The men who seek methods of violating the oleomargarine and other food laws of the commonwealth are seldom successful. When they come to count the profits and offset them by the losses they usually discover that they are considerably out of pocket. And then what about their reputation, their standing in the community, their own self-respect, the comfort of their families, the good opinion of their neighbors, their relations to the state? The state exists to protect the people. When any man puts himself in the criminal class then he converts an intended friend into a watchful and powerful enemy. In a combat between the two the man is sure to get the worst of it. Besides, his own conscience will not fail to tell him that he is doing wrong and deserves punishment.

ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION NEEDED.

The drink of the people is quite as important as their food. The laws should guard the one quite as carefully as the other. If men and women, boys and girls are victimized by unscrupulous manufacturers of adulterated drinks, taking strong acids into their stomachs, they are not likely to live out half their lives. Thus murder is committed at wholesale and the careless and indifferent state is a party thereto. The next Legislature should make haste to provide a sufficient remedy. A law should be placed on the statute books that will enable the Dairy and Food Division to interfere on behalf of the health and the lives of the people. It should provide a sufficient penalty and it should be relentlessly enforced.

TOMATO CATSUP.

This is one of the products most widely used by the people. It is found on the tables of the rich and the poor. It is an invariable ornament of the restaurant table, nor do the hotels ignore it. An article of such universal use must have a large sale. There are strong temptations to make it in the cheapest possible manner. Under the United States law the label must now tell the truth. That's the reason the customer should always pick up the bottle and make a careful and patient investigation of the label. One is amply repaid for studying the reading matter contained thereon. And unless it declares that the catsup is made from good tomatoes and other healthful ingredients the wise man will let it alone.

TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING.

We all know how much labor and money are wasted by the unnecessary multiplication of religious agencies in small communities. The religious journals bewail this disposition and tell us that in many towns where there are four or five churches one would be ample. The same thing is measurably true of the grocery trade. Sometimes a small town is overstocked in this respect and none of the dealers makes a profit. It would cost an intending grocer nothing and might save him considerable money if he were to look carefully about him before embarking in business. Should he find the population limited and the supply of stores ample it would be better to seek some more favorable location.

NOT SUCH BAD FELLOWS, AFTER ALL.

The National Provisioner stigmatized the food commissioners of the several states as "petty politicians" each of them having a "swelled head." On the other hand, the American Grocer says "the food commissioners have done wonders by enforcing the food laws of the various states," and while they have made some "blunders and mistakes," yet, on the whole they have done considerable good. The opinion of this Bulletin is that if any of the food commissioners have erred it has been from a sincere desire to make an end of the wholesale poisoning of the people by adulterated foods. And that's not a very grievous fault, after all.

CONCERNING THE DRINK OF THE PEOPLE.

Some of the states include in their food laws the supervision of the alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks sold to the people. Pennsylvania has no law of the sort. The courts have decided that the Dairy and Food Division has no jurisdiction in such matters. One of the lamentable results of the lack of law is the poor quality of the soft drinks sold in this Commonwealth. The National Government may do something to improve the quality of intoxicating beverages, but the soda water and the lemonade and similar beverages have no supervision. Hence the importance of providing a remedy.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

Some persons are so unfortunately situated that they are compelled to buy the cheapest things in the market. "The poverty of the poor is their destruction." They dare not bother about the language of the labels. But the average American is able to select his food with a wise discretion. If he remembers that the best is always the cheapest in the end he will not join in the cry for cheap things, but will rather insist first of all upon good quality. The health of the family should be the first consideration. And that health can best be preserved by pure food. Adulterated products should be discarded.

THE MISSOURI FOOD LAW.

There is a judge out in Missouri who believes the food law of that state is unconstitutional. An opinion to that effect was rendered by Judge Park, in the circuit court of Jackson county, Missouri, in the case of Max and S. M. Emrich, doing a partnership business as

Emrich Vinegar and Pickling Company, against R. M. Washburn and M. H. Lamb, defendants. We have not received a copy of the opinion and are not acquainted with the grounds upon which the learned judge based his conclusions. But it does seem that the food statues are catching it on all sides. Let us hope this will result in better laws and in the general protection of the consuming public.

MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING DESIRABLE.

Mutual toleration of each others faults and failings and absolute frankness between merchant and customer will do much to bring about that desirable time when neither will be scouring the markets for the "cheapest products," but when they will unite in the search for goods that are exactly what they pretend to be. Pure food may cost a little more than the imitation article, but it goes many times as far and there are no injurious after-effects.

LOUISIANA'S FOOD LAW.

The new food law of Louisiana which went into effect October 1, is said to contain some very drastic provisions and is looked upon with decided aversion by many of the interests affected. The friends of the measure declare, however, that it was badly needed and that its operation will rid the state of some deep-rooted evils which have been injurious to the consuming public. The indications are that the execution of the provisions of the act will be placed in the hands of new men.

CAN THE HOUSEWIFE READ?

By H. C. Stiefel, Ph. D.

What a funny question, answers the housewife. Well, let's change it a little and say "Does the Housewife Read?"

Before going farther a little anecdote from out west might be apropos. One of the lawyers, in a celebrated case, out there, once upon a time, handed a numerously signed petition to the Judge, showing that several hundred citizens of the county seat asked clemency for the party accused. The opposing lawyer managed to

secure a delay in the proceedings until the next morning. Then, when his turn came, he made a nice little speech to the jury, calling especial attention to the petition presented by his opponent. "And now, gentlemen," said he, "I will show you the value of such petitions. After court adjourned yesterday I also drew up a petition and had it signed by most of the signers of the other one, and quite a number more. Here it is. It states and petitions, in due form, that the signers wish the honorable court to send each and every one of you to jail for six months. The signers state that you all deserve it."

After the twelve had recovered from their surprise the lawyer continued: "Some of the people treated the petition as a joke, some probably believed in it, but the great majority simply signed because I asked them to do so."

Now a good many housewives act in the same way with regard to the labels on the goods they buy at the grocery stores. Some treat them as a kind of a joke, a very few take them seriously, but the great majority never dream of reading them. They buy a bottle of pickles, for instance. They see the pickles and that is enough. They never bother their heads about the label. It can state that the pickles are absolutely pure and are put up by a well known firm, or it can inform the reader that the pickles are made of putty, hand painted with chrome green, soured with oil of vitriol and preserved with embalming fluid.

Out of a large number of pickle samples tested let us take the labels of three for nearer examination. The label on the first bottle is simple and to the point. It merely states that the bottle contains "Tom's Sweet Gherkins. Serial number guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act." Only this and nothing more. Chemical analysis showed that the pickles were pure in all respects, consisting simply of small cucumbers put up in malt vinegar and sweetened with sugar.

The label on the second bottle prevaricates considerably. According to it the bottle contains: "Dick's Highest Grade Sweet Pickles. Serial number guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act. These goods are absolutely pure, contain one tenth of one per cent Benzoate of Soda to prevent fermentation." Chemical analysis shows that the pickles are put up in distilled vinegar, benzoate of soda has been added, as per label; alum has also been added to make them nice and crisp but the label does not say so. While this bottle may contain "Dick's Highest Grade," the goods are certainly not of the highest grade.

The label on the third bottle is worth preserving, it is so refreshingly honest, no deception about it. Here it is in full, "Harry's Brand Sweet Pickles. Prepared with pure spices, turmeric, one tenth of one per cent. alum, one tenth of one per cent. sodium benzoate, sugar and vinegar."

Chemical analysis shows that the label really tells the truth, alum, turmeric and benzoate are all there, barely enough vinegar to escape telling a lie, the "pure spices" are present, perhaps a spoonful to the barrel of pickles. Just enough to be able to bring in that pretty little word "Pure."

These three bottles were all obtained in the same store, they held the same number of pickles, cost exactly the same. Now, is it possible that a woman gifted with just the ordinary amount of common sense would buy No. 3, in preference to No. 1—if she read the labels?

It would be a simple matter indeed, for the housewife to drive inferior goods out of the market. She can do it quicker, more effectively and far, far cheaper than anyone else by simply ceasing to buy them.

The moment the grocer finds that the stuff remains unsold upon his shelves he will quit ordering it, and if the maker of the low grade stuff finds his market slipping away from him he will not lose much time in weeping and wailing. Not he; he will simply try to bring the quality of his goods up to the good grades.

And this will come about just as soon as the housewife takes the trouble to read the labels.

FOOD LAWS AND THEIR ENFORCEMENT.

Paper read by James Foust, Dairy and Food Commissioner of Pennsylvania, at the Twelfth Annual Convention of the Retail Merchants' Association of Pennsylvania, at New Castle, Pa., Wednesday, September 2, 1908.

MR. PRESIDENT, and members of the Retail Merchants' Association of Pennsylvania: The subject assigned me is "FOOD LAWS AND THEIR ENFORCEMENT."

It is difficult to frame a food law with a guarantee feature that will protect the retail dealer, for the reason that many retail dealers purchase their goods from manufacturers, wholesalers and jobbers of other states, and a guarantee directing the food commissioner, where food commodities are found to be adulterated or misbranded, to transfer the prosecution to the guarantor, (which would be the manufacturer, wholesaler or jobber), would be right and proper if all retailers purchased their goods within the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania; but this is not the case, and where a law directs the

dairy and food commissioner to transfer the proceedings to the guarantor, and the guarantor is beyond the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, then further proceedings must be abandoned. A law with a guarantee feature of this kind discriminates in favor of the manufacturer, wholesaler and jobber of other states and against the manufacturer, wholesaler and jobber of Pennsylvania, which is not fair and raises a very dangerous constitutional question.

At the Twelfth Annual Convention of the Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments, held at Mackinac Island, Michigan, from August 4th to 7th, 1908, a committee of seven was appointed, as follows: E. F. Ladd, North Dakota, Chairman; Dr. M. A. Scovell, Kentucky; Commissioner Pearson, New York; Commissioner Bird, Michigan; Commissioner Foust, Pennsylvania; R. M. Allen, Kentucky; Dr. W. B. Bigelow, Washington; to draft a uniform food law, the provisions to be based on the standards adopted by the joint standards committee. If such a law is prepared and enacted by the legislatures of the different states, and properly enforced, the problem of food adulteration will then be solved. Where goods are found to be adulterated or misbranded in one state, being manufactured in another, the commissioner of the state in which the goods were manufactured could be notified. He then could proceed against the guilty parties manufacturing said adulterated or misbranded goods. There is absolute harmony between the commissioners of the different states with reference to uniformity and the desire to assist each other in placing the responsibility on the manufacturers if a uniform law is framed in this manner. If this Committee formulates a uniform law, based on the standards adopted by the joint Food Standards Committee, the proposed Pennsylvania bill should have a provision requiring the dairy and food commissioner or his agents, where goods are found to be adulterated or misbranded, to notify the retail dealer from whom the goods were purchased that the said articles do not comply with the provisions of the law and to discontinue the sale. The retail dealer instead of purchasing his goods under a guarantee (which should be eliminated from the proposed bill) could purchase all food commodities under an article of agreement to the effect that if any of said commodities are found to be illegal they could be returned and credit given on future shipments, or money refunded. You doubtless know, under the present law, after a retail dealer is notified, the guarantee provided for in the Tustin law affords him no protection, and if the retail dealer continues to sell after being notified, preceedings are then instituted against him; but until such a law has been framed we must adopt some other means of protecting the consuming public against poisonous and impure food commodities, and, at the same time, place the responsibility on some one other than the retail merchant if possible, provided, the retail dealer exercises proper care in the purchase of his goods.

There is a class of retail dealers who are constantly looking for something cheap. They will purchase their vinegar in Kentucky and other states, in order to save four cents on a gallon, and take chances of paying a fine of fifty dollars and costs rather than buy from manufacturers, wholesalers and jobbers in the state in which they live and have absolute protection. This class of dealers should not be protected by any law, but should suffer the consequences. During the past eight months twenty-one retail dealers have been arrested in Allegheny County for selling so-called cider vinegar, which was an artificial preparation. Twenty of them paid fines of fifty dollars and costs, one case being returned to court. Why should a retail merchant in Allegheny County go to Kentucky or any other state to purchase cider vinegar when the manufacturers, wholesalers and jobbers in Pennsylvania will give bonds as to the purity of their cider vinegar?

This will also apply to cheap extracts, two ounces for ten cents. A two ounce bottle of pure vanilla extracts will retail for thirty cents, and being pure and wholesome will flavor more puddings, ice cream, &c., than four ten cent bottles of the so-called fake brands. It is in the hands of the retail merchant to educate customers by advising them that the cheap article is in the end the most expensive. To illustrate; place a ten cent bottle of extract on your counter and a thirty cent bottle along side of it, and say to yonr customer, this bottle is pure, costing thirty cents, the other is impure or an imitation, costing ten cents. Which one will the customer purchase if the matter is presented in this way?

I have only cited two instances where cheap and impure articles are palmed off on the unsuspecting public. This same condition exists with other food commodities, but I am happy to say the number of retail merchants who practice this deception is greatly in the minority. What this Association should do is to work hand in hand with the dairy and food department in the efforts to educate the consuming public and to drive out of business the unscrupulous retail dealers who are constantly buying cheap and spurious commodities because they are cheap and undermining their honest competitors who are endeavoring to do a legitimate business. I have received considerable information from reputable jobbers to the effect that they are compelled to handle some cheap goods which they would prefer not to carry in stock, owing to the class of retail merchants above referred to. They state that the dealers would go other places to buy if they did not carry this cheaper line.

At your meeting in York one year ago, I promised your Associa-

tion that as long as I was food commissioner you would receive at my hands a "square deal." It will always be a pleasure to us to give you information and assist you in every way possible. For your information I desire to say, that since that time there have been about three hundred different brands of canned goods purchased and analyzed, including all kinds of vegetables, soups and practically all brands of potted meats, &c. These commodities were sold in different sections of the Commonwealth under various trade names and were put up in many different states, but out of the investigation of canned goods there was not a single case. One brand of corn contained a mere trace of saccharine; some of the potted ham also had a cereal mixed with it, but it was branded indicating its contents, being labeled "ham flavor."

During the year 1907 about sixty different brands of tomato catsup were analyzed and between thirty and thirty-five brands were found to contain from two-tenths to three-tenths of one per cent. of sodium benzoate, while the labels stated that the catsup contained one-tenth of one per cent. Proceedings were promptly instituted charging that sodium benzoate was injurious to health and, being misbranded, a fine of sixty dollars and costs were paid in each case.

Out of the hundred and fifty kinds of candy purchased, four of the samples contained sulphurous acid. A fine of sixty dollars in each case was paid, together with the costs.

Eighty-two different brands of breakfast foods were purchased. They were analyzed by Dr. William Frear, of State College, and a special bulletin issued on the subject. Eight prosecutions were instituted where the packages were misbranded because of statements on the labels which were false and misleading.

Other samples of food commodities purchased and analyzed run about the same so far as impurities go.

On August 29th Judge Martin Bell, of Blair County, declared the Tustin Food Law unconstitutional. This, however, only applies to Blair County until the appellate courts pass on his decision. The case will be argued in the Superior Court in Philadelphia in October next. Should Judge Bell be affirmed, it will then cover the entire State and we will have no law covering certain food commodities until the legislature meets and enacts a new one. The Tustin Law, however, in no way applies to oleomargarine, "renovated" butter, vinegar, fruit syrup, fresh meat, game, fish and shell-fish, and milk, where chemicals are used, as these commodities are provided for by special acts.

I desire to offer a few suggestions for the thoughful consideration of the members of your Association.

Don't go to other states to purchase your vinegar when you can purchase it from manufacturers, wholesalers and jobbers in your own State who will give you an indemnifying bond as to its purity.

Don't purchase cheap catsup put up in large bottles, bearing bright, attractive labels.

Don't purchase two ounce bottles of extracts to retail for ten cents.

Don't purchase quart jars of so-called "prepared mustard" to sell for ten cents, giving a glass dish as a premium.

Don't purchase cheap baking powder, where premiums are given to customers with each sale.

Don't handle cheap preserves sold in small wooden buckets, when the price indicates that they may be made from artificial ingredients which are injurious.

Don't encourage your customers to purchase cheap groceries when by so doing they may endanger their health.

Don't go to other states where they have no food laws to purchase your goods when you can buy them just as well at home.

Don't buy canned goods of last year's pack because they are cheap, even though new labels are substituted for the old.

Don't purchase goods until you examine the labels to see if they are false or misleading.

Don't buy repacked mackerel.

Don't withhold your assistance and co-operation from the food officials who need your help in the enforcement of the laws.

I offer these recommendations for the information of the retail merchants as well as the consuming public.

I am greatly indebted to your Association for the invitation to be present on this occasion and deem it a privilege to participate with you. I thank you for the honor and hope that the results of this meeting will be all that we can possibly desire and that we may continue to labor for the mutual advancement of each other and our Grand Old Commonwealth.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 7, 1907.

RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

AS TO FOODS AND CONDIMENTS.

Rule 1. The use of coal tar dye or other foreign coloring matter in catsup or other condiments is regarded with disfavor, and catsup found to contain such coloring matter in connection with benzoate of soda will be regarded as adulterated and treated accordingly.

Rule 2. The use of boric acid, salicylic acid or sulphites in meats or other articles of food will be regarded as an adulteration and treated accordingly. Any poisonous or deleterious preservative or coloring matter applied externally which has been permitted to permeate or penetrate the meat or other food product, or any portion thereof, will be regarded as an adulteration.

Rule 3. Until otherwise ordered articles of food imported from countries which have been found to be in compliance with the federal food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, will not be regarded as sold in violation of the laws of Pennsylvania.

Rule 4. Pepper and all other spices containing any added or foreign substances whatsoever will be regarded as adulterated.

Rule 5. Milk will be regarded as adulterated when any portion of the butter fat has been removed therefrom or when water has been added thereto.

Cream containing less than 16 per cent. of butter fat will be regarded as adulterated.

Ice cream must be true to name, and must not contain less than 12 per cent. butter fat, together with sugar and pure fruit flavor. Eggs and a small amount of gelatin may be used.

AS TO CONFECTIONERY.

Rule 6. Mineral substances of all kinds are especially forbidden in confectionery, whether poisonous or not. Only harmless colors or flavors should be added to confectionery.

The term "narcotic drugs" include all drugs mentioned in section 8 of the federal food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, relating to foods, their derivatives and preparation, and all other drugs of a narcotic nature.

AS TO MISBRANDING.

Rule 7. The provisions of the act of June 1, 1907, as to the misbranding of food, will be strictly observed and rigidly enforced.

The principal label on articles of food shall be in English, with type not smaller that 8-point (brevier) caps: Provided, That in case the size of the package will not permit the use of 8-point cap type the size of the type may be reduced proportionately.

Descriptive matter upon the label shall be free from any statement, design, or device regarding the article or the ingredients or substances contained therein, or quality thereof, or place of origin, which is false or misleading in any particular.

Jellies, fruit butters, fruit jams, or other like products shall not be labeled with the name of any distinctive fruit unless such fruit alone has been used in its preparation. Articles intended as substitutes for pure food jelies, butters, jams and other like products, shall be plainly marked as compounds, and the several ingredients shall be plainly stated thereon, and the name of no distinctive fruit shall be used upon the label thereof to indicate its flavor.

Prepared mustard shall bear upon the label thereof a distinct statement of all the ingredients and the percentage of mustard contained therein.

Flavoring extracts must be true to name. Imitation flavoring extracts shall not be designated by terms which indicate in any way by similarity of name that they were prepared from a natural fruit or from a standard flavor.

Flavoring extracts in the preparation of which any substances are employed for natural fruits or standard flavors shall not be labeled as if prepared from standard flavors or from the fruits themselves.

GUARANTEE.

The guarantee referred to in the new Pennsylvania food law, approved June 1, 1907, should in all cases be a written or printed invoice guarantee upon each bill of goods purchased, signed by the vendor, and substantially in the following language, to wit:

I (or we) the vendor of the articles mentioned in the foregoing invoice hereby guarantee and warrant the same to be in full conformity with the federal act of June 30, 1906, popularly known as the "Foods and Drugs Act," and also further hereby guarantee and warrant the same to be in full conformity with the act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, popularly known as "the new Pennsylvania Food Law," approved June 1, 1907, in that said articles are not adulterated within the meaning of the aforesaid act of Congress or the aforesaid act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and that the said articles are not misbranded within the meaning of either of the said acts.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO RETAIL DEALERS.

The new Pennsylvania food law, approved June 1, 1907, is intended to protect retail dealers in food products. In order to avail themselves of this protection it is important that every retail dealer shall secure from the manufacturer, wholesaler or jobber from whom he makes purchases, a signed guarantee of each invoice of goods. In order that the goods may be subsequently identified, it is important that the date of purchase be marked upon the goods secured under each invoice. Where the goods are contained in separate packages, this identification can readily be secured by the use of a rubber stamp giving the date of purchase. Unless the retail dealer

is able to identify with absolute certainty the vendor from whom his goods were procured, the act will not protect him. This will require the greatest care, not only in marking the date of purchase, but in keeping the articles purchased from different manufacturers, wholesalers or jobbers bearing the same brand, entirely apart from each other, so that at any time the identification of the vendor of each article can be clearly established. It is equally important that the retail dealer shall keep the articles purchased in precisely the same condition as when they are received. A failure to distinctly identify the vendor, or to clearly prove that articles purchased have been kept in the exact condition as to quality as when purchased, will deprive the retail dealer of any protection.

When an agent of the Dairy and Food Division calls upon a retail dealer, it is requested and confidently expected that courtesy will be exercised both by the dealer and the agent.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Approved:
N. B. CRITCHFIELD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Rules Nos. 8, 9 and 10. (Issued July 1, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE 8, LARD. RULE 9, FRUIT OR NUT ICE CREAM. RULE 10, MEATS AND FISH.

Rule 8. Lard must contain no ingredient but the pure fat of swine. Any foreign substance will constitute an adulteration and will be treated accordingly.

Rule 9. Fruit or nut ice cream must be true to name and must not contain less than 10 per cent. of butter fat together with sugar, eggs and a small amount of gelatin, not exceeding three (3) ounces to ten gallons of cream.

The foregoing rule applies where fruit (fresh or canned) or nuts are used for flavoring.

Rule 10. Meats and fish must at all times be kept in a pure, clean and healthful condition.

In the summer season they must be covered or protected from flies and insects by screens or other device, and must be kept at such temperature as will absolutely prevent any decomposition.

Refrigerators and ice boxes for the storage of meats and fish must be kept well iced and clean.

Stores, market houses and all rooms used for the storage or sale of meats and fish must be clean, properly ventilated and kept in a sanitary condition.

Any meat or fish not so cared for will be considered in violation and treated accordingly.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Rule No. 11. (Issued September 25, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 2, TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE NO. 11. EVAPORATED FRUITS.

Rule 11. It should be understood by the trade and the public that Rule 2, specifically referring to meat and other articles of food, covers evaporated fruits, and that if said fruits contain any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health, such as sulphurous acid, the sale thereof will be treated as a violation of the law.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Rules Nos. 12 and 13. (Issued October 25, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 3 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE 12, LABELS. RULE 13, SODIUM BENZOATE AND BENZOIC ACID.

Rule 12. Numerous requests are referred to this Division for the approval of labels to be used in connection with food products under the Pennsylvania Pure Food Act of June 1, 1907. This Act does not authorize the Dairy and Food Commissioner, nor any Agent of the Division, to approve labels. The Division, therefore, will not give its approval to any label. Any printed matter upon the label implying that this Division has approved it will be without warrant. It is believed that with the law and regulations before the manufacturers they will have no difficulty in arranging labels in conformity with the requirements set forth.

Rule 13. No prosecutions will be based upon the manufacture, sale or having in possession with intent to sell, foods and food products manufactured or packed during the season of 1907 which contains sodium benzoate in quantities not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per cent., or benzoic acid equivalent thereto, provided sodium benzoate or benzoic acid has hitherto been generally used in such foods and food products; and provided further that sodium benzoate or benzoic acid is not used in connection with coal-tar dyes or any foreign coloring matter.

The label of each package of food or food product containing sodium benzoate or benzoic acid shall bear a statement that the food contains one-tenth of 1 per cent. of sodium benzoate, or benzoic acid equivalent thereto, as the case may be.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Rule No. 14. (Issued July 2nd, 1908.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 4 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE 14, DRIED OR EVAPORATED FRUITS, SUPERSEDING RULE NO. 11.

Whereas, it is provided in Section 3 of the Pure Food Act of June 1, 1907, (P. L. 386), that

"The Dairy and Food Commissioner shall make uniform rules and regulations under and subject to which the provisions of this Act shall be enforced, and such rules and regulations shall, where practicable, conform to and be the same as the rules and regulations adopted from time to time for the enforcement of the Act of Congress, approved June thirtieth, one thousand nine hundred and six, and known as the 'Food and Drugs Act.' Such rules and regulations to be published from time to time in Bulletins to be issued by the Department," and

Whereas, it is provided in Section 5 of said Act:

"That no action shall be brought or sustained for violation of the provisions of this Section when the article alleged to be adulterated is not adulterated within the meaning of the provisions of the 'Food and Drugs Act' of June thirtieth, one thousand nine hundred and six, enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and the rules and regulations promulgated from time to time for the enforcement of the same, and

WHEREAS, the United States Department of Agriculture on March 5, 1908, promulgated Decision No. 89 providing, substantially, inter alia, that pending determination by the Referee Board of the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness of the use of Sulphur Dioxide as an addition to food in minute quantities, its use will be allowed under certain restrictions, viz:

"No objection will be made to foods which contain the ordinary quantities of Sulphur Dioxide if the fact that such foods have been so prepared is plainly stated upon the label of each package. An

abnormal quantity of Sulphur Dioxide placed in food for the purpose of marketing an excessive moisture content will be regarded as fraudulent adulteration * * * and will be proceeded against accordingly."

Now therefore, in compliance with said Section 3 the following rule is hereby promulgated:

Pending said determination by said Referee Board no prosecutions will be instituted for selling, offering for sale or having in possession with intent to sell, dried or evaporated fruits which contain ordinary quantities of Sulphur Dioxide, if the fact that such foods have been so prepared is plainly stated upon the label of each package.

An abnormal quantity of Sulphur Dioxide placed in food for the purpose of marketing an excessive moisture content will be regarded as fraudulent adulteration and will be proceeded against accordingly.

This rule is made to conform with the rules and regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture, and if occasion for its recision shall arise notice of such recision will be published in a Bulletin issued by this Department.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

N. B. The above rule supersedes Rule No. 11, heretofore promulgated.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 1, 1907.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE AND GOVERNMENT OF PERSONS PROPOSING TO ENGAGE IN THE MANUFACTURE, SALE OR USE OF OLEOMARGARINE OR RENOVATED BUTTER, AS AUTHORIZED UNDER THE ACTS OF ASSEMBLY APPROVED THE 29TH OF MAY, 1901, AND JULY 10TH, 1901, AS PRESCRIBED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE THROUGH ITS AGENT, THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER.

1. No license will be granted to a non-resident of the State of Pennsylvania.

2. No license will be transferred from any person, firm or corporation convicted of any violation of the Acts of Assembly under which such license is issued, nor while proceedings are pending for violation of said acts against such person, firm or corporation.

3. Remittance (either bank draft, cashier's cheque or certificate of deposit, preferred) for license fees must accompany the application for license. Individual cheques must be certified by the bank on which same are issued or drawn. Checks and drafts must be made payable to the order of the State Treasurer, and upon receipt thereof by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, if the application is approved, a license certificate will be promptly issued.

4. The attention of intending applicants for license and of all licensees, is especially directed to that portion of Section 7 of the Act of 29th of May, 1901, which provides: "That upon conviction of any subsequent offense, the person so offending shall be punished by a fine not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than six months nor more than twelve months."

The express direction of said act is imprisonment in addition to the minimum fine therein specified.

In addition to the fine and imprisonment imposed for second offenses, injunction proceedings will be instituted, and no license will be transferred from any person against whom such proceedings are pending.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Approved:
N. B. CRITCHFIELD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

The contents of the October issue of the Monthly Bulletin, briefly summarized are as follows:

REPORT OF ANALYSES.

Butter Samples, 10.

Oleomargarine,	1
Pure,	9
Total,	10

Milk Samples, 288.

Preserved,	5
Pure,	283
Total,	288

Pure Food Samples, 12.

Adulterated,	2
Complying with law,	10
Total,	12

Vinegar Samples, 7.

Pure,	7
Total,	7

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS.

Milk Cases, 5.

Terminated,	5
Total,	5

Oleomargarine Cases, 2.

Terminated,	2
Total,	2

Pure Food Cases, 2.

Terminated,	2
Total,	2

LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1, TO OCTOBER 15, 1908.

Oleomargarine Licenses, 331.

Boarding House,	7
Restaurant,	3
Retail,	311
Wholesale,	10
Total,	331

Renovated Butter Licenses, 12.

Retail,	10
Wholesale,	2
Total,	12

Total amount of money received from said licenses for 1908, is $33.938.52 and this sum has, in accordance with law, been deposited in the State Treasury.

*Number of suits ordered during the month of September, 1908, but not terminated and consequently withheld from this issue of the Bulletin, 7.

Part I.

LIST OF LICENSES

FOR THE

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF OLEOMARGARINE AND RENOVATED BUTTER,

GRANTED BY THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FROM

JANUARY 1, TO OCTOBER 15, 1908.

LIST OF OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1, TO OCTOBER 15, 1908.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.		
Jacob L. Ackerman, 1909 Center Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Cornelius W. Antony, 203 Allegheny Market, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
A. Appel & Co. (Adam and Benj. Appel), Stalls, 41 and 43 S. S. Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William L. Barron, 1814 Beaver Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
S. C. Bartlett & Co., Sylvanus C. Bartlett and Cecil C. Spencer, 201 Main St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Fogal S. Bishoff, Mgr., 315 W. Braddock Ave., Rankin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel C. Black, 309 Corbet St., Tarentum, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Moses Bluestone, 1801 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Jesse M. Bowers, 405 Arlington St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred July 31, 1908, to 401 Arlington St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Anna Braun, C. H. Braun, Mgr., Stands 193 and 194 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jacob W. Briggle, 51 Shiloh St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Brighton Road Tea and Coffee Co., Evan Thomas, Prop., 3242 Brighton Road, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Miss Stella Brittain, 5231 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Mary Broderick, Prop., John J. Cavanaugh, Mgr., 4808 Second Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred June 12, 1908, to Claude C. Surber,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Stephen Broderick, 207 Fourth Ave., Carnegie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Teddie E. Burden, 538 Chartiers Ave., McKees Rocks, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas A. Byros, 35 Diamond Square, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Restaurant	April 1.
William A. Callahan, 814 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Charles E. Camp and William H. Schutte, Stands 171 and 172 Allegheny Market, N. S. Pittsburg,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Daniel W. Campbell, 3625 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry Cauley, Mgr., Stands 34 and 36 S. S. Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mike J. Cavanaugh, Prop., John J. Cavanaugh, Mgr., 223 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa. Transferred June 12, 1908, to Claude C. Surber,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, 214 and 216 Grant St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, Hay and Rebecca Sts., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, 412 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
Patrick M. Corrigan, 123 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Rutherford B. Cowher, Mgr. and Owner, Plum St., First National Bank Building, Elizabeth, Pa. Transferred March 31, 1908, to 9th and Ferry Sts.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Cunningham & Co., Claude C. Cunningham, Mgr., 228 Brushton Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James H. Daly, 720 Fourth St., North Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William T. Daniels, 816 Main St., Sharpsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George D. Davis, Pres., 406 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	April 1.
John A. Donahoe, 6276-78 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Elizabeth Donahoe, Prop., Stand 25 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Donovan, Prop., 329 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Dunlevy & Bro., Jeremiah Dunlevy, Jr., and Paul Dunlevy, 2554 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward J. Dunn, 852 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John H. Ehrhardt, Stands 64 & 66 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Estricher & Mark McAdams, 743 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Restaurant	Jan. 1.
Harry J. Evans, Prop., 2043 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry Finkel, 2108 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Mary Fuher, Stand 22 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Edward Gibson, Stands 197, 198, 206 Allegheny Market, N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Hugh Given, Prop., 564 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Eugene A. Goggins, 814 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank M. Goldbach, Mgr., 51 Twelfth St., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Agnes Hall, 4909 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
French A. Hanley, 516 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Geo. P. Hanny, 135 & 136 Allegheny Market, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The W. J. Hartzel Company, William J. Hartzel, Pres., 320 Liberty St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	April 1.
Hazlett & Womer, 1840 Jancey St., E. E. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Aug. 1.
John V. Heineman, Stand 80 East Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Henning, Prop., 4525 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Marcella C. Heyl, 4514 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred April 24, 1908, to 5117 Penn Ave.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Hill, 307 Fifth Ave., Tarentum, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jas. T. Hill, Prop., 6510 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Anthony Hoban, Fish Block, Mercer Ave., Sharpsville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Houston, Stand 178 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
May Hunter, 923 Wood St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Jacob H. Imhoff, 6321 Broad St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles S. Johnson, 341 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Louis J. Junker, 122 W. Grant St., Duquesne, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph F. Kasper, 216 Chartiers Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George Keely, Prop., 2136 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John H. Keely, 105 Washington St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
John J. Keenan, 475 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Continued.		
Hunter Keib, 1419 Western Ave., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred February 13, 1908, to 1617 Beaver Ave. Transferred May 9, 1908, to John Bacik, Prop.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Myer Keller, 557 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	June 1.
William H. Kelley, 102 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Frank M. Kernan, 5205 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel J. Kerr, Sec'y., 109 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Kregar & Co., Edward R. and William S. Kregar, 902 Wood St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Farnham H. Langford, Stand 261 East Liberty Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Harry F. Levi, 621 Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry F. Levi, 1620 Beaver Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Christian Limburg, 870 E. Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
McCann & Co., Owen McCann, Pres., Jas. M. Cheswright, Treas., 413-415 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Dennis McIntyre, 4417 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred March 26, 1908, to 4607 Butler St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1
Orville R. McPherson, 1001 Chartiers St., McKees Rocks, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Jno. R. Martin, Stands 200, 201 & 202 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Emma Maxwell, Prop., Stands 2 and 4 Diamond Market, McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Henry C. Meyer, 630 Second St., N. Side, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Miller, Mgr., 4 Freeport St., Etna, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Clarence G. Miller & Edward Altenbach, Mgr., 518 Brushton Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Andrew F. Mitchell, 222 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa. Transferred July 31, 1908, to Mrs. A. F. Mitchell. Transferred Sept. 17, 1908, to Miss Nellie Lacy,	Retail,	June 1.
Michael J. Monahan, 318 Braddock Avenue, Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
William J. Montgomery, 829 Linden Ave., East Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Nelson Morris & Co., Wm. C. Roeper, Mgr., 301-305 Anderson St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Moschel, 1800 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Moxley, Inc., Eugene S. Mapp, Mgr., 120-122 First Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
O'Donnell & Thompson, 638 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa. Transferred March 26, 1908, to 442 Library St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. Arthur Ohl, 105 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Alfred C. Paulisch, Prop., 5145 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Pittsburg Grocery Co., Mathew Collins, Mgr., 1205 Carson St., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James Pogue & Son, 204, 205, 218 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Preach, 5921 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jno. H. Preach, Prop., 4124 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George A. Preach, Prop., 1127 Lang Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Preston Supply Co., Louis Amshel, Mgr., 154 Ohio St., Shoenville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
C. Price, F. J. Harrington, O. McKee, 105 Washington Ave., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred May 9, 1908, to 91 Washington Ave. Transferred May 26, 1908, to Craddock Price,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Owen Quinn, 845 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Owen Quinn, 432 Broadway, Pitcairn, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. E. Reeder, Prop., 208 Brownsville Road, Mt. Oliver, Pa. Transferred April 9, 1908, to 144 Brownsville Road,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry G. Reel, 128 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Miss Katie Rein, Stands 30 and 32 South Side Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Reliable Provision Co., John A. Donahoe, Prop., 106, 107, 108, 109 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jemima Richard, 96 Penn Ave., Turtle Creek, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George Ritter, 511 Main St., Sharpsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jos. Rooney, 93 and 94 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa. Transferred March 28, 1908, to John Jacob Klaese,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Ben Ruddell, 3625 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	June 1.
John J. Rungee, 185 Liberty Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Geo. W. Ruppert, 919 East St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jesse W. Sarver, Stands 143 & 145 Market House, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Henry C. Schwartz, 407, 409, 411 Grant Ave., Millvale, Pa. Transferred March 12, 1908, to William Glass.	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. L. Seeney, Prop., 1813 Brighton Road, N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Sheraden Fish & Poultry Co., Geo. A. Schauer, 93 Harwood St., Sheraden, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Catherine E. Shipley, 506 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Shipley, Jr., 423 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Shipley, Jr., 507 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Oden H. Shoemaker, 432 & 434 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Geo. F. Sloan, 115 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
Alvah G. Smith, 503 Mill St., Coraopolis, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William H. Speaker, 15 Wabash Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Walter L. Steele and Geo. W. Hampson, Props., 609 Walnut St., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Daniel J. T. Steiner, 422 Hawkins Ave., N. Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Joseph Stenger, 921 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Swift & Co., Jos. F. Taylor, Mgr., 309-311 Anderson St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Chas. Riefer, Mgr., 1613 Beaver Ave., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Continued.		
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea. Co., William I. Saffle, Mgr., 429 Main St., Pittsburg, W. E., Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Owen Jones, Mgr., 433 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Harry E. Scott, Mgr., 909 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Julius G. Gordos, Mgr., 1210 Carson St., Pittsburg, S. S., Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Nelson M. Edwards, Mgr., 5811 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Lachlan F. Blair, Mgr., 734 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Mahlon R. Fluke, Mgr., 630 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Robert J. McKee, Mgr., 337 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Arthur S. Gill, Mgr., 324 Grant Ave., Duquesne, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., John C. Muldouney, Mgr., 550 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Andrew J. Gill, Mgr., 226 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Edward M. Lanigan, Mgr., 508 Federal St., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Harry J. Ohler, Mgr., 6247 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Robert H. Brown, Mgr., 4321 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Gad Thomas, First & Wayne Sts., West Elizabeth, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Oct. 1.
Fred Volkwein, 760 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry Watson, 196 S. Main St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Lawrence Weyman, 3353 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,.....	April 1.
Williams & McCune, S. E. Cor. 2nd & Market Sts., Elizabeth, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Sept. 1.
John E. Willis, 531 and 533 W. Lacock St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
James H. Yeagley, Pittsburg St., Springdale, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
ARMSTRONG COUNTY.		
Apollo Produce Co., Jonathan M. Grim, Mgr., North Side North Fourth St., Apollo, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Thomas J. Baldrige, Prop., 223 First St., Apollo, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John Flynn, 104 S. McKean St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Mar. 1.
Milton S. Jack, 128 Market St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Ambrose M. Mateer, Third Ave., between Sixth and Seventh Sts., Ford City, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Harry Miles West, Prop., 223 First St., Apollo, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Oct. 1.
Valley Grocery & Produce Co., John Flynn, Mgr., Stone Bl'dg., River Ave., Parkers Landing, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Oct. 1.
William Ellsworth Wyant, 163 So. Jefferson St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Feb. 1.
BEAVER COUNTY.		
Oliver E. Aber, Canal St., Industry, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Earl J. Bolland (Basement), 344 Buffalo St., Beaver, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Boyle & Patterson, W. M. Boyle and C. A. Patterson, 1126 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Carl S. Gassmann, 1418 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Robert J. Jamison, Third and Sixth Avenues, Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Marcus W. McCandless, 2406 Eighth Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Mar. 1.
Jos. McFerron Co., 1102 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Richard F. Metz and Edward S. Anderson, corner Eleventh street and Penn avenue, Monaca, Pa.,	Retail,.....	May 1.
John and Thomas Moore, 336 Merchant St., Ambridge, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Charles H. Niehaus, 380 Vermont St., Rochester, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Milo F. Wilson, 401 Tenth St., New Brighton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	April 1.
Omega Wolfe, 1106 Eleventh St., New Brighton, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
BERKS COUNTY.		
Reading Meat and Provision Co., Louis Powdermaker, Prop., 839 Penn St., Reading, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
BLAIR COUNTY.		
Jesse M. Cook, 1100 Eleventh St., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Frank Endress, 115½ Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Oct. 1.
Andy G. Gamble, 1130 Seventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Oct. 1.
Gem Grocery Co., Frank Stehle, Mgr., 623 Seventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,.....	April 1.
William G. Morgan and John H. Luckett, 1703 Eleventh Ave., between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Sts., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Feb. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
BUTLER COUNTY.		
R. J. Ferguson, 400 Locust St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Wm. A. Fisher, 257 S. Main St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Graham Bros., William S. & Andrew S. Graham, 317 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
John Herbert & Alwilda Harper, 351 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Joseph C. Hoch, 305 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
Aaron A. Marshall, 109 East Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
G. Wilson Miller, 116 E. Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Paisley & Whiteside, J. P. Whiteside and G. M. Paisley, 215 New Castle St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Smathers & Cooper, Pittsburg St., Evans City, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Oct. 1.
CAMBRIA COUNTY.		
Chas. Davis, Mgr., Washington St., Lilly, Pa. Transferred March 26, 1908, to P. H. George,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John L. Kingston, 230 Franklin St., Johnstown, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Geo. B. Nowag, Mgr., 241 Franklin St., Johnstown, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
George Racilis McIntosh, 22 Railroad St., Lilly, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Oct. 1.
Nicholson Russell, 100 Philadelphia Ave., Barnesboro, Pa. Transferred Sept. 8, 1908, to Mrs. Emma Russell,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
CENTRE COUNTY.		
Thomas B. Budinger, Moshannon Ave., Snow Shoe, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
CLEARFIELD COUNTY.		
Annie J. Gribben, 229 Long Ave., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Oct. 1.
John F. McCartan, 517 and 519 Nichols St., Clearfield, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Amelia Miller, 137 West Long Ave., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Samuel J. Schrecengost, 215 West Long Ave., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Kingsley A. Smith, Main St., between 4th & 5th Sts., Burnside, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Joseph Wilkinson, Mgr., Milward Building, Curtin St., Osceola Mills, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
CRAWFORD COUNTY.		
J. R. Hannah & Co., 986 Water St., Meadville, Pa. Transferred May 5, 1908, to O. W. Bentley,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Hilliker & Jones, Fred Hilliker and V. T. Jones, 30 Diamond St., Titusville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Andrew Jackson, Stalls 5 and 6 Market House, Meadville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Sept. 1.
Lewis H. Lenheim, 31 and 33 Mead Ave., Meadville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Michell Bros., Chas. J. and E. A. Michell, 938 Market St., Meadville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
ELK COUNTY.		
C. H. Smith Co., Ltd., Chas. H. Smith, Chairman, Central, Pa. Lbr. Co.'s Building, Main St., Loleta, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Smith Brothers' Co., F. C. Smith, Pres., L. S. Hinkle, Sec'y, Main and Broad Sts., Ridgway, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
ERIE COUNTY.		
Mary Andrews, 114 Central Market, Erie, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
William W. Blair, Nos. 110 and 112 W. Main St., Corry, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Oct. 1.
John Casey, 1315 State St., Erie, Pa. Transferred March 31, 1908, to 13 West 12th St.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Andrew J. Hoffman, 1133 State St., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
George M. Ream, 111 First Avenue, Corry, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Susan E. Smith, 15 Seventh St., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
George A. Wilkinson, Stall 119 Parade St. Market, Cor. 10th and Parade Sts., Erie, Pa. Transferred July 17, 1908, to David W. Tubbs,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
FAYETTE COUNTY.		
Thomas W. Freeble, Mgr., East Side Main St., Fayette City, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Sept. 1.
Charles H. Gorley, 64 W. Main St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Restaurant	Jan. 1.
John L. Houseman, S. E. Cor. Speer and Grant Sts., North Belle Vernon, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Oden H. Shoemaker, 210 N. Pittsburg St., Connellsville, Pa.,	Retail, ...	Jan. 1.
H. L. Slayman, Prop., 48 Church St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
H. P. Smith's Sons, H. L. and W. C. Smith, Smith & Fether Bldg., Railroad St., Dunbar, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Robert L. Weller, Main St., near Second St., Belle Vernon, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
INDIANA COUNTY.		
James J. Fiscus, 1102 Philadelphia St., Indiana, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Jacob B. Younkins, 685 Philadelphia St., Indiana, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
JEFFERSON COUNTY.		
William Honadle and Joseph Burgoon, Mabon St., Brookville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	May 1.
W. H. Moore, West Main St., between 4th and 5th Sts., Reynoldsville, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John F. Watson, 323 Oakland Ave., Punxsutawney, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
LACKAWANNA COUNTY.		
Harry P. Mellet, 241 Wyoming Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 864 Capouse Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 1427 Pittston Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 103 N. Main St., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 303 E. Drinker St., Dunmore, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 324 Cedar Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Hilan B. Sweet, 106 Penn Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
LAWRENCE COUNTY.		
Harry L. Allen, 13 and 15 Neshannock Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jere Blucher, 648 S. Jefferson St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
David Cartwright, 619 Lawrence Ave., Ellwood City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Lloyd R. Davidson, Main St., Pulaski, Pa.,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Herbert LeRoy Dean, 73 E. Main St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Charles M. Hartzel, 8 So. Jefferson St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
James C. Houston, 109 East Long Ave., New Castle, Pa. Transferred August 11, 1908 to 569 So. Mill St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry R. Huston, 4 E. Long Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
John L. McCormick, 390 W. Washington St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Robert McKee, 114 East Long Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Agnes M. Magill, 223 Grant St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank P. Major, Cor. Main & Railroad Sts., Wampum, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Howard Munnell, 59 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Reese & Spencer, J. A. Reese and J. W. Spencer, 30 West Washington St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Reynolds & Company, 315 Sixth St., Ellwood City, Pa.,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
B. C. Rhodes & Son, 125 and 127 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Star Grocery Co., John P. Allen, Mgr., 24 N. Mercer St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
C. Ellsworth Thomas, 24 and 26 So. Mill St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Robert H. Wyrle, Mgr., 100 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa. Transferred May 29, 1908, to 70 Pittsburg St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
LUZERNE COUNTY.		
Clark & Scott, 27 E. Broad St., Hazleton, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Warner W. Clements, 317 East Northampton St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Transferred February 5, 1908, to 301 East Market St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Warner W. Clements, 6 East Ross St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Cut Rate Meat Co., L. H. Jefkins, Mgr., 46 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Davis Bros., E. W. and J. W. Davis, 43 East Market St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Davis Bros. Co., Edward Travis, Mgr., 107 W. Main St., Plymouth, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
East India Tea Co., Joseph F. Gillis, Prop., 55, 57, 59 So. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry E. Eroh, Prop., 300 West Broad St., Hazleton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas Greenwood, 13 S. Main St., Pittston, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Elbert S. Noble, 40 S. Main St., Pittston, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph Rae, Mock St., Miner's Mills, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Chas. Tremayne, 55 Main St., Ashley, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Russell Uhl, Prop., 24 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
McKEAN COUNTY.		
Daniel T. Drew, 20 Congress St., Bradford, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Aaron Hershenson, 318 Chase St., Kane, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Andrew J. Hoffman, 22 Congress St., Bradford, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
MERCER COUNTY.		
Henry Baldwin, Mgr., 100 N. Water St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Christ S. Deibel, Phil. Carouthers, Mgr., 230 W. State St., Sharon, Pa. Transferred Feb. 20, 1908 to Dell S. Christy,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Horace Earl Donaldson, 44 Sharpsville St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
William P. Fornof, 430 E. State St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Anna Frewen, 526 Darr Ave., S. Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Edward Jackson, 28 Spring St., Greenville, Pa. Transferred Oct. 6, 1908, to 30 Spring St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Ketler, 301 Broad St., Grove City, Pa. Transferred August 6, 1908, to 225 Broad St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edwin A. Sieg, 205 Broadway, S. Sharon, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
John M. Wilkinson, 12 N. Water St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.		
Eastern Provision Co., Robert C. Dotsen, Pres., 705 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Eastern Provision Co., Robert C. Dotsen, Pres., 705 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Sept. 1.
George H. Fetzer, 239 East Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Gimbel Bros., Isaac Gimbel, Pres., Chestnut & Ninth Sts., Phila., Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Emma Graham, 419 East Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
PHILADEDPHIA COUNTY—Continued.		
Archie McNeill, 3120 G. St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. B. Mason, 2507 S. Eleventh St., Philadelphia, Pa. Cancelled,	Retail,	April 1.
Lewis C. Middelberg, 4460; Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
John H. Moriarty, 4913 Aspen St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. Otis Paul & Co., 219 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
A. Salus & Son, Benj. Salus, Mgr., 1248-1250 South St., Phila., Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
Frank J. Smith, 2522 W. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa. Transferred April 9, 1908, to 2510 N. Front St. Transferred June 16, 1908, to 2086 East Tioga St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William Talbot, 1232 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Lena S. VanWert, 632 E. Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
PIKE COUNTY.		
Everett H. Gilkey, Lord's Valley, Pa.,	Bg. House,	May 1.
Everett H. Gilkey, Shohola, Pa.,	Bg. House,	May 1.
POTTER COUNTY.		
Mrs. Maud Cargill, Cook's Camp, Genesee, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
VENANGO COUNTY.		
Adams & Co., Harry E. Adams, Mgr., 62 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
A. P. Dale & Co., Amos P. Dale, Prop., 306 E. Second St., Oil City, Pa. Transferred March 28, 1908, to M. J. Dale,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Flynn Bros., Thos. and Michael Flynn, Water St., Emlenton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Franklin Grocery Co., George P. Gaiser and Wilbur F. Myers, 91 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. M. Grant, Arthur Bishop, George Wingard, Main St., Emlenton, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Mrs. Edith Harkison (Reed, Fisher & Newton's Saw Mill), P. O., Eaglerock, Pa.,	Bg. House,	June 1.
F. A. Hoffman & Co., John C. Gault, 211 Center St., Oil City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John F. Kuhn, 249 Seneca St., Oil City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Augustus Leach, 111 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles R. Limber, 157 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Turner & Son, Don E. and Marcus E. Turner, Cor. Main and Railroad Sts., Rouseville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
August Young, 59 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
WARREN COUNTY.		
Andrew J. Hoffman, 303 Hickory St., Warren, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
C. H. Smith Co., Ltd., Chas. H. Smith, Chairman, C. H. Smith Co.'s Building, Center St., Sheffield Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.		
James H. Boyer, 107 Fourth St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Central Meat Market, John J. McNerney & Patrick Moroney, W. Lincoln Ave., McDonald, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas R. Hallam, 112 W. Chestnut St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James S. Hughes, Allman Hotel Building, Bentleyville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank B. Kramer, Mgr., Third St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles R. McAlister, 38 W. Chestnut St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Michael M. McDermott, 428 Fallowfield Ave., Charleroi, Pa. Transferred Sept. 11, 1908, to 426 Fallowfield Ave.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George E. McQuown, 98 N. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
J. Ray Nease, 98 N. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jacob F. Nease, 116 So. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jacob Nease, 140 So. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
Noble Brothers, W. Main St., W. Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Pittsburg Grocery Co., Jas. McCollins, Mgr., 20 East Pike St., Canonsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Robert E. Shannon and Sherman M. Mason, 201 McKean Ave., Charleroi, Pa. Transferred Jan. 10, 1908, to 327 Fallowfield Ave., Charleroi, Pa. Transferred June 1, 1908, to Robert E. Shannon,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Yohe, 225 Main St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.		
Arnold Traffic Co., Chas. Flynn, Pres., I. M. Keating, Sec'y, Fifth Ave. and Seventeenth St., Arnold, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thos. H. Bell, 170 Columbia Ave., Vandergrift, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank L. Baer, 209 W. Otterman St., Greensburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Curtis B. Clawson and Edwin C. Hunter, 106 Main St., Greensburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Ihrig, Prop., 957 Fourth Ave., New Kensington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jeannette Tea & Coffee Co., Harry L. Hopper, Prop., 624 Clay Ave., Jeannette, Pa. License revoked April 1, 1908,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Kritschgan, 217 Pittsburg St., Scottdale, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
WESTMORELAND COUNTY—Continued.		
Edward McCann, 119 N. Fifth St., Jeannette, Pa. Transferred June 23, 1908, to 260 Eighth St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Lewis W. McCurdy, 705 Ligonier St., Latrobe, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward F. Seubert, 1102 Ligonier St., Latrobe, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
David A. Spencer, 404 Ninth St., New Kensington, Pa. Transferred March 11, 1908, to 949 Fifth Ave.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Allen Conner Co., Ltd., E. T. Conner, Gen. Mgr., 529, 533, 537 & 541 Ninth St., New Kensington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel N. Womer, 449 Schoonmaker Ave., Monessen, Pa. Transferred February 7, 1908, to Edward Winwood,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

LIST OF RENOVATED BUTTER LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1, TO OCTOBER 15, 1908.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.		
Conelius W. Antony, 203 Allegheny Mkt., Pittsburg, N. S.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Anna. Braun, Charles Braun, Mgr., 193 & 194 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John H. Ehrhardt, Stands 64-66 Allegheny Mkt., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John C. Gibson, Stands 197, 198, 206 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Geo. R. Hanny, Stands 135 & 136 Allegheny Mkt., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Latshaw, Feerst Co., John A. Latshaw, Sec'y, 203 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Oct. 1.
John R. Martin, Stands 200, 201, 202 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James Pogue & Son, Stands 204, 205, 218 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jesse W. Sarver, Stands 143-145 Market House, Federal St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William H. Speaker, 15 Wabash Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thos. S. Williams, 600 Preble Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.		
Nice & Schreiber Co., C. N. Weston, Sec'y and Treas., W S. Nice, Gen. Mgr., 11 S. Water St., Philadelphia, Pa. Transferred Sept. 3, 1908, to 8 So. Water St.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.

Part II.

GIVING A LIST OF THE ANALYSES OF

SAMPLES OF BUTTER AND OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS

MADE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER,

WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TO OCTOBER 1, 1908.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Butter Case,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
H. P. C. 4370,	5002,.....	Girard Avenue Cafe, Julius Trondle.	1024 Girard Ave., Phila., ...

Milk Cases,

H. L. B. 2931,	S. 431,.....	D. Troutman, ...	Newport, ...
W. A. H. 4229,	137,.....	12th Regt. Hospital Corps, 3d Brig.	Gettysburg, ...
W. A. H. 4232,	139,.....	Co. E, 10th Regt., 2d Brig., ..	Gettysburg, ...
W. A. H. 4232½.	.....	J. B. Eckhart and R. H. Stover.	Gettysburg, ...
S. M. R. 6822,	109,.....	W. S. Shields, Prop.; James Auman, Clerk.	Gettysburg, ...

Pure Food Cases,

H. P. C. 4345,	4977,.....	Thos. C. Flake Co., ...	1306 Walnut St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4432,	5064,.....	Showell & Fryer, ...	Juniper and Market Sts., Phila.,

Butter, No Cases,

H. P. C. 4478,	5110,.....	Hotel Powelton, ...	Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4480,	5112,.....	Ridgeway House, ...	Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4483,	5115,.....	Laull's Restaurant, ...	Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4487,	5119,.....	Bright's Restaurant, ...	Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4495,	5127,.....	Mizpah Restaurant, ...	Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4497,	5129,.....	Otton's Restaurant, ...	Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4501,	5133,.....	The Station Restaurant, ...	Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4506,	5138,.....	Bijou Restaurant, ...	Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4509,	5141,.....	Schaaf's Restaurant, ...	Phila., ...

Milk, No Cases,

A. B. 1129,....	A. B. 1129,...	C. W. and F. M. Orton, ...	North East, ...
A. B. 1130,....	A. B. 1130,...	Morgan & Selkregg, ...	North East, ...
A. B. 1131,....	A. B. 1131,...	H. A. Hollister, ...	North East, ...
A. B. 1132,....	A. B. 1132,...	H. A. Hollister, ...	North East, ...
A. B. 1133,....	A. B. 1133,...	Hawley & Edmonds, ...	North East, ...
A. B. 1134,....	A. B. 1134,...	Hawley & Edmonds, ...	North East, ...
A. B. 1135,....	A. B. 1135,...	H. P. Cline, ...	North East, ...
A. B. 1136,....	A. B. 1136,...	H. P. Cline, ...	North East, ...
A. B. 1137,....	A. B. 1137,...	J. M. Cole, ...	Girard, ...
A. B. 1138,....	A. B. 1138,...	Wm. Bax, ...	Girard, ...
A. B. 1139,....	A. B. 1139,...	M. D. Thrasher, ...	Cranesville, ...
A. B. 1140,....	A. B. 1140,...	John Eckert, ...	Albian, ...
A. B. 1141,....	A. B. 1141,...	G. B. Rhoades, ...	Albian, ...
A. B. 1142,....	A. B. 1142,...	G. B. Rhoades, ...	Albian, ...
A. B. 1143,....	A. B. 1143,...	F. S. Hoffman, ...	Albian, ...
A. B. 1144,....	A. B. 1144,...	R. A. Barnes & Son, ...	Albian, ...
A. B. 1146,....	A. B. 1146,...	W. P. Merry, ...	Sharpsville, ...
A. B. 1147,....	A. B. 1147,...	W. P. Merry, ...	Sharpsville, ...
A. B. 1148,....	A. B. 1148,...	W. G. Krauz, ...	Sharpsville, ...
A. B. 1149,....	A. B. 1149,...	W. F. Vernon, ...	Sharpsville, ...
A. B. 1150,....	A. B. 1150,...	W. F. Vernon, ...	Sharpsville, ...
A. B. 1151,....	A. B. 1151,...	Mrs. Henry Pritchard, ...	Sharpsville, ...

ANALYSES OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1908.

July, 1908.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Butter, ...	July 19, 1908, ...	Oleomargarine.

July, 1908.

Milk, ...	July 30, 1908, ...	Preserved with boric acid.
Milk, ...	July 19, 1908, ...	Preserved with boric acid.
Milk, ...	July 19, 1908, ...	Preserved with boric acid.
Milk, ...	July 19, 1908, ...	Preserved with boric acid.
Milk, ...	July 19, 1908, ...	Skimmed and preserved with boric acid.

July, 1908.

Gluten flour, ...	July 2, 1908, ...	Sample is not gluten flour.
Extract of peppermint,	July 31, 1908, ...	Misbranded.

August, 1908.

Butter, ...	August 15, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	August 17, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	August 18, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	August 19, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	August 19, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	August 20, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	August 20, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	August 20, 1908, ...	Butter.
Butter, ...	August 21, 1908, ...	Butter.

August, 1908.

Milk, ...	August 1, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	August 1, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	August 1, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	August 1, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	August 1, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	August 1, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	August 1, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	August 1, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	August 6, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	August 6, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	August 6, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	August 6, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	August 6, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	August 6, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	August 6, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	August 6, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	August 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	August 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	August 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	August 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	August 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	August 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
A. B. 1152,....	A. B. 1152,..	C. A. Totten, ...	Sharpsville, ...
A. B. 1153,....	A. B. 1153,...	C. A. Totten, ...	Sharpsville, ...
A. B. 1154,....	A. B. 1154,...	L. C. Hall, ...	Sharpsville, ...
A. B. 1155,....	A. B. 1155,...	L. C. Hall, ...	Sharpsville, ...
A. B. 1156,....	A. B. 1156,...	Rathburn & Wheeler, ...	Sharpsville, ...
A. B. 1157,....	A. B. 1157,...	Rathburn & Wheeler, ...	Sharpsville, ...
A. B. 1158,....	A. B. 1158,...	E. C. M. A. No. 14.	Erie, ...
A. B. 1159,....	A. B. 1159,...	E. C. M. A. No. 14.	Erie, ...
A. B. 1160,....	A. B. 1160,...	E. C. M. A. No. 6, ...	Erie, ...
A. B. 1161,....	A. B. 1161,...	E. C. M. A. No. 6, ...	Erie, ...
A. B. 1162,....	A. B. 1162,...	S. E. Rockwell, ...	Erie, ...
A. B. 1163,....	A. B. 1163,...	L. Weschler, ...	Erie, ...
A. B. 1164,....	A. B. 1164,...	H. M. Norson, ...	Erie, ...
A. B. 1165,....	A. B. 1165,...	E. F. Garlach, ...	Erie, ...
A. B. 1166,....	A. B. 1166,...	C. W. Stewart, ...	Erie, ...
A. B. 1167,....	A. B. 1167,...	S. B. Cook, ...	Erie, ...
A. B. 1168,....	A. B. 1168,...	S. B. Cook, ...	Erie, ...
A. B. 1169,....	A. B. 1169,...	J. S. Rinderle, ...	Erie, ...
A. B. 1170,....	A. B. 1170,...	E. C. M. A., ...	Erie, ...
A. B. 1171,....	A. B. 1171,...	E. C. M. A., ...	Erie, ...
A. B. 1172,....	A. B. 1172,...	J. Pollock, ...	Erie, ...
A. B. 1173,....	A. B. 1173,...	F. Miller, ...	Erie, ...
A. B. 1174,....	A. B. 1174,...	F. Miller, ...	Erie, ...
A. B. 1175,....	A. B. 1175,...	J. Kaufman, ...	Erie, ...
A. B. 1176,....	A. B. 1176,...	J. Kaufman, ...	Erie, ...
A. B. 1177,....	A. B. 1177,...	F. G. Benner, ...	Erie, ...
A. B. 1178,....	A. B. 1178,...	F. Garski, ...	Erie, ...
A. B. 1179,....	A. B. 1179,...	F. Garski, ...	Erie, ...
A. B. 1180,....	A. B. 1180,...	E. C. M. A. No. 10.	Erie, ...
A. B. 1181,....	A. B. 1181,...	E. C. M. A. No. 10.	Erie, ...
A. B. 1182,....	A. B. 1182,...	E. C. M. A. No. 8, ...	Erie, ...
A. B. 1183,....	A. B. 1183,...	E. C. M. A. No. 8, ...	Erie, ...
A. B. 1184,....	A. B. 1184,...	A. Cecchini, ...	Erie, ...
A. B. 1185,....	A. B. 1185,...	A. Cecchini, ...	Erie, ...
A. B. 1186,....	A. B. 1186,...	F. H. Wagner, ...	Erie, ...
A. B. 1187,....	A. B. 1187,...	E. C. M. A., ...	Erie, ...
A. B. 1188,....	A. B. 1188,...	E. C. M. A., ...	Erie, ...
A. B. 1189,....	A. B. 1189,...	E. C. M. A., ...	Erie, ...
A. B. 1190,....	A. B. 1190,...	E. C. M. A., ...	Erie, ...
A. B. 1191,....	A. B. 1191,...	F. G. Benner, ...	Erie, ...
A. B. 1192,....	A. B. 1192,...	F. G. Benner, ...	Erie, ...
A. B. 1193,....	A. B. 1193,...	S. Engesser, ...	Erie, ...
A. B. 1194,....	A. B. 1194,...	G. J. Sutter, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 1,...	G. T. F. 1,..	J. P. Heitzman, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 2,...	G. T. F. 2,..	J. P. Heitzman, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 3,...	G. T. F. 3,..	F. G. Benner, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 4,...	G. T. F. 4,..	L. Werren, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 5,...	G. T. F. 5,..	A. M. Martin, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 6,...	G. T. F. 6,..	A. M. Martin, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 6½,..	G. T. F. 6½,.	B. J. Cansgrove, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 7,...	G. T. F. 7,..	J. J. Loesch, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 8,...	G. T. F. 8,..	E. W. Arbuckle, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 9,...	G. T. F. 9,..	E. C. Ripley, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 10,..	G. T. F. 10,.	E. C. Ripley, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 11,..	G. T. F. 11,.	J. G. Yochim, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 12,..	G. T. F. 12,.	E. C. M. A. No. 16, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 13,..	G. T. F. 13,.	E. C. M. A. No. 16, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 14,..	G. T. F. 14,.	Jno. Schweinhardt, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 15,..	G. T. F. 15,.	J. Nellis, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 16,..	G. T. F. 16,.	J. Nellis, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 17,..	G. T. F. 17,.	J. Nellis, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 18,..	G. T. F. 18,.	J. Nellis, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 19,..	G. T. F. 19,.	Jacob Yochim, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 20,..	G. T. F. 20,.	E. C. M. A. No. 12, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 21,..	G. T. F. 21,.	E. C. M. A. No. 12, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 22,..	G. T. F. 22,.	L. B. Austin, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 23,..	G. T. F. 23,.	L. B. Austin, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 24,..	G. T. F. 24,.	J. W. Schauble, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 25,..	G. T. F. 25,.	J. W. Schauble, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 26,..	G. T. F. 26,.	E. C. M. A. No. 1, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 27,..	G. T. F. 27,.	E. C. M. A. No. 1, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 28,..	G. T. F. 28,.	A. M. Young, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 29,..	G. T. F. 29,.	A. M. Young, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 30,..	G. T. F. 30,.	Aug. Senger, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 31,..	G. T. F. 31,.	N. Waldinger, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 32,..	G. T. F. 32,.	F. P. Sitter, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 33,..	G. T. F. 33,.	L. Gruner, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 34,..	G. T. F. 34,.	E. C. M. A. No. 13, ...	Erie, ...
G. T. F. 35,..	G. T. F. 35,.	E. P. Martin, ...	Erie, ...

ANALYSES OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1908.

August, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Milk,.....	August 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream,.....	August 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream,.....	August 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream,.....	August 12, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
G. T. F. 36,..	G. T. F. 36,.	E. P. Martin, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 1,...	T. P. S. 1,..	E. C. M. A. No. 19, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 2,...	T. P. S. 2,..	Eugene Tarbell, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 3,...	T. P. S. 3,..	Eugene Tarbell, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 4,...	T. P. S. 4,..	E. C. M. A. No. 9, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 5,...	T. P. S. 5,..	E. C. M. A. No. 9, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 6,...	T. P. S. 6,..	E. C. M. A. No. 5, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 7,...	T. P. S. 7,..	E. C. M. A. No. 5, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 8,...	T. P. S. 8,..	F. Wurst, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 9,...	T. P. S. 9,..	F. Wurst, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 10,..	T. P. S. 10,.	E. C. M. A., ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 11,..	T. P. S. 11,.	E. C. M. A., ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 12,..	T. P. S. 12,.	Benner Dairy Co., ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 13,..	T. P. S. 13,.	Benner Dairy Co., ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 14,..	T. P. S. 14,.	A. C. Loeffell, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 15,..	T. P. S. 15,.	A. C. Loeffell, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 16,..	T. P. S. 16,.	B. D. Love, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 17,..	T. P. S. 17,.	B. D. Love, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 18,..	T. P. S. 18,.	E. C. M. A., ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 19,..	T. P. S. 19,.	E. C. M. A., ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 20,..	T. P. S. 20,.	B. D. Love, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 21,..	T. P. S. 21,.	B. D. Love, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 22,..	T. P. S. 22,.	O. E. Von Busech, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 23,..	T. P. S. 23,.	O. E. Von Busech, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 24,..	T. P. S. 24,.	J. Honard, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 25,..	T. P. S 25,.	F. Hellman, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 26,..	T. P. S. 26,.	Aug. Hey, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 27,..	T. P. S. 27,.	E. C. M. A. No. 15, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 28,..	T. P. S. 28,.	E. C. M. A. No. 15, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 29,..	T. P. S. 29,.	H. A. Nick, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 30,..	T. P. S. 30,.	P. H. Yochim, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 31,..	T. P. S. 31,.	P. H. Yochim, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 32,..	T. P. S. 32,.	R. L. Sedgwick, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 33,..	T. P. S. 33,.	R. L. Sedgwick, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 34,..	T. P. S. 34,.	R. L. Sedgwick, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 35,..	T. P. S. 35,.	R. L. Sedgwick, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 36,..	T. P. S. 36,.	E. C. M. A. No. 11, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 37,..	T. P. S. 37,.	E. C. M. A. No. 11, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 38,..	T. P. S. 38,.	C. Fromknecht, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 39,..	T. P. S. 39,.	Milk Depot (Mrs. Dranz), ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 40,..	T. P. S. 40,.	Volbrecht Milk Depot, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 41,..	T. P. S. 41,.	Volbrecht Milk Depot, ...	Erie, ...
T. P. S. 42,..	T. P. S. 42,.	A. Davison, ...	Erie, ...
C. C. L. 1650,	2374,.....	T. G. Pollock, ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1651,	2375,.....	T. G. Pollock, ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1652,	2376,.....	C. C. Scattergood, ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1653,	2377,.....	C. C. Scattergood, ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1654,	2378,.....	James Knox, ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1655,	2379,.....	James Knox, ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1656,	2380,.....	James Knox, ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1657,	2381,.....	James Knox, ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1658,	2382,.....	James Hickey, ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1659,	2383,.....	James Hickey, ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1660,	2384,.....	James Hickey, ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1662,	2386,.....	Lewis Bros., ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1663,	2387,.....	Lewis Bros., ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1665,	2389,.....	Wm. Embree, ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1666,	2390,.....	Wm. Embree, ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1667,	2391,.....	Wm. Embree, ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1668,	2392,.....	Wm. Embree, ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1671,	2395,.....	L. Pierce, ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1672,	2396,.....	H. C. Bond, ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1673,	2397,.....	H. C. Bond, ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1674,	2398,.....	Levi Lewis, ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1675,	2399,.....	W. W. Hood, ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1676,	2400,.....	Edward Barry, ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1678,	2401,.....	Elizabeth Hickey, ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1679,	2402,.....	Elizabeth Hickey, ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1680,	2403,.....	Elizabeth Hickey, ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1681,	2404,.....	West Chester Dairy, ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1682,	2405,.....	West Chester Dairy, ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1683,	2406,.....	J. F. Lynch, ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1684,	2407,.....	J. F. Lynch, ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1685,	2408,.....	Z. C. Martin, ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1686,	2409,.....	West Chester Dairy, ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1687,	2410,.....	Thomas Ford, ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1688,	2411,.....	S. C. Broomall, ...	West Chester, ...
C. C. L. 1689,	2412,.....	W. H. Smith, ...	West Chester, ...

ANALYSES OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1908.

August, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Cream,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 15, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteratoin detected.
Cream,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 3, 1907, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 3, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
C. C. L. 1690,	2413,	Fred Steen,	West Chester,
C. C. L. 1691,	2414,	H. T. Pyle,	West Chester,
C. C. L. 1692,	2415,	H. T. Pyle,	West Chester,
C. C. L. 1693,	2416,	J. Durnell,	West Chester,
C. C. L. 1694,	2417,	A. Ray,	West Chester,
C. C. L. 1697,	2418,	J. F. Lynch	West Chester,
C. C. L. 1900,	2419,	Russell Shawlein,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1901,	2420,	Russell Shawlein,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1902,	2421,	R. Shanahan,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1903,	2422,	Geo. E. Fullmer,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1904,	2423,	Geo. E. Fullmer,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1905,	2424,	Geo. E. Fullmer,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1906,	2425,	W. Cressman,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1907,	2426,	W. Cressman,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1908,	2427,	W. Cressman,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1909,	2428,	W. Hendricks,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1910,	2429,	W. Hendricks,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1911,	2430,	O. Kindlan,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1912,	2431,	O. Kindlan,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1913,	2432,	W. H. Carnahan,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1914,	2433,	W. H. Carnahan,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1915,	2434,	W. H. Carnahan,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1916,	2435,	J. D. Shawlein,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1917,	2436,	J. D. Shawlein,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1918,	2437,	J. D. Shawlein,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1919,	2438,	O. S. Moyer,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1920,	2439,	O. S. Moyer,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1921,	2440,	O. S. Moyer,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1922,	2441,	J. Sinclair,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1923,	2442,	J. Sinclair,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1924,	2443,	H. F. Spring,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1925,	2444,	E. P. Pechin,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1926,	2445,	E. P. Pechin,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1927,	2446,	E. P. Pechin,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1928,	2447,	J. Sinclair,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1929,	2448,	J. Sinclair,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1930,	2449,	G. W. Kern,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1931,	2450,	I. C. Hoover,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1932,	2451,	I. C. Hoover,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1933,	2452,	I. C. Hoover,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1934,	2453,	J. H. Edwards,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1935,	2454,	J. H. Edwards,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1936,	2455,	J. H. Edwards,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1937,	2456,	J. H. Edwards,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1938,	2457,	H. Shannon,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1939,	2458,	H. Shannon,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1940,	2459,	H. Shannon,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1941,	2460,	G. W. Engle,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1942,	2461,	Geo. W. Tillman,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1943,	2462,	Geo. W. Tillman,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1944,	2463,	J. B. Shawline,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1945,	2464,	J. B. Shawline,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1946,	2465,	G. Kemmer,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1947,	2466,	G. Kemmer,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1948,	2467,	J. W. Holmes,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1949,	2468,	J. W. Holmes,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1950,	2469,	J. W. Holmes,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1951,	2470,	S. C. Fisher,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1954,	2471,	S. C. Fisher,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1955,	2472,	I. L. Tillow,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1956,	2473,	I. L. Tillow,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1957,	2474,	H. P. Reckle,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1958,	2475,	H. P. Reckle,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1960,	2477,	P. C. Bush,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1961,	2478,	T. Dougherty,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1962,	2479,	B. Lepochitz,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1963,	2480,	F. Lepochitz,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1975,	2492,	R. M. Martin,	Norristown,
C. C. L. 1964,	2481,	E. Grey,	Coatesville,
C. C. L. 1965,	2482,	E. Grey,	Coatesville,
C. C. L. 1966,	2483,	I. S. Trumbaier,	Coatesville,
C. C. L. 1967,	2484,	I. T. Trumbaier,	Coatesville,
C. C. L. 1968,	2485,	R. W. Martin,	Coatesville,
C. C. L. 1969,	2490,	C. E. Longaker,	Coatesville,
C. C. L. 1970,	2486,	C. E. Longaker,	Coatesville,
C. C. L. 1971,	2487,	C. E. Longaker,	Coatesville,
C. C. L. 1972,	2488,	C. E. Longaker,	Coatesville,
C. C. L. 1973,	2489,	R. W. Martin,	Coatesville,

ANALYSES OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1908.

August, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Milk,	August 3, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 3, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 3, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 3, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 3, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 3, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 4, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 5, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 5, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 5, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 5, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 5, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 5, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 5, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 5, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 5, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 5, 1908,	No adulteration detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
C. C. L. 1976,	2493,.....	Sweeney Bros..	Coatesville, ...
C. C. L. 1977,	2521,.....	E. F. Weaver, ...	Coatesville, ...
C. C. L. 1978,	2494,.....	C. Young, ...	Coatesville, ...
C. C. L. 1979,	2495,.....	C. Young, ...	Coatesville, ...
C. C. L. 1980,	2496,.....	C. Young, ...	Coatesville, ...
C. C. L. 1981,	2497,.....	C. Young, ...	Coatesville, ...
C. C. L. 1982,	2498,.....	E. F. Schoolmeister, ...	Coatesville, ...
C. C. L. 1983,	2500,.....	E. F. Schoolmeister, ...	Coatesville, ...
C. C. L. 1984,	2499,.....	E. F. Schoolmeister, ...	Coatesville, ...
C. C. L. 1985,	2501,.....	Elmer Bonsall, ...	Coatesville, ...
C. C. L. 1986,	2502,.....	Bonsall Brothers, ...	Coatesville, ...
C. C. L. 1987,	2503,.....	Z. T. Hayes, ...	Coatesville, ...
C. C. L. 1988,	2504,.....	Sweeney Bros., ...	Coatesville, ...
C. C. L. 1989,	2505,.....	Sweeney Bros., ...	Coatesville, ...
C. C. L. 1990,	2506,.....	Sweeney Bros., ...	Coatesville, ...
C. C. L. 1991,	2507,.....	B. F. Martin, ...	Coatesville, ...
C. C. L. 1994,	2510,.....	H. Johnson, ...	Coatesville, ...
C. C. L. 1995,	2511,.....	W. A. Potter, ...	Coatesville, ...
C. C. L. 1996,	2512,.....	J. Gross, ...	Coatesville, ...
C. C. L. 1997,	2513,.....	J. Gross, ...	Coatesville, ...
C. C. L. 1998,	2514,.....	J. Gross, ...	Coatesville, ...
C. C. L. 1999,	2515,.....	C. Young, ...	Coatesville, ...
C. C. L. 2000,	2516,.....	Wm. Rea, ...	Coatesville, ...
C. C. L. 2001,	2517,.....	P. H. Wagner	Coatesville, ...
C. C. L. 2002,	2518,.....	J. H. Schrack, ...	Coatesville, ...
C. C. L. 2003,	2519,.....	J. H. Schrack, ...	Coatesville, ...
C. C. L. 2004,	2520,.....	J. H. Schrack & Son, ...	Coatesville, ...

PURE FOOD SAMPLES COMPLYING

H. P. C. 4475,	5107,.....	Lee's, ...	2521 Columbia Ave., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4485,	5117,.....	S. B. Carroll & Co., ...	1111-13 Spring Garden St., Phila.
H. P. C. 4486,	5118,.....	Ninth and Girard Avenues, ...	Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4488,	5120,.....	R. Ralston & Son, ...	13th St. & Girard Ave., Phila.,..
H. P. C. 4491,	5123,.....	Rosett's, ...	10th & Arizona Sts., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4494,	5126,.....	Robt. M. Brice, ...	13th & Walnut Sts., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4499,	5131,.....	John Pittholf, ...	5939 Market St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4507,	5139,.....	Strawbridge & Clothier, ...	8th & Market Sts., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4512,	5144,.....	Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.	308 Market St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4513,	5145,.....	C. A. and G. Boyce, ...	822 N. 2d St., Phila., ...

Vinegar, No Cases,

H. P. C. 4521,	5153,.....	Merrill & Hopper, ...	10 and 12 N. 12th St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4523,	5155,.....	Gustavus Helff, ...	Franklin & Spring Garden Sts., Phila.
H. P. C. 4525,	5157,.....	Franklin & Gilmour, ...	1105 S. 47th St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4526,	5158,.....	Henry Rohner, ...	1716 Columbia Ave., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4529,	5161,.....	John Kervin, ...	208 S. 8th St., Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4530,	5162,.....	Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.	Phila., ...
H. P. C. 4532,	5164,.....	H. P. Summers, ...	13th and Master Sts., Phila., ..

ANALYSES OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1908.

August, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Milk,.....	August 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream,.....	August 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream,.....	August 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream,.....	August 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream,.....	August 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk,.....	August 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream,.....	August 5, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.

WITH RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Honey, ...	"Pure Blossom Nectar Honey,"	No adulteration detected.
Lemon extract, ...	"Gold Seal Brand,"	No adulteration detected.
Strawberry soda water	August 18, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Lemon extract, ...	"Concentrated Flavoring Extract of Lemon."	No adulteration detected.
Honey, ...	"Golden Tree Pure Clover Honey,"..	No adulteration detected.
Honey, ...	C. H. Lutgens, Hammonton, N. J.,..	No adulteration detected.
Honey, ...	"Absolutely Pure Extract of Honey."	No adulteration detected.
Honey, ...	August 21, 1098, ...	No adulteration detected.
Extract of lemon, ...	August 24, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Lemon substitute, ...	Manufactured by the Clawson Co., 45 So. 2d St., Phila.	Sample is correctly labeled.

August, 1908.

Cider vinegar, ...	August 27, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cider vinegar, ...	August 28, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Distilled vinegar, ...	August 28, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cider vinegar, ...	August 29, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cider vinegar, ...	August 29, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cider vinegar, ...	August 31, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cider vinegar, ...	August 31, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.

Part III.

TABULATED STATEMENT OF

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS

TERMINATED BY THE

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

Secretary of Agriculture

DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1908.

ARRANGED BY COUNTIES.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk Cases,

Sample. Agent's Number and Mark.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Suit. Begun.	Date of Hearing.	Charge.
W. A. H. 4229	David Lott, Gettysburg,	Aug. 6, 1908,	Aug. 11, 1908,	Selling milk preserved with boric acid.
W. A. H. 4232	The Hanover Produce Co., Hanover.	July 29, 1908,	Aug. 11, 1908,	Selling milk preserved with boric acid.
W. A. H. 4232½.	J. B. Eckhart & Roy Sears, Hanover.	July 29, 1908,	Aug. 11, 1908,	Selling milk preserved with boric acid.
S. M. R. 6822,	Mr. & Mrs. John Dick, Gettysburg.	July 29, 1908,	Aug. 11, 1908,	Selling milk preserved with boric acid to Wm. I. Shields.

Milk Case,

H. L. B. 2931,	D. Troutman, Newport.	Aug. 18, 1908,	Waived, ...	Selling milk preserved with boric acid.

Oleomargarine Case,

J. C. K., ...	Oden H. Shoemaker, 432 Market St., Pittsburg.	Aug. 1, 1908,	Aug. 13, 1908,	Selling oleomargarine at wholesale without a license to sell at wholesale.

Oleomargarine Case,

H. P. C. 4370,	Julius Trondle, 1024 Girard Ave., Phila.	July 22, 1908,	July 28, 1908,	Selling oleomargarine without a license.

Pure Food Cases,

H. P. C. 4345,	Thos. C. Fluke & Co., 1309 Walnut St., Phila.	Sept. 18, 1908,	Sept. 25, 1908,	Selling flour misbranded.
H. P. C. 4432,	Showell & Fryer, Juniper and Market Sts., Phila.	Sept. 23, 1908,	Sept. 30, 1908,	Selling extract of peppermint adulterated and misbranded.

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Adams County, 1908.

Form of Action.	Name and Address of Magistrate.	Disposition of the Case. By Magistrate or by the Court.	Final.
Criminal,	J. L. Hill, Gettysburg, ...	Magistrate discharged defendant.	Terminated.
Criminal,	J. L. Hill, Gettysburg, ...	Magistrate discharged defendants.	Terminated.
Criminal,	J. L. Hill, Gettysburg, ...	Magistrate discharged defendants.	Terminated.
Criminal,	J. L. Hill, Gettysburg, ...	Magistrate discharged defendants.	Terminated.

Perry County, 1908.

Criminal,	W. A. Meminger, Newport,	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50.	Aug. 18, 1908, Agent H. L. Banzhoff paid same to Jas. Foust.

Allegheny County, 1908.

Criminal,	George R. Cain, Pittsburg,..	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $100. One-half of fine was paid to Jos. C. Kane, in compliance with Section 11 of the act of May 29, 1901.	Aug. 17, 1908, George R. Cain paid same to Jas. Foust.

Philadelphia County, 1908.

Criminal,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Defendant held in $500 bail for further hearing. Case adjusted upon defendant paying a fine of $100.	Aug. 26, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.

Philadelphia County, 1908.

Civil,.....	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Case adjusted by defendant paying a fine of $60 previous to hearing.	Sept. 21, 1908, Agent. H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Civil,.....	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Case adjusted by defendant paying a fine of $60 previous to hearing.	Sept. 25, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.

AGRICULTURE
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

ESTABLISHED APRIL 1, 1903.

MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

JAMES FOUST, Dairy and Food Commissioner.

VOL. 6, No. 10.

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GUARDING THE MILK SUPPLY.

While there has been great improvement in the quality of the milk sold in this State by reason of the increased care exercised by dairymen and the rigid rules and regulations created and enforced by city and borough boards of health, yet it is evident that there can be no relaxation of vigilance. Nay, recent events in some localities suggest that there should be a redoubling of vigilance and such close and constant supervision as will permit few opportunities for the exercise of criminal carelessness The preservation of the public health should be a matter of supreme importance. The health boards of the State have done well; there is a call for them to continue their present good work and to improve upon it.

The Bulletin knows that the dairyman sometimes feels that sanitary science goes to extreme lengths these days. There are moments when he indulges in severe criticisms of the health officers who are prowling about almost constantly looking into the business of other people and insisting upon vexatious and sometimes expensive improvements. They feel that they are the victims of an unkind fate. They believe the health authorities are entirely too particular; that they have become monomaniacs on the subject of disease germs and the best methods of destroying them. They say the fathers and the mother had no such vexing regulations to contend with, but they forget that stream pollution was not so general in those days as it is now and that the life of a generation of men was much shorter then than now.

The Bulletin knows of a community in which forty-nine cases of typhoid fever broke out during a period of a few weeks. At first the origin of the disease was a mystery to the board of health. Investigation divulged the fact that a large majority of the families in which the fever existed obtained milk from the same dairyman. Later on it was discovered that the milk he sold was impregnated with typhoid germs. Forty-five of the cases, several of which proved fatal, were in families which had used this infected milk. As soon as its cause was discovered and the infected dairy put under quarantine there was an abatement in the fever which at one time threatened to become an epidemic and in due course it died out, not, however, until it had left lasting sorrow behind it and profoundly affected the destiny of some lives.

This single circumstance, which might easily be duplicated, enforces and emphasizes the imperative necessity of throwing about the sources of any community's milk supply the utmost precautions.

Dairymen may think themselves hardly used sometimes, but they should remember that the safety of the community is a matter of paramount importance.

COLD STORAGE EGGS AND FOWLS.

Among the other acts which the Legislature will be asked to pass at its coming session will be one prohibiting the sale of cold storage eggs or poultry unless they are plainly labeled as such. This will be done to protect the public against some nefarious and unsavory practices and to promote the happiness and the health of consumers in general. The section referring to eggs is urgently demanded by a process now in vogue in Philadelphia and Pittsburg and possibly other cities revolting to the sensitive stomach. This consists in opening spoiled eggs, picking out the decomposed portion, as well as it can be done, and selling the residue by the pound to bakers for use in cakes and pastry. Certainly if a baker were to fall under the suspicion of his patrons as being guilty of such a filthy practice for the sake of saving a few dollars monthly on his egg bill he would be likely to lose a good many of them. Even the suspicion that cake and pies contain such suspicious admixtures is calculated to make one desire to avoid any but the homemade article. Bakers should be among the first to advocate such a law since it would at once protect them from unjust but natural suspicion.

It is proposed to get at the cold storage evil by providing that fowl or eggs kept in refrigerating establishments for more than ten days shall be labeled "cold storage," so that the purchaser may not be left in the dark concerning the quality of the goods he is getting from the dealer. Another requirement will be that poultry shall be cleaned and drawn before being placed in cold storage. It has come to the knowledge of the Dairy and Food Division that chickens, ducks and other fowls are kept sometimes in cold storage houses for two years, the entrails not having been removed and are then sold for food. Under the proposed law persons guilty of violating the provision prohibiting this will be liable to a fine of from $50 to $500 and imprisonment from thirty to ninety days.

The circumstances are such as urgently to demand the enactment of such a law. The lives and health of the consuming public are constantly threatened by articles of food which have undergone a chemical change during the cold storage process which transform them into dangerous poisons. There does not seem to be any special reason why either eggs or fowls should be stored

for years. In any event the purchaser has the right to be informed concerning his purchases. If the articles he buys have been in cold storage he should be properly enlightened so that his purchase is made with a full knowledge of all the facts.

KEEPING THE MEMBERS POSTED.

The members of the Retail Grocers' Association of Philadelphia are rendering the Dairy and Food Division much valuable assistance by their painstaking efforts to obey all the law relating to the proper branding of food products sold by them. The attitude assumed by this association is particularly gratifying for the reason that a disposition of this sort is more effective than any efforts to enforce the law would be without such co-operation.

As an evidence of what is here meant, attention is called to the fact that William Smedley, secretary of the afore-mentioned association, makes it a part of his business—and a very important and valuable part, too—to keep the members posted concerning their duty in the premises. The result is that there is little doubt or uncertainty among the enterprising grocers who belong to this association and the pure food agents and officials have correspondingly little trouble.

One of the circulars issued by Mr. Smedley, for instance, informed the grocers that it is necessary to stamp in plain letters on each package of rice sold by them this explanatory sentence:

> "This rice is coated with talc and glucose. Wash before using."

Dealers are told that the rice goes to them properly labeled by the wholesaler and failure to comply with the instructions sent them from the office of the secretary will be at their risk as the guarantee of the wholesaler will not protect them in case of prosecution. They are likewise notified that when dried fruits that have been treated with sulphur dioxide are sold the fact that they have been so treated must be plainly stated on each package sold. Thus:

> "Bleached with sulphur dioxide. Wash and rinse well before using."

Grocers are likewise advised to reproduce the exact wording of the original label on each vessel containing compound syrup sold by them.

It will be perceived that Secretary Smedley takes infinite pains to keep the members of his association correctly informed concerning the things necessary for them to do in order that they may keep within the provisions of the law. He is a very efficient helper to those charged with the enforcement of the food laws of the State. Would there were more like him.

POTATOES WITHOUT DIRT.

An item has been running through the newspapers for some little time concerning a ruling recently issued by the Kansas State Board of Health, which has under its supervision the enforcement of the pure food law of the state, declaring it a violation of law to sell potatoes without cleaning off the dirt. At first this was regarded as a joke and nobody was disposed to pay any attention to it. But S. J. Crumbine, head of the board, is said to have become decidedly aggressive in this direction. He maintains that the Kansas potato has been given a bad name because in the past it has been a potato with lots of dirt, not thrown in, but weighed in.

Then comes this statement: A shipment of three sacks of potatoes was made to a grocery firm in Winona, Kansas, by a certain produce house of that state. The gross weight was 385 pounds; actual weight of the potatoes when cleaned 180 pounds. Remainder of dirt and sacks, 205 pounds. As a result of the increased activity of the pure food people who believe it is within their province to discriminate against such a fraud, the commission men who are buying potatoes now carefully screen them and sack them in one hundred pound sacks. It is surprising how much dirt they screen out of a wagon load of potatoes. One Topeka commission man showed a row of mounds of dust, representing the dirt that had been screened out of as many wagon loads of potatoes. There was from one to three hundred pounds of dirt in each pile. After the dirt has been screened out of his potatoes, one grower collected for three hundred less pounds than the scale ticket showed he had on his wagon when he drove up; the difference was in dirt.

If the foregoing narrative is true there is no likelihood the reader will wonder at the interference of the Kansas authorities. What may at first have been a small nuisance seems to have grown into a first class swindle. We do not think Pennsylvania has any potato growers who would resort to such practices. We do not remember to have ever seen potatoes on sale that had any considerable

quantity of their original earth clinging to them. Most of the potatoes sold by Pennsylvania hucksters and grocers have been nicely cleaned before being taken to market and the buyer gets very little beside the potato. There does not seem to be any necessity for interference here along this line and we sincerely trust there never will be. It is entirely too small a business.

THE NATIONAL FOOD LAW.

Under the above title the American Grocer indulges in some very pertinent remarks concerning the protracted controversy over the use of certain sorts of preservatives. The American Grocer has not been unfriendly to the national food and drugs act. It notes the fact that the act has done much good already in spite of the fact that it has not been aggressively enforced. It has certainly put an end to much harmful adulteration, has also secured honest labeling, whereby the cautious housekeeper may keep herself pretty well informed concerning the nature of the goods offered for the use of her family. Another interesting episode incident to the enactment and interpretation of this law is the bitter quarrel it has instigated between those manufacturers who persist in the use of chemical preservatives and those who have either never used them or have ceased using them since the new act went into effect two years and a half ago. We think the American Grocer is entirely right when it declares that this controversy, and the honest label, will do far more for the proper education of the consuming public than even the rigid and indiscreet enforcement of the law. The public is being educated to read labels and the more knowledge there is acquired in that particular direction the more difficult will it be to sell food products in which chemical preservatives are used, no matter if the quantity used is so infinitesimal as to be harmless or not.

Continuing its discussion of the controversy about preservatives, the American Grocer is evidently not very hopeful of a final ending that will satisfy everybody. Controversy seldom convinces those who start out with the conviction that they are right and whose opinions, unconsciously to themselves, may be swayed by self-interest. It perceives that fierce as was the warfare against the pure food law before its enactment, it has waxed even more virulent since, and there is little reason to suppose that the opposition

will cease until the disgruntled manufacturers are finally convinced that no backward step will be taken. It is an open secret that the hands of Dr. Wiley, head chemist of the National Agricultural Department, have been tied to a considerable extent by the successful efforts of certain manufacturers to prevent the enforcement of some regulations, made in accordance with the provisions of the act, and deemed by him essential to the proper protection of the health of consumers. It will be remembered that President Roosevelt permitted himself to be persuaded by the representation of certain manufacturers to appoint a board of experts to study and report upon the decisions of the board of control created by Congress. This commission is composed of eminent scientists, but the American Grocer suggests that the report of this commission will no more make an end of controversy than did the decisions of the board of control in the first instance, made only after careful research and in some cases after prolonged practical experiments as to the effects of certain chemical preservatives upon the human stomach and other organs of the body. The American Grocer says:

"Is not the question of the use of copper salts as much in evidence to-day as when it started? And yet there is no end of testimony of a scientific character for and against. Are not the scientists divided as to tuberculosis being conveyed through cattle? Even with the evidence of half a century in favor of vaccination as a preventive of small-pox, there are scientists that regard it with disfavor. Around alcohol as a food rages an interminable war. And so it is and will forever be with the benzoate of soda matter, simply because it is a physiological question that cannot be positively decided, because of the idiosyncracies of the human system and for the reason that 'one man's food is another man's poison.'" It is the opinion of the American Grocer that the campaign of education in the direction of reading the labels, so that chemically preserved food products may be identified and discarded would go a long way to solve the vexatious problem. We are not able to go as far as the editor of the American Grocer, however, in the suggestion that chemical preservatives may be injurious to persons of weak constitutions only. But, as he hints, there is no use in arguing in a circle. We are afraid there is some truth in the rather vigorous declaration of the editor that "the national pure food law has been knocked full of holes and practically held up" by certain influences. "The board of experts was appointed by the President upon the earnest solicitation of users of preservatives. He confessed at the time that he was not familiar with the subject. He had not received or invited a delegation of food manufacturers who do not use, will not use, never have used chemical preservatives and so the easiest way out was a commission." The Bulletin believes thoroughly in

the campaign of education. For that purpose it largely exists. But at the same time it continues to indulge the optimistic belief that the day will surely dawn when chemical preservatives will be discarded by all conscientious manufacturers. There may be a way out.

PURITY OF FOOD PRODUCTS.

Judging from the temper of his remarks at the International Pure Food Congress, held at Geneva, Switzerland, some months ago, Joseph Ruau, the French Minister of Agriculture, is of a very conservative temperament. His ideas concerning food would command the approval of the lovers of the old order of things. He questions whether there is such a thing as a scientifically pure food. "Normal purity," in his opinion, is what every reasonably-minded person should seek. He reminds one of the chap who accidentally dropped his sole remaining chew of tobacco out of his mouth on the roadside and who gathered it up and after debating the matter in his own mind for a moment, hastily inserted the chew again, remarking to his companion on the journey: "I am in favor of cleanliness whenever practicable, but I'm no fanatic." The French Minister of Agriculture inclines to the conviction that relative cleanliness is about all any reasonable housekeeper should insist upon.

M. Ruau told the delegates to this international meeting that only merchants can speak with authority concerning the relative purity of wine, milk, butter, chocolate and other foods. And it was wrong to expect these to be rigorously or scientifically pure. He concedes that it is wrong to counterfeit or adulterate them, and declares that any sort of treatment they may have undergone should be confined to legitimate uses, such as are permitted in honest commerce. He declared that the prime object of the convention was to induce merchants to define products and to state what they regard as legitimate practices and what as illegitimate. We fear that the gentleman from France will receive various definitions, some of them widely separated from truth. Not that many merchants are dishonest, but it is simply impossible for them to know what the manufacturer puts into his products unless they employ special chemists, and that they cannot do. In any country where the value of articles of food is not determined by scientific investigation and where a proper penalty is not imposed for adulterating or preserving food, both merchants and consumers are going to be deceived by some of the manufacturers.

The French idea of what constitutes pure food was further illustrated by some of the definitions proposed by M. Ruau and desired by him to be sent out to the world as the official expression of the International Pure Food Congress. "Fresh meat," said he, "is meat that has undergone no preservative process except simple refrigeration." To this narrow definition one of his critics takes exception that this definition would permit a dealer to label as "fresh" meat or fowls that had been in cold storage for years. For clearly they would have been exposed to no process save "refrigeration." And yet the consumer who should be made wise to the fact that these "fresh" products had been dead for many months would scarcely be willing to accept the Frenchman's definition. The following definition is more likely to meet with favorable consideration: "Any altered product, or any substance of organic or mineral origin likely to diminish their commercial food value, should be excluded from preserves." Here in America the majority of consumers want also to be assured that no poisonous preservative has been used.

We are told that the treatment of the delicate subject of eggs, in the proposed definitions, is, to say the least, cautious, conservative and non-committal. A "fresh" egg was defined as one having been subjected to no process of preservation, and which showed no shrinkage or trace of alteration or decomposition; as merely an "egg" when it had undergone no alteration or decomposition; and as a "preserved egg" when it had been protected from causes of spontaneous alteration by the use of any non-injurious process of preservation. There are a great many readers of the Bulletin who have an old-fashioned notion that egg preservation should not be carried to any great extent. And each of these has a large company of sympathizing friends and neighbors. They admit that there are seasons of the year when the egg supply would be inadequate if eggs were not stored in some way during the season when they are plentiful, but they have been in the habit of eating fresh eggs and they tell us that there is nothing quite so startling as the marked contrast in taste between a genuinely fresh egg, laid by your own hen fifteen minutes before you taste it, and a sample of the preserved variety.

On the whole, there is little reason to suppose that the United States will take a great deal of stock in the views of the French food official. He seems to be entirely too conservative to suit the temper of the American people. They do not wish to do any harm to business, but they are going to insist more and more vehemently as the months go by that the food manufactured for their consumption shall be free from poisonous or injurious substances, in the nature of the fillers or preservatives, and shall be exactly what

they purport to be. Perhaps the most popular man in the country, among thoughtful people, is Dr. Wiley, of the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington. And that is because he is trying to protect the public health.

A DEBATE CONCERNING PRESERVATIVES.

The American Grocer of October 28, gives an extended account of an interesting debate which took place between Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, and chairman of the Board of Food Control, and Mr. Reed Gordon, a well known chemist, on the preceding Friday evening. The hall of the Society of Chemical Industry, in New York City, was packed by a large and interested audience. Dr. Wiley took scriptural texts for the heads of his topics: First. What man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone? Or if he ask fish, will he give him a serpent. Under this head he stated that not one of the chemical preservatives has any quality which would entitle it to consideration as a food product. In passing through the digestive tract they do not afford either heat or energy; they do not restore any waste tissue; they do not build any new tissue; they do not have any value as increasing or diminishing the saline contents of the blood and thus cannot take any part in osmosis, the great controlling physical factor of life. They are, therefore, in every sense of the word, foreign bodies. Some of them, such as borax and copper sulphate, are literally stones, and all are so figuratively. It is, therefore, a vice to give a man who asks for bread, a stone, not only so regarded by the sacred Scriptures, but by the laws of all countries and by the common ethics of business.

Second. Ye shall know men by their fruits. Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles? For whatsoever a man soweth, that also shall he reap. Dr. Wiley asserted that the addition of a foreign body to a food product of the character of a chemical preservative must necessarily, in time, become injurious to health. He admitted that witnesses disagreed. As an illustration he asked what the harvest would be if twenty-five carloads of borax, used to preserve 100,000 tons of food, were put into the stomachs of the people. Preservatives in general are attended by a far greater danger by reason of their inertness and, to a certain extent, the slowness of their action. They are injurious to health and their use is inhibited by the food and drugs act. Food officials are unanimously opposed to their use in any quantity in food products.

Third. Abstain from all appearance of evil. The conclusion was reached under this head that there is no special class of foods of limited use—catsup, for instance—to which a preservative may be lawfully added, even in small quantities, nor can they be added to specific articles of food which are restricted in consumption by their nature.

Fourth. Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work. Which of you shall have an ass or an ox fallen into a pit, and will not straightway pull him out on the Sabbath day? It was asserted that there is no inherent necessity, either in the nature of foods which man consumes or in the manner in which they are consumed, for the use of a preservative. Specific instances were cited showing that all kinds of preserves, jams, marmalades, preserves, pickles, etc., are successfully and easily made without the use of a chemical preservative. "In fact," it was broadly declared, "there is no article of human food, no matter how prone to decay, or how perishable by fermentation or otherwise, which cannot be made, and is not made in large quantities, of the best quality without the aid of any chemical preservative."

Fifth. The poor always ye have with you. Another vice in connection with the use of preservatives in foods is the assertion that it is a benefit to the poor man. "This, I believe, is the most vicious of the vices. Of all persons who should secure wholesome food, the poor man, the laboring man is most to be considered. Whenever food is debased in order to make it cheap, the laboring man pays more for any given nourishment than the rich man does who buys the pure food. Two things should be kept in view in the preparation of foods. One is their nutritive value; the other their palatability." Dr. Wiley cited the result of an analysis of thirty-four samples of catsup; eleven prepared without and twenty-three with preservatives. Why should the poor man pay approximately the same price for a bottle of catsup made from the sweepings of a tomato factory when he could get a great deal more catsup for the same price in a pure state. "Instead of benefiting the poor by debasing the quality of foods, which is made possibly by the use of preservatives, the poor man and the laboring man are positively defrauded and injured. If I work a day for $1.50 and buy ten cents worth of food I want it food and not drugs, and I am entitled above all other men to have it so. The poor man and the laboring man should get their money's worth in food products. Analysis shows that the consumer gets nearly one-half more catsup when he buys non-preserved goods, or, to be exact, 46 1-5 per cent."

Sixth. Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely. Publicity is a weapon which will never do a good cause any harm. The

workers for the cause of pure food have always been extremely fortunate in the enemies they have made, in which are not included those who disagree or criticize, but those who misrepresent, villify and denounce. The active food officials in all the states have been subject to these misrepresentations and denunciations, not even those in the federal service escaping. It is often well to be loved for the enemies you have made. In closing, Dr. Wiley declared that the perfecting of the great food law may well require a quarter of a century and must be committed to other hands. It has come to stay and the passing years will witness its continued improvement.

Mr. Gordon, who spoke from the standpoint of the manufacturer, gracefully acknowledged that he was greatly indebted to Dr. Wiley's work on which he had drawn for years. He was at one time opposed to the use of chemical preservatives, but, gradually, as he studied the question, he became convinced that a great change will come in the future when consumers will in preference demand chemically preserved foods. Mr. Gordon's argument seems based on the use Nature makes of preservatives. His paper was heartily endorsed by the manufacturing interests for which he spoke, but it failed to convince the other side, just as the American Grocer predicted it would.

It is not a fact, said Mr. Gordon, that preservatives are used to conceal inferiority. It requires more antiseptic to preserve fresh goods than fermented ones. Catsup made from cannery refuse which is undergoing or has undergone fermentation, is more easily preserved than that from fresh fruit. Prior to twenty-five years ago all catsup was allowed to ferment and then fermentation was arrested by boiling. No one would eat it to-day. Manufacturers who advertise that their goods contain no preservative are menacing the consumer by putting out goods which will not keep after the stopper is withdrawn. They increase the proportion of spices which may help postpone the day of spoilage, but will not prevent it, and are a palpable subterfuge. Preservatives enable the manufacturer to put cheaper and wholesome preserves, jams and jellies before the people, and as the protoplasm is not destroyed by bacteria, they have superior food value. A delicate, nutritious and perfectly digestible conserve can only be made with preservatives; sterilizing and hermetical sealing destroy the pecton. I believe the time will soon come when people will refuse to buy certain goods unless they bear labels showing them prepared with sodium benzoate, so clear will be their superiority. I claim that the late tests of the bureau of chemistry concerning benzoate were illogical, inconclusive and unfair and very misleading. The tests were designed to show how a large dose would affect twelve men. Some of them stood to the end, some withdrew for various causes, some

held their weight, most lost, and one gained. But the test did not bear on the question at issue; the method was not fair in that the preservative was not served in the way it is used in foods. The conclusion should be disregarded. In finishing his speech Mr. Gordon quoted the ratio of certain preservatives necessary to preserve foods, and, as a test of his faith in their use, offered to eat benzoic and salicylic acid enough to preserve any foods, if the other fellow would eat the quantity of food it would preserve.

There was no evidence that anybody had been converted. The American Grocer, which we quote at some length on the topic of preservatives in another article, holds that the effect of the chemical preservatives will differ with different persons. It believes some will be injured, some not affected in any way and a few perhaps benefited. There is much reason to believe, however, that such debates will stimulate public interest and set the people to thinking. It is admitted by Mr. Gordon that he has made no experiments along the lines indicated by Dr. Wiley. He offered no positive proof of the accuracy of his contention, but assumed the attitude of an expert witness, giving the side for which he appeared the benefit of his views and his arguments, based upon the things told him by these manufacturers. He would have received larger credence from the people at large if he had been able to tell them definitely that he also had conducted careful experiments like those carried out by Dr. Wiley and from those experiments had arrived at the conclusions so freely advanced during the debate. Many consumers, too, will believe that so long as a difference of opinion exists among eminent chemists as to the actual effect produced upon the human body by chemical preservatives, it will be the part of wisdom to abstain from the use of foods so prepared. They are absolutely certain to harm no one who abstains from their use in his food.

SIGNS OF INCREASING ACTIVITY.

The friends of pure food, pure medicines and pure liquors will rejoice at every indication of increasing activity in the enforcement of the national food and drugs act which comes from Washington. That act has now been on the statute books for two years and six months. It would be untrue to say that it has done no good. Much has been accomplished. Radical changes have occurred in the labels of certain patent medicines and other improvements have been accomplished. And yet it does seem to many observers that much remains to be done and that there has been little alacrity in certain quarters on behalf of law enforcement. The Bulletin believes that Dr. Wiley has done everything in his power to carry into effect the mandate of the people as represented by the action of Congress. But it is not so sure that some of his superior officers

have always been in active sympathy with him. It understands that there is a sentiment abroad among the rank and file to this effect and a feeling that certain powerful interests have been largely successful in their efforts to nullify some provisions of the food and drugs act. It may be that those who cherish this belief are wrong; we hope they are.

NO BACKWARD STEP WILL BE TAKEN.

While there is some hesitation upon the part of the government in the rigid enforcement of the food and drugs act, there is little reason to suppose that any effort to nullify the act will be successful for any long period. The impression among congressmen who have been in close touch with their constituents is that if anything is done it will be in the direction of improving the act and making its provisions more drastic than they are at present. As the approaching session of Congress is what is known as the short session, expiring by limitation at noon on the 4th of March, 1909, it is extremely unlikely that much legislation of a general character will be enacted. Usually little is accomplished at this session except to pass the usual appropriation bills and an occasional act that is imperatively called for. But if nothing is done during the Sixtieth congress the people may look forward confidently to the first session of the Sixty-first congress for legislation, amendatory in its character, which is likely to make it far more dangerous than it is now to palm off upon the consuming public adulterated or inferior food, medicine or drink. There is a general sentiment throughout the country to this effect and congressmen are always swift to obey the undoubted wish of the men whose votes are essential to the retention of their seats in Congress. On the whole, the outlook for the future is full of promise from the standpoint of the pure food enthusiast.

THE BLEACHING OF FLOUR.

The practical paper read by Professor James H. Shepard before the state and national food commissioners at their convention at Mackinac last summer, on the injurious results of bleaching flour by the use of nitrous acid and printed in full in a recent number of this Bulletin, has created quite a sensation. Those millers who have been in the habit of bleaching inferior grades of flour are particularly excited about the matter and some of them have gone far enough to stigmatize the learned professor as an enemy of business. It looks as though the only business to which he is inimical is one that is founded upon fraud and the products of which tend to shorten human life. The matter is now being investigated by Dr. Wiley, chief of the chemical division of the federal agricultural

department, and there is every reason to believe that his findings will be in accordance with truth and justice. In the meantime the results of Professor Shepard's exhaustive investigations have not been disproved.

THE GENUINE SHOULD BE GOOD ENOUGH.

One fact proving the urgent necessity of the general enactment and rigid enforcement of pure food laws is the widespread circulation of bogus or defective goods and the acceptance thereof by large numbers of men and women who have so seldom tasted the genuine that they actually prefer the inferior or the imitation article. The story of the family who declined to put cream in their coffee because they didn't like its color is scarcely exaggerated in view of the fact that scores of person living in our great cities have been drinking an imitation buttermilk for years under the supposition that they were tasting the real article. Others have been fed upon stale eggs for so long a time that they have forgotten what a freshly laid egg tastes like, if they ever knew. It should require no argument to prove that the consumer is entitled to genuine cream, to actual buttermilk and to reasonably fresh eggs when he pays for the same. It needs no argument to establish the fact that the dealer who knowingly palms off upon his customer an imitation because it is cheaper and because it affords him a more substantial profit is not conducting his business upon the principle of the Golden Rule. And the consumer should not only rejoice at the efforts of the state or the nation to protect him from rascality, but also assist in the work of strengthening public sentiment in the right direction as well as bringing wrong-doers to justice.

CONCERNING THE REFEREES.

The New York Journal of Commerce has been considering some phases of the pure food question, as affected by the food and drug act, and as related to the referees whose decisions are made public from time to time concerning disputed points. It remarks: "If the food and drugs act is to have much effectiveness the status of the referees will have to be much more clearly defined and some plan worked out for securing earlier decisions. The chemists do not now devote their time to the service of the government but have other primary occupations. This was perhaps unavoidable so long as they were merely consulting experts, called upon to settle a doubtful point. But if the board is to be a regular feature of food and drug control its status as such should be announced and corresponding speedy action expected from it. If it is not that, the department should take a positive stand as to limiting the

classes of disputes to be referred to it and should let this stand be known. Dissatisfied persons have a right of appeal to the courts under the law. In full justice to the board it should be added that its members are men of the highest scientific standing, and are not likely to accept the anomalous position toward which they appear to be drifting, without protest."

TRANSMISSION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Although the Sixth Triennial International Congress on Tuberculosis rejected the theory of Dr. Robert Koch, the eminent German physician, that the transmission of bovine tuberculosis to human beings is not possible, it does not convince the Milk Reporter that Dr. Koch is wrong. It suggests that since the presence of bovine tuberculosis is admitted in thousands of cows, and since these farms are chiefly on the farm, one who is seeking to connect the bovine and the human disease should look to the farm for evidences of the truth of his belief. Farmers' children drink more milk than any others, on the whole. Therefore there should be more tuberculosis on the farm than elsewhere. No such havoc as might have been anticipated is seen. Fresh air is hardly responsible for the immunity of the child, since the calf which has at least as much fresh air, and usually much more, takes the disease with fatal facility. Therefore, concludes the Milk Reporter, "These well known facts confirm Dr. Koch's theory that 'bovine tuberculosis cannot be transmitted to human beings.'" Still, most of us would rather run no risks in this matter. Tuberculosis of all sorts must be stamped out.

GET KNOWLEDGE BEFORE EXPERIMENTING.

It is quite true that most men and women learn by actual experiment what sorts of food are most congenial to their stomachs and what are not acceptable to it. It is also true that physiologically as well as spiritually each mortal is a law unto himself. But have you never noticed that at times a food is assimilated perfectly by your stomach while a few days later precisely the same sort of food affects you very disagreeably? Perhaps you imagine that the difference is due to a change in your health. And yet it may simply mean the difference between pure, wholesome food and drugged food. Isn't the matter important enough to look up? There is no absolute guarantee of purity, but in these days the labels are much more truthful than they used to be and a careful study of their contents may mean much. There may be an exceptional being in the world who thrives on poison, but the average man or

woman isn't constructed that way. Nobody should be satisfied with anything the grocer hands out. Definite information should be demanded and obtained.

TROUBLESOME, PERHAPS, BUT NECESSARY.

Some of the dairymen—not many, but some—wax impatient at what they consider the vexatious interference of a paternal government with their private affairs. They grumble a good bit at the precautions they are compelled to take. They say they are not getting enough for their products to justify the increased expenditure they are compelled to make in order to escape the penalty imposed for disobeying new-fangled sanitary rules. Sometimes they tell us there wasn't as much sickness in the olden times when boards of health and rules and regulations were unknown as there are now. But they evidently haven't looked up the statistics. When grandfather was a boy the average age of a generation was 33 years. That was what his school books told him. Now the age of a generation is not less than 40 years and still lengthening. Last summer fewer babies died in proportion to population in Pennsylvania than for many a year. You are put to considerable trouble, good friend, but then look at the beneficent results. The product you send into the homes of your patrons, if you conscientiously conduct your business and spare yourself no pains, will be a sweet and beneficent food, not a poison, as it was in too many instances fifty years and less ago. Perhaps you should have more money than you now get. If so, continue to live in hope of the better time to come.

STILL GETTING INTO TROUBLE.

Here and there throughout the State a persistent offender against the oleomargarine laws of the Commonwealth is drawn into the toils and finds himself at odds with justice. He knows that he is doing wrong in deceiving the consuming public. He knows that he is violating law. He knows that detection will involve arrest, trial and fine and imprisonment in the event of conviction. And yet he goes on inviting reprisals from justice. Finally he is caught at his nefarious work and the inevitable result follows.

OLEOMARGARINE MAY BE SOLD.

There is no law in this State against the sale of oleomargarine when it is sold as such. The law is not intended to prevent the sale of the article; it is meant to protect the consumer from fraud. Uncolored oleomargarine properly labeled so that the intending purchaser may know precisely what he is getting may be sold anywhere in this Commonwealth. The sale of oleomargarine colored so as to closely resemble creamery butter is forbidden, however, for the reason that unscrupulous dealers have undertaken to palm it off upon the public as genuine butter and have many times succeeded. The law which punishes this fraud by fine, or imprisonment, or both, is a righteous enactment.

KEEP THE DIVISION INFORMED.

The Dairy and Food Division of the Department of Agriculture exists for the benefit of the public. It is charged with the duty of enforcing the food laws of the Commonwealth and to this end endeavors to exercise due vigilance. It believes that it has been reasonably efficient in the work but it desires to be always in perfect accord with the people whose servant it is. If the reader knows of any fact of which he may suppose the Division ignorant and which he believes it ought to know, he will confer a great favor by at once sending full information to the Dairy and Food office. The co-operation of the agents and officers of the Division with the people will be productive of beneficial results. When there is the amplest concord and the fullest confidence between the two the results will be increasingly valuable.

THE BEST NONE TOO GOOD.

The head of the family is wise when he takes the ground that the best in the market is none too good for himself and the members of his family. Pure food has preserved many a valuable life and restored the feeble to robust health. There has been a notable increase in the length of human life since sanitary science began to operate in the homes of the people and since the pure food laws of the nation and states began to drive out of the market articles that were injurious or at the least not nutritious.

EGGS, FRESH AND OTHERWISE.

Information from the national capital is to the effect that Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has decided to make it interesting for venders of stale eggs. Under the provisions of the food and drugs act, now a law for about two years and a half, food products must be exactly what they are represented. For that reason Secretary Wilson announces that henceforth eggs styled "fresh" or "strictly fresh," must be precisely what they are represented to be. Henceforth storage eggs must be so labeled. If this rule is rigidly enforced—and one victim has already been punished in the city of Washington—there will be some queer experiences. Some persons who have never yet had the opportunity of distinguishing between a newly laid egg and one that has been stored for months will now have that privilege. And they ought to have.

ARE YOU LOOKING AT THE LABELS?

The Bulletin must insist upon asking the foregoing question at frequent intervals. Its answer in the negative means that unscrupulous manufacturers and venders will be encouraged to put inferior and even dangerous products upon the market. Its answer in the affirmative means the eventual withdrawal from the market of all food products containing chemical preservatives or made of inferior articles. The result will be the increased health and happiness of each member of the family. Goods may cost a little more than the inferior articles could be purchased for, but there will be a decided saving in the end, both in the matter of preserved health and actual effect of the genuine food. It takes much less of a genuine article to satisfy the hungry man than of a drugged or imitation product. This is a fact which should commend itself to the serious consideration of every housekeeper.

VALUE OF THE TRADE JOURNALS.

The Bulletin has already referred with approval to the several trade journals of the country that reach the editorial table and it embraces the present as a favorable opportunity to repeat that the grocer and the business man in general should be a regular reader of at least one trade journal. It will give him pointers concerning the conduct of his business that will be worth many times the subscription price. Nor should the housekeeper or the head of the family neglect the opportunity of learning wisdom from these excellent publications. Some of those coming to our table are full of excellent advice for the household in each number and we are sure that the head of the family who makes a practice of studying their columns will gain information that will be of great service in the conduct of household affairs.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

W. F. Hill, Master of the State Grange and editor of the Grange News, goes to Rome as one of the five delegates from the United States to attend the sessions of the International Agricultural Congress. The honor was unsolicited and deserved.

Good food sometimes costs a little more per pound than the inferior or doubtful quality, but it is cheaper in the end. Sometimes the doctor's bill following the consumption of inferior or preserved goods, costs more than a large supply of the right sort of eatables.

The leading newspapers are beginning to devote some attention to the food problem. This is one of the most encouraging signs of the times. It is an evidence that the rank and file of the people are thinking about the food they eat and the fluids they drink.

It is hard for the man who lives in the country and who is familiar with cows and their products to realize that there are persons in Chicago and other big cities who never tasted genuine buttermilk.

Inspection of creameries in various sections shows considerable improvement in many important respects during the year. Health boards that have supervised the work report conditions steadily getting nearer the ideal.

While it is true that food standards sometimes cause certain persons considerable trouble we do not believe that furnishes a legitimate argument for their abolition. The fact that so many purveyors sold goods that fell far below a reasonable standard led to the creation of the food standard regulation.

Any citizen who prefers oleomargarine to butter has a perfect right to gratify his taste by the purchase of the article desired in the open market. There is no law against the sale of oleomargarine when it is uncolored and is not put up in imitation of butter. The law seeks merely to protect the consuming public from fraud.

The number of manufacturers who are honestly anxious to comply with the requirement of national and state pure food enactments is constantly increasing. Some there are who do not yet understand that the questionable methods of the past will never return. The majority, however, are cheerfully undertaking to comply with the laws.

Debates concerning the value or the contrary of chemical preservatives in articles of food may not change the minds of the participants but they may illuminate the minds of some of those who hear the debate or who examine the points made by the disputants. The unprejudiced mind may receive much light from such a debate.

The argument that all laws creating a milk standard should be abolished for the reason that some cows give a milk containing much less butter fat than others does not commend itself to the approval of those who believe all healthful milk contains a certain proportion of butter fat. It is their theory that there is something wrong with the cows that give an inferior quality of milk.

Whatever may be the true theory concerning the possibility of the transmission of bovine tuberculosis to human beings, the majority of us believe the International Congress on Tuberculosis took prudent and safe ground when it declined to endorse the theory of Dr. Koch, of Germany, that such tuberculosis is not communicable. Better be over-prudent than reckless or rash.

The flies and bugs are not very troublesome about the retail grocery these days. But there is always something for the live grocer to guard against as well as something he can do to make his establishment more attractive to his regular customers as well as to to-day's transient patron, who may become a regular one to-morrow.

The very decided decrease in the infant mortality of several states is undoubtedly due to the absence of injurious qualities in the milk furnished by the average American dairyman. Milk is highly susceptible to taint and is the universal food of childhood. When it is impure the death angel reaps a grim harvest. When it is good and pure it is the wholesomest food in nature.

When every citizen, whether in private or public life, or engaged in business, makes it a special point to obey law and to treat his neighbor according to the precepts of the Golden Rule, the pure food laws of every state in the union and the national food and drugs act will enforce themselves. In the meantime, however, some persons have to be assisted to find the way of honest and direct dealing.

There is such a thing as undertaking the enforcement of a good law in such a manner as to make it obnoxious to large sections of

the people. It largely depends upon the manner and the method of the officer. Discretion is a great possession. It blesses the man who exercises it and the community in which it is exercised. One may be courteous and politic without being either inefficient or feeble.

What do you think of the baker who makes cakes and pastry by the aid of eggs bought by the pound and procured at a cheap rate because portions of them were decayed but removed, more or less skilfully, by the vender? Do not you believe this Commonwealth should have a law providing for the punishment of the venders of such suspicious specimens of hen fruit? And isn't it your opinion that the buyer is about as bad as the seller?

The New York State Board of Health has undertaken a thorough inspection of the dairies of that state. The board declares that it will make no unreasonable demands. It does not propose to put the dairymen to any great expense, but it intends to insist upon thorough cleanliness and an observance of sanitary regulations. This much is needful in the interest of the health of the consuming public.

When public sentiment refuses to sustain the enforcement of an act of Assembly the best thing to do with it is to repeal it or modify it so as to overcome the popular objection. When a campaign of education, rightly conducted, fails to increase the number of any law's friends, the chances are that there is something wrong with the law. At all events no unenforced law should be permitted to lumber the statute books.

We think the Milk Reporter is quite right when it suggests that healthy cows, clean quarters, clean cows, clean hands, will suit the average consumer very well and he will pay from six to seven cents a quart for that kind of milk rather than pay four or five cents for the ordinary filth-laden stuff that reaches the consumer. The trade journals are doing good service when they emphasize that theory. And the discerning consumer will prove its truth.

Some day the man who sells an adulterated drink in this State will be liable to arrest or punishment. The Legislature will undoubtedly pass a law to fine and imprison those who poison the

drink of the people. And this act will apply to both soft and alcoholic beverages. At present the absence of a proper statute leaves the purchaser at the mercy of the dealer. If he be unscrupulous the soft drinks he sells the children in the poorer quarters of the larger cities are chiefly composed of dangerous acids.

The housewife is going to be the power behind the throne in the matter of enforcing pure food statutes. Whatever she wants she will get. And when she says that she will have nothing but pure food and means what she says there will be a very sudden falling off in the demand for inferior goods. That will react upon the manufacturers, teaching them that they can not make money or maintain a business reputation unless they keep the right sort of goods in stock.

It is our duty as reasonable human beings, to the extent of our financial ability to patronize and encourage all dealers in food products who make a special effort to provide clean and wholesome articles for their customers. It will benefit us by securing a better article for the use of our families and it will encourage both manufacturers and dealers to produce and sell the best. Public interest in the best goods will do more than anything else to secure perfect obedience to the pure food laws, national and state. When we get the consumer everything is secured.

While the world is sometimes thoughtless and unjust, yet the rule is that its ultimate judgments are about as near right as anything human can be. Reputation may not always be deserved, but it generally makes or mars the man. This is true in private life, but it is especially so in business pursuits. Reputation keeps customers outside the doors of one business place and sends them in crowds to another. A good name is sometimes the source of great riches, although it is always worth more than money. Sometimes this is forgotten by short-sighted dealers.

There is a character in retail groceries as well as in men and women. Do not you remember to have seen one or two in the course of your journey through the world that looked thoroughly disreputable? Have not you seen others that reminded you of a

shabby, genteel individual who has evidently seen better days but is now in hard luck? Then you have seen others—and their number is increasing every year—whose owners have the knack of making the place look specially attractive by reason of the original way in which the goods are arranged. Especially may a show window display character. You may depend upon it, it pays to take pains.

SANITARY SUPERVISION OF ICE CREAM FACTORIES.

BY EDWIN G. ECKERT, SECRETARY ASSOCIATION ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers of Pennsylvania, in common with similar organizations in other states, is very much in favor of control being exercised as to the sanitary condition of all establishments where ice cream is manufactured. This does not imply, necessarily, an admission on the part of the ice cream men that any considerable portion of Pennsylvania's vast output of ice cream is manufactured under unsanitary or even doubtful conditions, but rather it reflects the good business sense of men who in the aggregate have many millions of capital involved in an industry that is peculiarly susceptible to adverse criticism. Let uncleanliness of methods or surroundings be but suspected and the ice cream manufacturer's business is injured if not destroyed. The existence in any community of one unclean ice cream plant, however small it may be and unimportant as to volume of output, is a menace to the industry as a whole—to say nothing of its output being a menace to health which the guardians of the public health ought to suppress.

Ice cream manufacturers as a rule are as careful and jealous of the wholesomeness of their products as any Caesar of his wife's virtue, and anything that tends to bring them under suspicion is obnoxious. Contrariwise anything tending to place them above suspicion is rated high. The writer is not claiming unusual virtue for ice cream manufacturers individually or as a class; he is merely trying to explain why the idea of supervision of the sanitary condition of all ice cream factories appeals with particular force to those who need supervision the least.

To what extent control should be exercised is a rather large question and one that should be considered very carefully by ice cream manufacturers and by food control officials before any defi-

nite step is taken towards burdening the statute books with another and perhaps unnecessary law. It has not yet been made clear to the writer that the authorities are not already empowered to exercise control over the sanitary condition of any and all premises where foods are manufactured or otherwise prepared for sale to consumers either direct or through general dealers. If it shall be found that a special act of the Legislature is required to enable the authorities to deal with this phase of food control, then by all means let us have such legislation as will insure the greatest measure of health protection without unduly restricting manufacturers in their choice of location and methods and without placing upon them any unnecessary burden of expense.

It is comparatively easy to lay down a plan of factory construction, draw specifications for the equipment and prescribe such methods and practice as will combine to produce an ideal plant—from the viewpoint of one who considers sanitary conditions alone—for the manufacture of ice cream. It is quite another and more difficult problem to take existing plants as we find them and determine what structural alterations and changes in equipment can be enforced to produce satisfactory if not ideal sanitary conditions.

It is conceivable if not conceded that the manufacture of ice cream is in some cases carried on in rooms or buildings of such character as to preclude the possibility of effecting alterations that would make them fit places for the manufacture of any food product. Such premises should be condemned—at least for the manufacture of ice cream. On the other hand a law should not, in the opinion of the writer, go to the length of fixing a minimum height for rooms occupied as an ice cream factory, as does the Illinois law, for this may work hardship in many cases by necessitating removal at heavy cost and sacrifice or by burdening the manufacturer with heavy and unnecessary expense for alterations merely because his ceilings are a foot or an inch too low. Effective means of ventilation, either natural or forced, is of far greater importance than height of ceiling—and it will hardly be denied that a seven-foot room is as sanitary as an eight-foot room if the ventilation is adequate.

This is an important point because of the fact that numerous small ice cream plants are quartered in basement rooms where it would be well-nigh impossible either to raise the ceiling or to lower the floor; yet many of the factories so located are almost perfectly sanitary and most of them could be made so at a trifling expense for alterations to provide an increase of natural ventilation or, in some cases, for air ducts and a blower.

While the Illinois law relating to the sanitary condition of butterine and ice cream factories is rather too drastic in some respects

and contains some provisions, which, in the writer's opinion, the Pennsylvania Legislature would decline to embody in a similar act, it is worth while to study it. The Illinois law reads as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the people of the state of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That all buildings or rooms occupied by butterine and ice cream manufacturers shall be drained and plumbed in a manner conducive to the proper and healthful sanitary condition thereof, and shall be constructed with air shafts, windows and ventilating pipes sufficient to insure ventilation. The factory inspector shall direct the proper drainage, plumbing and ventilation of such rooms or buildings. No cellar or basement now used for the manufacture of butterine or ice cream shall be so occupied or used unless the proprietor shall comply with the sanitary provisions of this act.

Section 2. Every room used for the manufacture of butterine and ice cream shall be at least eight feet in height and shall have, if deemed necessary by the factory inspector, an impermeable floor, constructed of cement, or of tiles laid in cement, or an additional flooring of wood properly saturated with linseed oil. The side walls of such room shall be plastered and wainscoted. The factory inspector may require the side walls and ceiling to be whitewashed at least once in three months. He may also require the wood work of such walls to be painted. The furniture and utensils shall be so arranged as to be readily cleansed, and not prevent the proper cleaning of any part of the room. The manufactured butterine and ice cream shall be kept in dry and airy rooms, so arranged that the floors, shelves and all other facilities for storing the same can be promptly cleaned. No domestic animal shall be allowed to remain in a room where butterine or ice cream is manufactured or stored, and no water closets or ash pit shall be within or connected with the rooms used in the manufacture of butterine or ice cream.

Section 3. The State Factory Inspector shall cause such manufactories to be inspected. If it be found, upon such inspection, that the manufactories so inspected are constructed and conducted in compliance with the provisions of this act, the factory inspector shall issue a certificate to the persons owning or conducting such manufactories.

Section 4. If in the opinion of the State Factory Inspector, alterations are required in or upon premises occupied and used as butterine and ice cream manufactories, in order to comply with the provisions of this act, a written notice shall be served upon him by the owner, agent or lessee of such premises, either personally or by mail, requiring such alterations to be made within sixty days after such service, and such alterations shall be made accordingly.

Section 5. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this act, or refuses to comply with any of the requirements as provided herein, of the factory inspector or his deputy, who are hereby charged with the enforcement of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars ($50.00) nor more than two hundred ($200.00) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500.00) for the second offense, or imprisonment for not more than thirty days, and for a third offense by a fine not less than five hundred dollars ($500.00) nor more than sixty (60) days' imprisonment, or both."

It will be observed that the Illinois law does not touch factory methods and practices. Doubtless this is because the health authorities, state and city, have power to make and enforce any reasonable and some unreasonable regulations concerning the production and handling of foods. Indeed, as has been intimated, it is not clear that the health authorities have not power to deal with the whole question; and in the opinion of many who have given thought to the matter such laws as the one cited above are unnecessary and to some extent confusing and therefore burdensome.

As showing how the question is dealt with in some places, the regulations of the Worcester, Mass., board of health may be cited. They read as follows:

"No ice cream shall be manufactured or stored in any portion of a building which is used for the stabling of horses, or other animals, or in any room used in whole or in part for domestic or sleeping purposes, unless the manufacturing and storage room for ice cream is separated from other parts of the building to the satisfaction of the board of health.

"All rooms in which ice cream is manufactured or stored shall be provided with tight walls and floors and kept constantly clean. The walls and floors of said rooms shall be of such construction as to permit rapid and thorough cleansing. The room or rooms aforesaid shall be equipped with appliances for washing or sterilizing all utensils employed in the mixing, freezing, storage, sale or distribution of ice cream, and all such utensils after use shall be thoroughly washed with boiling water, or sterilized by steam. Vessels used in the manufacture and sale of ice cream shall not be employed as containers for other substances than ice cream.

"All establishments in which ice cream is manufactured shall be equipped with facilities for the proper cleansing of the hands of operatives, and all persons immediately before engaging in the mixing of the ingredients entering into the composition of ice cream, or its subsequent freezing and handling, shall thoroughly wash his or her hands and keep them cleanly during such manufacture and handling. All persons shall be dressed in clean outer garments while engaged in the manufacture and handling of ice cream.

"All vehicles used in the conveyance of ice cream for sale or distribution shall be kept in a cleanly condition and free from all offensive odors."

If for the public good there is need of legislation relating to the sanitary condition of ice cream factories in Pennsylvania, the ice cream interests of the State, as represented by a strong organization of the leading manufacturers, stand ready to assist in procuring it. They stand ready to assist whether real need for such legislation exists or not—for the good of business.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 7, 1907.

RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

AS TO FOODS AND CONDIMENTS.

Rule 1. The use of coal tar dye or other foreign coloring matter in catsup or other condiments is regarded with disfavor, and catsup found to contain such coloring matter in connection with benzoate of soda will be regarded as adulterated and treated accordingly.

Rule 2. The use of boric acid, salicylic acid or sulphites in meats or other articles of food will be regarded as an adulteration and treated accordingly. Any poisonous or deleterious preservative or coloring matter applied externally which has been permitted to permeate or penetrate the meat or other food product, or any portion thereof, will be regarded as an adulteration.

Rule 3. Until otherwise ordered articles of food imported from countries which have been found to be in compliance with the federal food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, will not be regarded as sold in violation of the laws of Pennsylvania.

Rule 4. Pepper and all other spices containing any added or foreign substances whatsoever will be regarded as adulterated.

Rule 5. Milk will be regarded as adulterated when any portion of the butter fat has been removed therefrom or when water has been added thereto.

Cream containing less than 16 per cent. of butter fat will be regarded as adulterated.

Ice cream must be true to name, and must not contain less than 12 per cent. butter fat, together with sugar and pure fruit flavor. Eggs and a small amount of gelatin may be used.

AS TO CONFECTIONERY.

Rule 6. Mineral substances of all kinds are especially forbidden in confectionery, whether poisonous or not. Only harmless colors or flavors should be added to confectionery.

The term "narcotic drugs" include all drugs mentioned in section 8 of the federal food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, relating to foods, their derivatives and preparation, and all other drugs of a narcotic nature.

AS TO MISBRANDING.

Rule 7. The provisions of the act of June 1, 1907, as to the misbranding of food, will be strictly observed and rigidly enforced.

The principal label on articles of food shall be in English, with type not smaller that 8-point (brevier) caps: Provided, That in case the size of the package will not permit the use of 8-point cap type the size of the type may be reduced proportionately.

Descriptive matter upon the label shall be free from any statement, design, or device regarding the article or the ingredients or substances contained therein, or quality thereof, or place of origin, which is false or misleading in any particular.

Jellies, fruit butters, fruit jams, or other like products shall not be labeled with the name of any distinctive fruit unless such fruit alone has been used in its preparation. Articles intended as substitutes for pure food jelies, butters, jams and other like products, shall be plainly marked as compounds, and the several ingredients shall be plainly stated thereon, and the name of no distinctive fruit shall be used upon the label thereof to indicate its flavor.

Prepared mustard shall bear upon the label thereof a distinct statement of all the ingredients and the percentage of mustard contained therein.

Flavoring extracts must be true to name. Imitation flavoring extracts shall not be designated by terms which indicate in any way by similarity of name that they were prepared from a natural fruit or from a standard flavor.

Flavoring extracts in the preparation of which any substances are employed for natural fruits or standard flavors shall not be labeled as if prepared from standard flavors or from the fruits themselves.

GUARANTEE.

The guarantee referred to in the new Pennsylvania food law, approved June 1, 1907, should in all cases be a written or printed in-

voice guarantee upon each bill of goods purchased, signed by the vendor, and substantially in the following language, to wit:

I (or we) the vendor of the articles mentioned in the foregoing invoice hereby guarantee and warrant the same to be in full conformity with the federal act of June 30, 1906, popularly known as the "Foods and Drugs Act," and also further hereby guarantee and warrant the same to be in full conformity with the act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, popularly known as "the new Pennsylvania Food Law," approved June 1, 1907, in that said articles are not adulterated within the meaning of the aforesaid act of Congress or the aforesaid act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and that the said articles are not misbranded within the meaning of either of the said acts.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO RETAIL DEALERS.

The new Pennsylvania food law, approved June 1, 1907, is intended to protect retail dealers in food products. In order to avail themselves of this protection it is important that every retail dealer shall secure from the manufacturer, wholesaler or jobber from whom he makes purchases, a signed guarantee of each invoice of goods. In order that the goods may be subsequently identified, it is important that the date of purchase be marked upon the goods secured under each invoice. Where the goods are contained in separate packages, this identification can readily be secured by the use of a rubber stamp giving the date of purchase. Unless the retail dealer is able to identify with absolute certainty the vendor from whom his goods were procured, the act will not protect him. This will require the greatest care, not only in marking the date of purchase, but in keeping the articles purchased from different manufacturers, wholesalers or jobbers bearing the same brand, entirely apart from each other, so that at any time the identification of the vendor of each article can be clearly established. It is equally important that the retail dealer shall keep the articles purchased in precisely the same condition as when they are received. A failure to distinctly identify the vendor, or to clearly prove that articles purchased have been kept in the exact condition as to quality as when purchased, will deprive the retail dealer of any protection.

When an agent of the Dairy and Food Division calls upon a retail dealer, it is requested and confidently expected that courtesy will be exercised both by the dealer and the agent.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Approved:
N. B. CRITCHFIELD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Rules Nos. 8, 9 and 10. (Issued July 1, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE 8, LARD. RULE 9, FRUIT OR NUT ICE CREAM. RULE 10, MEATS AND FISH.

Rule 8. Lard must contain no ingredient but the pure fat of swine. Any foreign substance will constitute an adulteration and will be treated accordingly.

Rule 9. Fruit or nut ice cream must be true to name and must not contain less than 10 per cent. of butter fat together with sugar, eggs and a small amount of gelatin, not exceeding three (3) ounces to ten gallons of cream.

The foregoing rule applies where fruit (fresh or canned) or nuts are used for flavoring.

Rule 10. Meats and fish must at all times be kept in a pure, clean and healthful condition.

In the summer season they must be covered or protected from flies and insects by screens or other device, and must be kept at such temperature as will absolutely prevent any decomposition.

Refrigerators and ice boxes for the storage of meats and fish must be kept well iced and clean.

Stores, market houses and all rooms used for the storage or sale of meats and fish must be clean, properly ventilated and kept in a sanitary condition.

Any meat or fish not so cared for will be considered in violation and treated accordingly.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Rule No. 11. (Issued September 25, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 2, TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE NO. 11. EVAPORATED FRUITS.

Rule 11. It should be understood by the trade and the public that Rule 2, specifically referring to meat and other articles of food, covers evaporated fruits, and that if said fruits contain any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health, such as sulphurous acid, the sale thereof will be treated as a violation of the law.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Rules Nos. 12 and 13. (Issued October 25, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 3 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE 12, LABELS. RULE 13, SODIUM BENZOATE AND BENZOIC ACID.

Rule 12. Numerous requests are referred to this Division for the approval of labels to be used in connection with food products under the Pennsylvania Pure Food Act of June 1, 1907. This Act does not authorize the Dairy and Food Commissioner, nor any Agent of the Division, to approve labels. The Division, therefore, will not give its approval to any label. Any printed matter upon the label implying that this Division has approved it will be without warrant. It is believed that with the law and regulations before the manufacturers they will have no difficulty in arranging labels in conformity with the requirements set forth.

Rule 13. No prosecutions will be based upon the manufacture, sale or having in possession with intent to sell, foods and food products manufactured or packed during the season of 1907 which contains sodium benzoate in quantities not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per cent., or benzoic acid equivalent thereto, provided sodium benzoate or benzoic acid has hitherto been generally used in such foods and food products; and provided further that sodium benzoate or benzoic acid is not used in connection with coal-tar dyes or any foreign coloring matter.

The label of each package of food or food product containing sodium benzoate or benzoic acid shall bear a statement that the food contains one-tenth of 1 per cent. of sodium benzoate, or benzoic acid equivalent thereto, as the case may be.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Rule No. 14. (Issued July 2nd, 1908.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 4 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE 14, DRIED OR EVAPORATED FRUITS, SUPERSEDING RULE NO. 11.

Whereas, it is provided in Section 3 of the Pure Food Act of June 1, 1907, (P. L. 386), that

"The Dairy and Food Commissioner shall make uniform rules and regulations under and subject to which the provisions of this Act shall be enforced, and such rules and regulations shall, where practicable, conform to and be the same as the rules and regulations adopted from time to time for the enforcement of the Act of Congress, approved June thirtieth, one thousand nine hundred and six, and known as the 'Food and Drugs Act.' Such rules and regulations to be published from time to time in Bulletins to be issued by the Department," and

Whereas, it is provided in Section 5 of said Act:

"That no action shall be brought or sustained for violation of the provisions of this Section when the article alleged to be adulterated is not adulterated within the meaning of the provisions of the 'Food and Drugs Act' of June thirtieth, one thousand nine hundred and six, enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and the rules and regulations promulgated from time to time for the enforcement of the same, and

WHEREAS, the United States Department of Agriculture on March 5, 1908, promulgated Decision No. 89 providing, substantially, inter alia, that pending determination by the Referee Board of the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness of the use of Sulphur Dioxide as an addition to food in minute quantities, its use will be allowed under certain restrictions, viz:

"No objection will be made to foods which contain the ordinary quantities of Sulphur Dioxide if the fact that such foods have been so prepared is plainly stated upon the label of each package. An

abnormal quantity of Sulphur Dioxide placed in food for the purpose of marketing an excessive moisture content will be regarded as fraudulent adulteration * * * and will be proceeded against accordingly."

Now therefore, in compliance with said Section 3 the following rule is hereby promulgated:

Pending said determination by said Referee Board no prosecutions will be instituted for selling, offering for sale or having in possession with intent to sell, dried or evaporated fruits which contain ordinary quantities of Sulphur Dioxide, if the fact that such foods have been so prepared is plainly stated upon the label of each package.

An abnormal quantity of Sulphur Dioxide placed in food for the purpose of marketing an excessive moisture content will be regarded as fraudulent adulteration and will be proceeded against accordingly.

This rule is made to conform with the rules and regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture, and if occasion for its recision shall arise notice of such recision will be published in a Bulletin issued by this Department.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

N. B. The above rule supersedes Rule No. 11, heretofore promulgated.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 1, 1907.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE AND GOVERNMENT OF PERSONS PROPOSING TO ENGAGE IN THE MANUFACTURE, SALE OR USE OF OLEOMARGARINE OR RENOVATED BUTTER, AS AUTHORIZED UNDER THE ACTS OF ASSEMBLY APPROVED THE 29TH OF MAY, 1901, AND JULY 10TH, 1901, AS PRESCRIBED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE THROUGH ITS AGENT, THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER.

1. No license will be granted to a non-resident of the State of Pennsylvania.

2. No license will be transferred from any person, firm or corporation convicted of any violation of the Acts of Assembly under which such license is issued, nor while proceedings are pending for violation of said acts against such person, firm or corporation.

3. Remittance (either bank draft, cashier's cheque or certificate of deposit, preferred) for license fees must accompany the application for license. Individual cheques must be certified by the bank on which same are issued or drawn. Checks and drafts must be made payable to the order of the State Treasurer, and upon receipt thereof by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, if the application is approved, a license certificate will be promptly issued.

4. The attention of intending applicants for license and of all licensees, is especially directed to that portion of Section 7 of the Act of 29th of May, 1901, which provides: "That upon conviction of any subsequent offense, the person so offending shall be punished by a fine not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than six months nor more than twelve months."

The express direction of said act is imprisonment in addition to the minimum fine therein specified.

In addition to the fine and imprisonment imposed for second offenses, injunction proceedings will be instituted, and no license will be transferred from any person against whom such proceedings are pending.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Approved:
N. B. CRITCHFIELD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

The contents of the November issue of the Monthly Bulletin, briefly summarized are as follows:

REPORT OF ANALYSES.

Butter Samples, 8.

Colored oleomargarine,	3
Pure,	5
Total,	8

Milk Samples, 45.

Preserved,	3
Pure,	41
Skimmed,	1
Total,	45

Oleomargarine Samples, 1.

Colored,	1
Total,	1

Pure Food Samples, 91.

Adulterated,	4
Colored,	1
Complying with law,	30
Ice cream, etc., no law covering same,	53
Misbranded,	3
Total,	91

Vinegar Samples, 14.

Pure,	14
Total,	14

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS.

Milk Cases, 2.

Terminated,	2
Total,	2

Oleomargarine Cases, 4.

Terminated,	4
Total,	4

Pure Food Cases, 9.

Terminated,	9
Total,	9

LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1, TO NOVEMBER 15, 1908.

Oleomargarine Licenses, 363.

Boarding House,	7
Restaurant,	3
Retail,	343
Wholesale,	10
Total,	363

Renovated Butter Licenses, 12.

Retail,	10
Wholesale,	2
Total,	12

Total amount of money received from said licenses for 1908, is $34,538.59 and this sum has, in accordance with law, been deposited in the State Treasury.

*Number of suits ordered during the month of October, 1908, but not terminated and consequently withheld from this issue of the Bulletin, 13.

Part I.

LIST OF LICENSES

FOR THE

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF OLEOMARGARINE AND RENOVATED BUTTER,

GRANTED BY THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FROM

JANUARY 1, TO NOVEMBER 15, 1908.

LIST OF OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1, TO NOVEMBER 15, 1908.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.		
Jacob L. Ackerman, 1909 Center Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Cornelius W. Antony, 203 Allegheny Market, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
A. Appel & Co. (Adam and Benj. Appel), Stalls 41 and 43 S. S. Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William L. Barron, 1814 Beaver Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
S. C. Bartlett & Co., Sylvanus C. Bartlett and Cecil C. Spencer, 2 1 Main St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Fogal, G. Bishoff, Mgr., 315 Braddock Ave., Rankin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel C. Black, 309 Corbet St., Tarentum, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Moses Bluestone, 1801 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Jesse M. Bowers, 405 Arlington St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred July 31, 1908, to 401 Arlington St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Elizabeth H. Brady, 4928 Second Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Mrs. Anna Braun, C. H. Braun, Mgr., Stands 193 and 194 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jacob W. Briggle, 51 Shiloh St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Brighton Road Tea and Coffee Co., Evan Thomas, Prop., 3242 Brighton Road, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Miss Stella Brittain, 5231 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Mary Broderick, Prop., John J. Cavanaugh, Mgr., 4808 Second Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred June 12, 1908, to Claude C. Surber,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Stephen Broderick, 207 Fourth Ave., Carnegie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Teddie E. Burden, 538 Chartiers Ave., McKees Rocks, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas A. Byros, 35 Diamond Square, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Restaurant	April 1.
William A. Callahan, 814 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Charles E. Camp and William H. Schutte, Stands 171 and 172 Allegheny Market, N. S. Pittsburg,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Daniel W. Campbell, 3625 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry Cauley, Mgr., Stands 34 and 36 S. S. Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mike J. Cavanaugh, Prop., John J. Cavanaugh, Mgr., 223 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa. Transferred June 12, 1908, to Claude C. Surber,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, 214 and 216 Grant St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, Hay and Rebecca St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, 412 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
Patrick M. Corrigan, 123 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Rutherford B. Cowher, Mgr. and Owner, Plum St., First National Bank Building, Elizabeth, Pa. Transferred March 31, 1908, to 9th and Ferry St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Cunningham & Co., Claude C. Cunningham, Mgr., 228 Brushton Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James H. Daly, 720 Fourth St., North Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William T. Daniels, 816 Main St., Sharpsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George D. Davis, Pres., 406 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Nestor Debay, 230 W. Seventh Ave., Tarentum, Pa.,	Wholesale,	April 1.
Peter J. Donahoe, Jr., 4330 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
John A. Donahoe, 6276-78 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Mrs. Elizabeth Donahoe, Prop., Stand 25 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Donovan, Phop., 329 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Dunlevy & Bro., Jeremiah Dunlevy, Jr., and Paul Dunlevy, 2554 Penn. Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward J. Dunn, 852 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John H. Ehrhardt, Stands 64 & 66 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Estricher & Mark McAdams, 743 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Restaurant	Jan. 1.
Harry J. Evans, Prop., 2043 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Herschell J. Evans, Prop., 628 Herron Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Harry Finkel, 2108 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Mary Fuher, Stand 22 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Edward Gibson, Stands 197, 198, 206 Allegheny Market, N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Hugh Given, Prop., 564 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Eugene A. Goggins, 814 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank M. Goldbach, Mgr., 51 Twelfth St., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Agnes Hall, 4909 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
French A. Hanley, 516 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Geo. P. Hanny, 135 and 136 Allegheny Market, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The W. J. Hartzel Company, William J. Hartzel, Pres., 320 Liberty St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	April 1.
Hazlett & Womer, 1840 Jancey St., E. E., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Aug. 1.
John V. Heineman, Stand 80 East Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Henning, Prop., 4525 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Marcella C. Heyl, 4514 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred April 24, 1908, to 5117 Penn Ave.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Hill, 307 Fifth Ave., Tarentum, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jos. T. Hill, Prop., 6510 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Anthony Hoban, Fish Block, Mercer Ave., Sharpsville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Houston, Stand 178 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Continued.		
May Hunter, 923 Wood St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Jacob H. Imhoff, 6321 Broad St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles S. Johnson, 341 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
William Jones, 242 Main St., Carnegie, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Louis J. Junker, 122 W. Grant St., Duquesne, Pa. Transferred October 29, 1908, to William P. Wolf,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph F. Kasper, 216 Chartiers Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George Keely, Prop., 2136 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John H. Keely, 105 Washington St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John J. Keenan, 475 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Hunter Keib, 1419 Western Ave., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred February 13, 1908, to 1617 Beaver Ave. Transferred May 9, 1908, to John Bacik, Prop.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Myer Keller, 557 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	June 1.
William H. Kelley, 102 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
H. A. Kennedy, Prop., 421 S. Main St., W. E., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Frank M. Kernan, 5205 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel J. Kerr, Sec'y, 109 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Walter J. Kerr, 500 Beaver St., Sewickley, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Kregar & Co., Edward R. and William S. Kregar, 902 Wood St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Farnham H. Langford, Stand 261 East Liberty Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Peter P. Lenz, 155 Sprague Ave., Bellevue, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Harry E. Levi, 621 Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry F. Levi, 1620 Beaver Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Christian Limburg, 870 E. Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
McCann & Co., Owen McCann, Pres., Jas. M. Cheswright, Treas., 413-415 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Dennis McIntyre, 4417 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred March 26, 1908, to 4607 Butler St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Orville R. McPherson, 1001 Chartiers St., McKees Rocks, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Jno. R. Martin, Stands 200, 201 and 202 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Emma Maxwell, Prop., Stands 2 and 4 Diamond Market, McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Henry C. Meyer, 630 Second St., N. Side, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Miller, Mgr., 4 Freeport St., Etna, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Clarence G. Miller and Edward Altenbach, Mgr., 518 Brushton Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Andrew F. Mitchell, 222 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa. Transferred July 31, 1908, to Mrs. A. F. Mitchell. Transferred Sept. 17, 1908, to Miss Nellie Lacy,	Retail,	June 1.
Michael J. Monahan, 318 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
William J. Montgomery, 829 Linden Ave., East Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Nelson Morris & Co., Wm. C. Roeper, Mgr., 301-305 Anderson St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Moschel, 1800 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Moxley, Inc., Eugene S. Mapp, Mgr., 120-122 First Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
O'Donnell & Thompson, 638 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa. Transferred March 26, 1908, to 442 Library St. Transferred Oct. 23, 1908, to P. G. Thompson,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. Arthur Ohl, 105 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Alfred C. Paulisch, Prop., 5145 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Pittsburg Grocery Co., Mathew Collins, Mgr., 1205 Carson St., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James Pogue & Son, 204, 205, 218 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Preach, 5921 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jno. H. Preach, Prop., 4124 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Geo. A. Preach, Prop., 1127 Lang Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Preston Supply Co., Louis Amshel, Mgr., 154 Ohio St., Shoenville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
C. Price, F. J. Harrington, O. McKee, 105 Washington Ave., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred May 9, 1908, to 91 Washington Ave. Transferred May 26, 1908, to Craddock Price.	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Owen Quinn, 845 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Owen Quinn, 432 Broadway, Pitcairn, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. E. Reeder, Prop., 208 Brownsville Road, Mt. Oliver, Pa. Transferred April 9, 1908, to 144 Brownsville Road,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry G. Reel, 128 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Miss Katie Rein, Stands 30 and 32 South Side Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Reliable Provisions Co., John A. Donahoe, Prop., 106, 107, 108, 109 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jemima Richard, 96 Penn Ave., Turtle Creek, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George Ritter, 511 Main St., Sharpsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jos. Rooney, 93 and 94 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa. Transferred March 28, 1908, to John Jacob Klaese,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Ben Ruddell, 3625 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	June 1.
John J. Rungee, 185 Liberty Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Geo. W. Ruppert, 919 East St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jesse W. Sarver, Stands 143 & 145 Market House Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Henry C. Schwartz, 407, 409, 411 Grant Ave., Millvale, Pa. Transferred March 12, 1908, to William Glass,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. L. Seeney, Prop., 1813 Brighton Road N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Sheraden Fish and Poultry Co., Geo. A. Schauer, 93 Harwood St., Sheraden, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Continued.		
Catherine E. Shipley, 506 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Shipley, Jr., 423 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Shipley, Jr., 507 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Oden H. Shoemaker, 432 and 434 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Geo. F. Sloan, 115 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
Alvah G. Smith, 503 Mill St., Coraopolis, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William H. Speaker, 15 Wabash Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Walter L. Steele and Geo. W. Hampson, Props., 609 Walnut St., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Daniel J. T. Steiner, 422 Hawkins Ave., N. Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Joseph Stenger, 921 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Swift & Co., Jos. F. Taylor, Mgr., 309-311 Anderson St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Chas. Riefer, Mgr., 1613 Beaver Ave., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., William I. Saffle, Mgr., 429 Main St., Pittsburg, W. E., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Owen Jones, Mgr., 433 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Harry E. Scott, Mgr., 969 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., Julius G. Gordos, Mgr., 1210 Carson St., Pittsburg, S. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Nelson M. Edwards, Mgr., 5811 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Lachlan F. Blair, Mgr., 734 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Mahlon R. Fluke, Mgr., 630 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Robert J. McKee, Mgr., 337 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Arthur S. Gill, Mgr., 324 Grant Ave., Duquesne, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., John C. Muldouney, Mgr., 550 Fifth Avenue, McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Andrew J. Gill, Mgr., 226 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Edward M. Lanigan, Mgr., 508 Federal St., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Harry J. Ohler, Mgr., 6247 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Robert H. Brown, Mgr., 4321 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Gad Thomas, First and Wayne Sts., West Elizabeth, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Fred Volkwein, 760 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Alfred Watson, 1201 Beaver Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Harry Watson, 196 Main St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Lawrence Weyman, 3353 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Wilbert U. Willett, 1921 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Williams & McCune, S. E. Cor. 2nd & Market St., Elizabeth, Pa.,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
John E. Willis, 531 and 533 W. Lacock St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James H. Yeagley, Pittsburg St., Springdale, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
ARMSTRONG COUNTY.		
Apollo Produce Co., Jonathan M. Grim, Mgr., North Side North Fourth St., Apollo, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas J. Baldrige, Prop., 223 First St., Apollo, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Flynn, 104 S. McKean St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Milton S. Jack, 128 Market St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Ambrose M. Mateer, Third Ave., between Sixth and Seventh St., Ford City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry Miles West, Prop., 223 First St., Apollo, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Valley Grocery and Produce Co., John Flynn, Mgr., Stone Building, River Ave., Parkers Landing, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
William Ellsworth Wyant, 163 So. Jefferson St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
BEAVER COUNTY.		
Oliver E. Aber, Canal St., Industry, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Earl J. Boland (Basement), 334 Buffalo St., Beaver, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Boyle & Patterson, W. M. Boyle and C. A. Patterson, 1126 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Carl S. Gassmann, 1418 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Robert J. Jamison, Third and Sixth Avenues, Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Marcus W. McCandless, 2406 Eighth Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Jos. McFerron Co., 1102 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph McFerron, 1102 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Richard F. Metz and Edward S. Anderson, corner Eleventh street and Penn Ave., Monaca, Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
John and Thomas Moore, 336 Merchant St., Ambridge, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles H. Niehaus, 380 Vermont St., Rochester, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Milo F. Wilson, 401 Tenth St., New Brighton, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Omega Wolfe, 1106 Eleventh St., New Brighton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
BERKS COUNTY.		
Reading Meat and Provision Co., Louis Pawdermaker, Prop., 839 Penn St., Reading, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
BLAIR COUNTY.		
Jesse M. Cook, 1100 Eleventh St., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank Endress, 1115½ Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Andy G. Gamble, 1130 Seventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Gem Grocery Co., Frank Stehle, Mgr., 623 Seventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Hoff Bros., 1110 Sixteenth St., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
William G. Morgan and John H. Luckett, 1703 Eleventh Ave., between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Sts., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
BUTLER COUNTY.		
R. J. Ferguson, 400 Locust St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. A. Fisher, 257 S. Main St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Graham Bros., William S. and Andrew S. Graham, 317 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Herbert and Alwilda Harper, 351 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph C. Hoch, 305 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Aaron A. Marshall, 109 East Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
G. Wilson Miller, 116 E. Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Paisley & Whiteside, J. P. Whiteside and G. M. Paisley, 215 New Castle St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Smathers & Cooper, Pittsburg St., Evans City, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
CAMBRIA COUNTY.		
Chas. Davis, Mgr., Washington St., Lilly, Pa. Transferred March 26, 1908, to P. H. George,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John L. Kingston, 230 Franklin St., Johnstown, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George Racillis McIntosh, 22 Railroad St., Lilly, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
C. A. McPherson, Fifth Ave., West Side, Patton, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
John H. Mitchell, Mgr., East Side Main St., near R. R. St., South Fork, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Geo. B. Nowag, Mgr., 241 Franklin St., Johnstown, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Nicholson Russell, 100 Philadelphia Ave., Barnesboro, Pa. Transferred Sept. 8, 1908, to Mrs. Emma Russell,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
CENTRE COUNTY.		
Thomas B. Budinger, Moshannon Ave., Snow Shoe, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles A. Campbell, 206 E. Spruce St., Philipsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
CLEARFIELD COUNTY.		
Annie J. Gribben, 229 Long Ave., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Adam J. Haag, Cor. So. Brady and Jared Sts., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
John F. McCartan, 517 and 519 Nichols St., Clearfield, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Amelia Miller, 137 West Long Ave., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel J. Schreeengost, 215 West Long Ave., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Kingsley A. Smith, Main St., between 4th & 5th Sts., Burnside, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph Wilkinson, Mgr., Milward Building, Curtin St., Osceola Mills, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
CRAWFORD COUNTY.		
J. R. Hannah & Co., 986 Water St., Meadville, Pa. Transferred May 5, 1908, to O. W. Bentley,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Hilliker & Jones, Fred Hilliker and V. T. Jones, 30 Diamond St., Titusville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Andrew Jackson, Stalls 5 and 6 Market House, Meadville, Pa. Transferred Nov. 11, 1908, to James R. Hannah & Son,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Lewis H. Lenheim, 31 and 33 Mead Ave., Meadville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Michell Bros., Chas. J. and E. A. Michell, 938 Market St., Meadville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
DELAWARE COUNTY.		
Theopholus C. Teague, Chester Market House, Chester, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
ELK COUNTY.		
C. H. Smith Co., Ltd., Chas. H. Smith, Chairman, Central Pa. Lbr. Co.'s Building, Main St., Loleta, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Smith Brothers' Co., F. C. Smith, Pres., L. S. Hinkle, Sec'y, Main and Broad Sts., Ridgway, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ERIE COUNTY.		
Mary Andrews, 114 Central Market, Erie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William W. Blair, Nos. 110 and 112 W. Main St., Corry, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
John Casey, 1315 State St., Erie, Pa. Transferred March 31, to 13 West 12th St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jacob Fuller Gill, Main St., North East, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Andrew J. Hoffman, 1133 State St., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George M. Ream, 111 First Ave., Corry, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Susan E. Smith, 15 Seventh St., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George A. Wilkinson, Stall 119 Parade St. Market, Cor. 10th and Parade Sts., Erie, Pa. Transferred July 17, 1908, to David W. Tubbs,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
FAYETTE COUNTY.		
Peter J. Flannigan, 221 N. Pittsburg St., Connellsville, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Thomas W. Freeble, Mgr., East Side Main St., Fayette City, Pa.,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Charles H. Gorley, 64 W. Main St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Restaurant	Jan. 1.
I. N. Hagan's Sons, 9 South St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
John L. Houseman, S. E. Cor. Speer and Grant Sts., North Belle-Vernon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Earl Rogers, 130 Main St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Oden H. Shoemaker, 210 N. Pittsburg St., Connellsville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
H. L. Slayman, Prop., 48 Church St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
H. P. Smith's Sons, H. L. and W. C. Smith, Smith & Fether Bldg., Railroad St., Dunbar, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Robert L. Weller, Main St., near Second St., Belle Vernon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
INDIANA COUNTY.		
James J. Fiscus, 1102 Philadelphia St., Indiana, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jonathan M. Grimm, 124 W. Market St., Blairsville, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
John N. Stitt, 15 Market St., Blairsville, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Jacob B. Younkins, 685 Philadelphia St., Indiana, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
JEFFERSON COUNTY.		
William Honadle and Joseph Burgoon, Mabon St., Brookville, Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
W. H. Moore, West Main St., between 4th and 5th Sts., Reynoldsville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harvey Rittenhouse, 317 East Main St., Brockwayville, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
John F. Watson, 323 Oakland Ave., Punxsutawney, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
LACKAWANNA COUNTY.		
Harry P. Mellet, 241 Wyoming Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 864 Capouse Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 1427 Pittston Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 103 N. Main St., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 303 E. Drinker St., Dunmore, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 324 Cedar Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Hilan B. Sweet, 106 Penn Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
LAWRENCE COUNTY.		
Harry L. Allen, 13 and 15 Neshannock Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jere Blucher, 648 S. Jefferson St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
David Cartwright, 619 Lawrence Ave., Ellwood City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Lloyd R. Davidson, Main St., Pulaski, Pa.,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Herbert LeRoy Dean, 73 Main St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Charles M. Hartzel, 8 So. Jefferson St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
James C. Houston, 109 East Long Ave., New Castle, Pa. Transferred August 11, 1908, to 569 So. Mill St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry R. Houston, 4 E. Long Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
John L. McCormick, 390 W. Washington St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Robert McKee, 114 East Long Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Agnes M. Magill, 223 Grant St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank P. Major, Cor. Main and Railroad Sts., Wampum, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Howard Munnell, 59 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Reese & Spencer, J. A. Reese and J. W. Spencer, 30 West Washington St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Reynolds & Company, 315 Sixth St., Ellwood City, Pa.,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
B. C. Rhoads & Son, 125 and 127 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Star Grocery Co., John P. Allen, Mgr., 24 N. Mercer St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
C. Ellsworth Thomas, 24 and 26 So. Mill St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Robert H. Wyrie, Mgr., 100 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa. Transferred May 29, 1908, to 70 Pittsburg St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
LUZERNE COUNTY.		
Clark & Scott, 27 E. Broad St., Hazleton, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Warner W. Clements, 317 E. Northampton St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Transferred February 5, 1908, to 301 East Market St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
LUZERNE COUNTY—Continued.		
Warner W. Clements, 6 East Ross St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Cut Rate Meat Co., L. H. Jefkins, Mgr., 46 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Davis Bros., E. W. and J. W. Davis, 43 East Market St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Davis Bros. Co., Edward Travis, Mgr., 107 W. Main St., Plymouth, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
East India Tea Co., Joseph F. Gillis, Prop., 55, 57, 59 So. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry E. Eroh, Prop., 300 West Broad St., Hazleton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas Greenwood, 13 S. Main St., Pittston, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Elbert S. Noble, 40 S. Main St., Pittston, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph Rae, Mock St., Miners' Mills, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Chas. Tremayne, 55 Main St., Ashley, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Russell Uhl, Prop., 24 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
McKEAN COUNTY.		
Daniel T. Drew, 20 Congress St., Bradford, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Aaron Hershenson, 318 Chase St., Kane, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Andrew J. Hoffman, 22 Congress St., Bradford, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Zellers Cash Store (H. C. and S. A. Zellers), 127 Fraley St., Kane,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
MERCER COUNTY.		
Henry Baldwin, Mgr., 100 N. Water St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Christ S. Diebel, Phil. Carouthers, Mgr., 230 W. State St., Sharon, Pa. Transferred Feb. 20, 1908, to Dell S. Christy,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Horace Earl Donaldson, 44 Sharpsville St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
William P. Fornof, 430 E. State St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Anna Frewen, 526 Darr Ave., S. Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Edward Jackson, 28 Spring St., Greenville, Pa. Transferred Oct. 6, 1908, to 30 Spring St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Ketler, 301 Broad St., Grove City, Pa. Transferred August 6, 1908, to 225 Broad St. Transferred Oct. 26, 1908, to 247 So. Broad St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edwin A. Sieg, 205 Broadway, S. Sharon, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
John M. Wilkinson, 12 N. Water St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.		
Eastern Provision Co., Robert C. Dotsen, Pres., 705 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Eastern Provision Co., Robert C. Dotsen, Pres., 705 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Sept. 1.
George H. Fetzer, 229 East Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Gimbel Bros., Isaac Gimbel, Pres., Chestnut & Ninth Sts., Phila., Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Emma Graham, 419 East Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Archie McNeill, 3120 G St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. B. Mason, 2507 S. Eleventh St., Philadelphia, Pa. Cancelled,	Retail,	April 1.
Lewis C. Middleberg, 4460 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
John H. Moriarty, 4913 Aspen St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. Otis Paul & Co., 219 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
J. Otis Paul & Co., 219 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
A. Salus & Son, Benj. Salus, Mgr., 1248-1250 South St., Phila., Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
Frank J. Smith, 2522 W. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa. Transferred April 9, 1908, to 2510 N. Front St. Transferred June 16, 1908, to 2086 East Tioga St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William Talbot, 1232 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Lena S. VanWert, 632 E. Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
PIKE COUNTY.		
Everett H. Gilkey, Lord's Valley, Pa.,	Bg. House,	May 1.
Everett H. Gilkey, Shohola, Pa.,	Bg. House,	May 1.
POTTER COUNTY.		
Mrs. Maud Cargill, Cook's Camp, Genesee, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
VENANGO COUNTY.		
Adams & Co., Harry E. Adams, Mgr., 62 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
A. P. Dale & Co., Amos P. Dale, Prop., 306 E. Second St., Oil City, Pa. Transferred March 28, 1908, to M. J. Dale,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Flynn Bros., Thos. and Michael Flynn, Water St., Emlenton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Franklin Grocery Co., George P. Gaiser and Wilbur F. Myers, 91 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. M. Grant, Arthur Bishop, George Wingard, Main St., Emlenton, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Mrs. Edith Harkison (Reed, Fisher & Newton's Saw Mill), P. O., Eaglerock, Pa.,	Bg. House,	June 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
VENANGO COUNTY—Continued.		
F. A. Hoffman & Co., John C. Gault, 211 Center St., Oil City, Pa., ..	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John F. Kuhn, 249 Seneca St., Oil City, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Augustus Leach, 111 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Charles R. Limber, 157 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Sept. 1.
Turner & Son, Don E. and Marcus E. Turner, Cor. Main and Railroad Sts., Rouseville, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
August Young, 59 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Oct. 1.
WARREN COUNTY.		
Alton E. Hazeltine, 54 Pennsylvania Ave., East, Warren, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Nov. 1.
Andrew J. Hoffman, 303 Hickory St., Warren, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
C. H. Smith Co., Ltd., Chas. H. Smith, Chairman, C. H. Smith Co.'s Building, Center St., Sheffield, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.		
James H. Boyer, 107 Fourth St., Monongahela, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Central Meat Market, John J. McNerney and Patrick Moroney, W. Lincoln Ave., McDonald, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Thomas R. Hallam, 112 W. Chestnut St., Washington, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
James S. Hughes, Allman Hotel Building, Bentleyville, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Frank B. Kramer, Mgr., Third St., Monongahela, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Charles B. McAllister, 38 W. Chestnut St., Washington, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Michael M. McDermott, 428 Fallowfield Ave., Charleroi, Pa. Transferred Sept. 11, 1908, to 426 Fallowfield Ave., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
George E. McQuown, 98 N. Main St., Washington, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Mar. 1.
J. Ray Nease, 98 N. Main St., Washington, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Jacob F. Nease, 116 So. Main St., Washington, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Jacob Nease, 140 So. Main St., Washington, Pa., ...	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
Noble Brothers, W. Main St., W. Monongahela, Pa., ...	Retail.....	Sept. 1.
Oxley & Jones, 503 McKean Ave., Donora, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Nov. 1.
Pittsburg Grocery Co., Jas. McCollins, Mgr., 20 East Pike St., Canonsburg, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Robert E. Shannon and Sherman M. Mason, 201 McKean Ave., Charleroi, Pa. Transferred Jan. 10, 1908, to 327 Fallowfield Ave., Charleroi, Pa. Transferred June 1, 1908, to Robert E. Shannon, ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Yohe, 225 Main St., Monongahela, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.		
Arnold Traffic Co., Chas. Flynn, Pres., I. M. Keating, Sec'y, Fifth Ave. and Seventeenth St., Arnold, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Thos. H. Bell, 170 Columbia Ave., Vandergrift, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Frank L. Baer, 209 W. Otterman St., Greensburg, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Curtis B. Clawson and Edwin C. Hunter, 106 Main St., Greensburg, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Cyrus L. Hodgkins, 325 Main St., Irwin, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Nov. 1.
Wm. J. Ihrig, Prop., 957 Fourth Ave., New Kensington, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Jeannette Tea and Coffee Co., Harry L. Hopper, Prop., 624 Clay Ave., Jeannette, Pa. License revoked April 1, 1908.	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John Kritschgan, 217 Pittsburg St., Scottdale, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Oct. 1.
Edward McCann, 119 N. Fifth St., Jeannette, Pa. Transferred June 23, 1908, to 260 Eighth St., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Lewis W. McCurdy, 705 Ligonier St., Latrobe, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Wesley C. Permar, 225 N. 2d St., Jeannette, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Nov. 1.
Albert H. Plough, S. W. Cor. Mill and Stanton Sts., Greensburg, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Nov. 1.
Edward F. Seubert, 1102 Ligonier St., Latrobe, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
David A. Spencer, 404 Ninth St., New Kensington, Pa. Transferred March 11, 1908, to 949 Fifth Ave., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
The Allen Conner Co., Ltd., E. T. Connor, Gen. Mgr., 529, 533, 537 and 541 Ninth St., New Kensington, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Samuel N. Womer, 449 Schoonmaker Ave., Monessen, Pa. Transferred February 7, 1908, to Edward Winwood, ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.

LIST OF RENOVATED BUTTER LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1, TO NOVEMBER 15, 1908.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.		
Cornelius W. Antony, 203 Allegheny Market, Pittsburg, N. S., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Anna Braun, Charles Braun, Mgr., 193 and 194 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John H. Ehrhardt, Stands 64-66 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa., ..	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
John C. Gibson, Stands 197, 198, 206 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,.....	Mar. 1.
Geo. R. Hanny, Stands 135 and 136 Allegheny Market, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Latshaw, Feerst Co., John A. Latshaw, Sec'y, 203 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa., ...	Wholesale,	Oct. 1.
John R. Martin, Stands 200, 201, 202 Market House, Allegheny, Pa., ..	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
James Pogue & Son, Stands 204, 205, 218 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Jesse W. Sarver, Stands 143-145 Market House, Federal St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
William H. Speaker, 15 Wabash Ave., Pittsburg, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
Thos. S. Williams, 600 Preble Ave., Allegheny, Pa., ...	Retail,.....	Jan. 1.
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.		
Nice & Schreiber Co., C. N. Watson, Sec'y and Treas., W. S. Nice, Gen. Mgr., 11 S. Water St., Philadelphia, Pa. Transferred Sept. 3, 1908, to 8 So. Water St., ...	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.

Part II.

GIVING A LIST OF THE ANALYSES OF

SAMPLES OF BUTTER AND OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS

MADE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER,

WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1908.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Butter Case,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
McG. 2545,....	McG. 2545,...	O. H. Shoemaker, ...	Connellsville, ...

Butter Case,

J. J. 92,.....	J. J. 92,.....	Reese & Spencer, ...	New Castle, ...

Butter Case,

J. J. 129,.....	J. J. 129,.....	A. Bonna, ...	New Castle, ...

Milk Case,

H. P. C. 3168,	3804,.....	A. Bichovsky, ...	1012 So. 3d St., Phila., ...

Milk Cases,

C. C. L. 1669, C. C. L. 1670,	2393,..... 2394,.....	Gilbert Scott, ... Gilbert Scott, ...	West Chester. ..... West Chester. .....

Oleomargarine Case,

McG. 2652,....	McG. 2652,...	O. H. Shoemaker, ...	210 N. Pittsburg St., Connellsville.

Pure Food Cases,

H. L. B. 2673,. W. A. H. 3689,	H. L. B. 2673, W. A. H. 3689	W. L. Longenecker, ... J. Hance, ...	801 Eighth Ave., Altoona. ..... Wilkes-Barre. .....

Pure Food Case,

H. P. C. 4436,	5068,.....	Mitchell, Fletcher & Co., ...	5708 Germantown Ave., Phila.,...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1908.

January, 1908.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Butter, ...	Jan. 22, 1908, ...	Colored oleomargarine.

April, 1908.

Butter, ...	April 11, 1908, ...	Colored oleomargarine.

May, 1908.

Butter, ...	May 9, 1908, ...	Colored oleomargarine.

July, 1907.

Milk, ...	July 15, 1908, ...	Skimmed.

August, 1908.

Cream, ... Milk, ...	Aug. 3, 1908, ... Aug. 3, 1908, ...	Preserved with formaldehyde. Preserved with formaldehyde.

April, 1908.

Oleomargarine, ...	April 14, 1908, ...	Colored with a coal tar dye.

September, 1907.

Breakfast food, ... Breakfast food, ...	Sept. 18, 1907, ... Sept. 23, 1907, ...	Misbranded. Misbranded.

July, 1908.

Extract of lemon, ...	Marked "Standard Extract of Lemon for flavoring. Mitchell, Fletcher & Co. (Incorporated), Philadelphia."	Sample is below U. S. standard of 5 per cent. oil of lemon.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Pure Food Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
H. P. C. 4473,	5105,	Henry Rohner,	5th & Race Sts., Phila.,
H. P. C. 4474,	5106,	E. E. Harding & Co.,	200 River Front Stores, Phila.,
H. P. C. 4481,	5113,	S. R. Read & Co.,	12th & Thompson St., Phila.,
H. P. C. 4505,	5137,	The Clawson Co.,	45 S. 2d St., Phila.,
H. P. C. 4518,	5150,	Robinson & Crawford,	13th St. & Columbia Ave., Phila.

Butter, No Case,

W. A. H. 4173,	W. A. H. 4173	W. E. Hoffman,	Gettysburg.

Butter, No Cases,

A. B. 1213,	A. B. 1213,	Joe Sweatman,	Waterford,
C. C. L. 2000,	2530,	A. Pelstriny, Jr.,	Ashland,
S. M. R. 6831,	82754,	Dennis,	300 Oregon St., Phila.,

Butter, No Case,

S. M. R. 6832,	82771,	J. J. Weber,	2360 Germantown Ave., Phila.,

Milk, No Cases,

C. C. L. 2000,	S, 614,	A. T. Roffensperger,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 2001,	S, 615,	A. T. Roffensperger,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 2025,	S, 630,	H. M. Miller,	Marysville,
C. C. L. 2026,	S, 631,	G. E. Hershler,	Marysville,
C. C. L. 2027,	S, 632,	G. E. Hershler,	Marysville,
C. C. L. 2028,	S, 633,	G. E. Hershler,	Marysville,
C. C. L. 2029,	S, 634,	J. A. Pines,	Marysville,
C. C. L. 2030,	S, 635,	J. A. Pines,	Marysville,
C. C. L. 2031,	S, 636,	J. A. Pines,	Marysville,
C. C. L. 2032,	S, 637,	H. M. Miller,	Marysville,
C. C. L. 2033,	S, 638,	W. E. Kimmel,	Lemoyne,
C. C. L. 2034,	S, 639,	W. E. Kimmel,	Lemoyne,
C. C. L. 2035,	S, 640,	H. A. Davis,	Lemoyne,
C. C. L. 2036,	S, 641,	H. A. Davis,	Lemoyne,
C. C. L. 2037,	S, 643,	H. A. Davis,	Lemoyne,
C. C. L. 2038,	S, 644,	W. Smeltzer,	Fairview,
C. C. L. 2041,	S, 647,	Jos. Gudder,	Fairview,
C. C. L. 2042,	S, 648,	R. P. Bretz,	Fairview,
W. A. H. 4311,	S, 616,	P. Fuehrer,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4312,	S, 617,	P. Fuehrer,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4313,	S, 618,	P. Fuehrer,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4314,	S, 619,	C. Smith,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4315,	S, 620,	C. Smith,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4317,	S, 622,	Joel Parsons,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4318,	S, 623,	John Fuehrer,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4319,	S, 624,	John Fuehrer,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4320,	S, 625,	John Fuehrer,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4321,	S, 626,	W. S. Troy,	Hazleton,
W. A. H. 4323,	S, 628,	Miss H. B. Riland,	Sunbury,
W. A. H. 4324,	S, 629,	Miss H. B. Riland,	Sunbury,
H. P. C. 4479,	5111,	Ridgway House,	Delaware Ave. & Market St., Phila.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1908.

August, 1908.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Gluten flour,	August 12, 1908,	Sample is not gluten flour.
Extract of lemon,	"Chr. Hansen's Junket Flavors. Lemon." Prepared at Chr. Hansen's Laboratory, Little Falls, N. Y.	Sample is colored with a coal tar color.
Lemon extract,	"Keystone Pure Flavoring Extract Lemon. One-half strength. J. F. Nace's Sons, Philadelphia."	Sample is misbranded in being far below half strength as labeled.
Lemon extract,	Aug. 8, 1908,	Sample is below U. S. standard of 5 per cent. lemon oil.
Rice,	Aug. 26, 1908,	Sample is coated with glucose and talcum; should be declared on package.

July, 1908.

Butter,	July 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.

September, 1908.

Butter,	Sept. 26, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Butter,	Sept. 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Butter,	Sept. 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.

October, 1908.

Butter,	Oct. 13, 1908,	No adulteration detected.

August, 1908.

Milk,	August 12, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 12, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 18, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 18, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 18, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 18, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 18, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 18, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 18, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 18, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Skimmed milk,	August 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 20, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 20, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 20, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 16, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 16, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 17, 1908,	No adulteration detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
H. P. C. 4508,	5140,	Schaaf's Restaurant,	Park Ave. & Master St., Phila.,
McG. 2827,	McG. 2827,	B. S. Fox,	Youngwood,
McG. 2828,	McG. 2828,	J. P. Miller,	Youngwood,
McG. 2829,	McG. 2829,	J. P. Miller,	Youngwood,
McG. 2830,	McG. 2830,	J. P. Miller,	Youngwood,
McG. 2831,	McG. 2831,	J. C. Sell,	Youngwood,
McG. 2832,	McG. 2832,	J. C. Sell,	Youngwood,
McG. 2833,	McG. 2833,	J. G. Altman,	Youngwood,
McG. 2834,	McG. 2834,	J. G. Altman,	Youngwood,
McG. 2835,	McG. 2835,	J. G. Altman,	Youngwood,

PURE FOOD SAMPLES COMPLYING

C. C. L. 1701,	C. C. L. 1701.	Division Commissary,	Gettysburg,
C. C. L. 1702,	C. C. L. 1702.	Division Commissary,	Gettysburg,
H. P. C. 4519,	5151,	Thos. Mitchell,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4524,	5156,	C. M. Clayton,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4531,	5163,	The Phila. Beef Co.,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4535,	5167,	Wm. Gegenheimer,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4543,	5175,	Kansas City Beef Co.,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4522,	5154,	George Schneider,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4527,	5159,	Henry Rohner,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4528,	5160,	J. Bell,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4534,	5166,	Park Beef Co.,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4537,	5169,	Jas. Bell Co.,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4538,	5170,	Wm. Kellinger,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4545,	5177,	Leonards',	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4539,	5171,	Alfred S. Cox,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4540,	5172,	Howard Cadwalder,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4542,	5174,	John Wolfe,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4544,	5176,	Columbia Beef Co.,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4547,	5179,	Pfund's Stall, Reading Terminal Market.	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4533,	5165,	Hanscom Bros.,	Philadelphia,
H. L. B. 3067,	2523,	The Gem Grocery Co.,	Altoona,
H. L. B. 3067½.	2533,	John C. Hughes,	Altoona,
H. L. B. 3068,	2522,	Franklin McGuire,	Altoona,
H. L. B. 3070,	2525,	S. Dembert,	Altoona,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1908.

August, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Cream,	August 21, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	August 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	August 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.

WITH RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Canned tomatoes,	Packed by the Cherry Run Canning Co., Cherry Run, W. Va.	No adulteration detected.
Ham,	Swift & Co.,	No adulteration detected.
Half smoked sausage,	August 27, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Half smoked sausage,	August 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Half smoked sausage,	August 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Half smoked sausage,	Sept. 1, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Half smoked sausage,	Sept. 14, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Beef bologna,	Aug. 27, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Beef bologna,	Aug. 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Beef bologna,	Aug. 29, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Beef bologna,	Sept. 1, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Beef bologna,	Sept. 2, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Beef bologna,	Sept. 3, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Beef bologna,	Sept. 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Crab meat,	Sept. 10, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Frankfurters,	Sept. 10, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Ham bologna,	Sept. 12, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Ham bologna,	Sept. 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Pork sausage,	Sept. 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Pitted sour cherries,	Aug. 31, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Evaporated milk,	Peerless Brand Unsweetened Evaporated Milk. Prepared only from pure, rich, unskimmed cow's milk. Preserved by sterilization, only. Bordens Condensed Milk Co., New York.	No adulteration detected.
Condensed milk,	Eagle Brand Condensed Milk. This condensed milk is pure cow's milk, preserved with best refined sugar and is guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906.	No adulteration detected.
Evaporated milk,	This Evaporated Milk is simply pure cow's milk reduced to the consistency of rich cream by evaporation. We insure it to be absolutely pure and wholesome in every respect. It is preserved by sterilization and is guaranteed to contain no sugar, coloring, preservative, or anything but the pure milk. Net weight of contents about 13 ounces. The Van Camp Packing Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	No adulteration detected.
Evaporated milk,	Our Pet Brand Evaporated Milk. This is a pure, unsweetened condensed milk, completely sterilized. Prepared of full cream and milk, which has been produced under strict sanitary rules. Made at Wellsboro, Pa., by the Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., Highland, Ill., U. S. A.	No adulteration detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

PURE FOOD SAMPLES

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
H. L. B. 3071,	H. L. B. 3071,	N. J. Seinsling,	Altoona,
H. L. B. 3072,	2524,	G. B. Lever & Co.,	Altoona,
H. L. B. 3073,	2526,	Hoff Bros.,	Altoona,
H. L. B. 3074,	2528,	Albright Bros.,	Tyrone,
H. L. B. 3076,	2527,	F. G. Albright,	Tyrone,
H. L. B. 3077,	2529,	A. A. Smith & Son,	Tyrone,

SAMPLES OF ICE CREAM, SOFT DRINKS, ETC,

C. C. L. 2040,	S, 646,	F. E. Givler,	Fairview,
S. M. R. 6809,	S. M. R. 6809,	E. P. Weaver,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6810,	S. M. R. 6810,	A. Ream,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6814,	S. M. R. 6814,	George Holmes,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6821,	S. M. R. 6821,	Victor Conklin, Prop.,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6826,	S. M. R. 6826,	B. W. Hosler and R. H. Swales.	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6828,	S. M. R. 6828,	B. W. Hosler and R. H. Swales.	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6834,	S. M. R. 6834,	J. Steinour,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6835,	S. M. R. 6835,	L. J. Bucher,	Gettysburg,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1908.

—CONTINUED.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Condensed milk,	By our special process of making is added to pure milk and granulated sugar, phosphates of lime and soda, which build up the teeth and bony structures, the hypophosphites of potassium, which builds the brain, nerves and all the tissues, the hypophosphites of manganeses, which enriches the blood and increases its red corpuscles. These elements are necessary to make a complete food and are, almost, if not entirely, lacking in ordinary condensed milk. Their addition does not change the taste or tend to make the milk a medicine, but improves it for general use. Manufactured by The Dr. Hand Condensed Milk Co., Scranton, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Evaporated milk,	Emery Food Co., Chicago, U. S. A. Guaranteed. This tin contains pure cow's milk produced by evaporation. It is sterilized and unsweetened. Packed at Morrison, Ill.	No adulteration detected.
Evaporated milk,	Unsweetened Sterilized Evaporated Milk. Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, U. S. A. The milk used is pure cow's milk reduced to its present consistency by evaporation. Contains no preservative or adulterant. Packed at Libby's Milk Condensing Plant, Morrison, Ill.	No adulteration detected.
Evaporated milk,	Gold Milk, Full Cream. Gold Milk is prepared from pure, rich milk from sanitary dairies in a modern hygienic factory. Manufactured by Hires Condensed Milk Co., Delaware Ave. and Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Factory at Malvern, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Condensed milk,	Rose Brand Condensed Milk. This is pure milk condensed with sugar added, and is adapted for all purposes for which milk is used. Bordens Condensed Milk Co., New York, U. S. A.	No adulteration detected.
Evaporated cream,	St. Charles Evaporated Cream is prepared from the best milk produced in the celebrated Elgin district. It is simply rich milk reduced to the consistency of cream by evaporation. It is prepared from pure, rich milk only. No sugar or preservative of any kind being added. Every can guaranteed.	

NO LAW COVERING SAME IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Ice cream,	August 20, 1908,	Low in fat.
Ice cream,	Gettysburg Ice Cream Co.,	Low in fat.
Ice cream cones,	Huyler's Ice Cream,	Contains traces of gelatin.
Ice cream,	Gettysburg Ice Cream Co.,	Low in fat.
Ice cream cones,	July 19, 1908,	Low in fat.
Strawberry ice cream,	July 19, 1908,	Contains gelatin stiffener.
Vanilla ice cream,	July 19, 1908,	Stiffened with gelatin.
Strawberry ice cream,	Made by C. E. Fry, Waynesboro, Pa.	Low in fat, stiffened with gelatin, deficient in fruit and colored with coal tar dye.
Vanilla ice cream,	Made by Mrs. L. Miller,	Low in fat and stiffened with gelatin.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

SAMPLES OF ICE CREAM, SOFT

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
W. A. H. 4204,	W. A. H. 4204	P. Myers,	Near 4th Regt., Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4230,	W. A. H. 4220	Chas. Leising, Stephens & Dummel.	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4371,	2543,	R. McDaniel,	Milton,
W. A. H. 4366,	2561,	H. E. Tucker, Prop.,	(Bloomsburg Fair), Lock Haven.
W. A. H. 4201,	W. A. H. 4201	P. Myers, Prop.,	Near 4th Regt., Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4205,	W. A. H. 4205	P. Myers, Prop.,	Near 4th Regt., Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4206,	W. A. H. 4206	P. Myers, Prop.,	Near 4th Regt., Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4207,	W. A. H. 4207	P. Myers, Prop.,	Near 4th Regt., Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4208,	W. A. H. 4208	P. Myers, Prop.,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6806,	S. M. R. 6806.	E. P. Weaver,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6808,	S. M. R. 6808.	Joseph Verbana,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6811,	S. M. R. 6811,	Joseph Verbana,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6812,	S. M. R. 6812,	J. W. Kappes and C. A. Good.	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6813,	S. M. R. 6813.	A. Ram and Ray Hicks,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6815,	S. M. R. 6815.	F. W. Kappes and C. A. Good.	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6816,	S. M. R. 6816,	George W. Conner,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6817,	S. M. R. 6817.	George W. Conner,	2d Brig., Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6819,	S. M. R. 6819,	P. Myers and John Kemple,	2d Brig., Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6820,	S. M. R. 6820.	P. Myers and John Kemple,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6823,	S. M. R. 6823.	W. S. Shields, Prop.,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6825,	S. M. R. 6825.	W. S. Shields, Prop.,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6837,	S. M. R. 6837.	Meyers & Kemple,	Gettysburg,
S. M. R. 6838,	S. M. R. 6838.	Meyers & Kemple,	Gettysburg,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1908.

DRINKS, ETC.—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Ice cream,	July 19, 1908,	Low in fat.
Vanilla ice cream,	July 19, 1908,	Low in fat.
Vanilla ice cream,	Oct. 6, 1908,	Low in fat.
Strawberry ice cream,	Oct. 6, 1908,	Colored with a coal tar dye.
Lemonade,	July 19, 1908,	Weak lemonade.
Plain soda,	Gettysburg Bottlery, Gettysburg, Pa. Registered.	A carbonated watery solution of saccharin and foam-forming materials, with a little essential oil.
Sarsaparilla,	Sarsaparilla. Artificial flavor and color.	A watery, carbonated solution of saccharin and foam-forming materials, colored with caramel and artificially flavored.
Strawberry soda,	Gettysburg Bottlery, Gettysburg, Pa. Artificial flavor and color.	A carbonated, watery solution of saccharin and foam-forming substances, colored with coal tar dye and flavored with artificial essence.
Chocolate soda,	Chocolate Soda. Gettysburg Bottlery, Gettysburg, Pa. Artificial flavor and color.	A watery, carbonated solution of saccharin and foam-forming substances, caramel and spicy matters.
Chocolate pop,	Chocolate Pop. Gettysburg Bottlery Co., Gettysburg, Pa. Registered. Artificial flavor and color.	Watery solution of saccharin and foam-forming matters, carbonated, spiced and colored with caramel.
Strawberry pop,	Strawberry Pop. Gettysburg Bottlery Works. Bottle mold: Schmidt & Helb, Hanover, Pa., Registered.	A carbonated, watery solution of saccharin and a little sugar with foam-forming matters, with ethereal flavor and coal tar dye.
Ginger ale,	Ginger Ale. Gettysburg Bottlery Co., Gettysburg, Pa.	A carbonated, watery solution of saccharin and a little sugar, with foam-forming matters, colored with caramel and containing little or no ginger.
Sarsaparilla pop,	Sarsaparilla Pop. G. F. Plitt, Bottler, York, Pa.	Carbonated solution of saccharin and sugar, with foam-forming matter, colored with caramel and flavored with compound "sarsaparilla" flavor.
Lemonade,	July 19, 1908,	Sugar water faintly flavored with lemon juice and peel.
Strawberry pop,	Strawberry Pop. C. F. Plitt, Bottler, York, Pa.	A carbonated, watery solution of saccharin and sugar, with foam-forming substances, dyed with coal tar dye and flavored with imitation flavors.
Orangeade,	July 19, 1908,	Weak lemonade with slices of orange.
Lemonade,	July 19, 1908,	Weak lemonade.
Strawberry soda,	Strawberry Soda. Gettysburg Bottlery, Gettysburg, Pa. Artificial color and flavor.	Carbonated, watery solution of saccharin, a little sugar and foam-forming materials, colored with coal tar dye and flavored with artificial flavors.
Lemon soda,	Plain Soda. Gettysburg Bottlery, Gettysburg, Pa.	Carbonated, watery solution of saccharin, with little lemon flavor.
Birch beer,	Gettysburg Bottlery, Gettysburg, Pa.	Not a beer, but a carbonated, watery solution of saccharin, with a little sugar and foam-forming materials, colored with coal tar dye and flavored with impure oil of birch.
Cream soda,	Cream Soda. Gettysburg Bottlery, Gettysburg, Pa. Registered. Artificial flavor and color.	Chiefly a carbonated, watery solution of saccharin, colored with caramel.
Lemon soda,	July 19, 1908.	Chiefly a carbonated, watery solution of saccharin and foam forming substances, with little essential oil.
Birch beer,	Birch Beer. Gettysburg Bottlery, Gettysburg, Pa. Registered. Artificial flavor and color.	Not birch beer, but a carbonated, watery solution of saccharin and foam-forming materials, colored with coal tar dye and flavored with impure oil of birch.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

SAMPLES OF ICE CREAM, SOFT

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
C. C. L. 1842,	C. C. L. 1842,	J. P. McCullough,	Gettysburg,
W. A. H. 4351,	2538,	John Gunter,	(Milton Fair), Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4352,	2548,	John Gunter,	(Milton Fair), Harrisburg,
W. A. H. 4354,	2541,	H. L. Wright,	(Milton Fair), Syracuse, N. Y.,
W. A. H. 4355,	2549,	Wm. Kimple,	(Milton Fair), New Columbia,
W. A. H. 4356,	2547,	Wm. Kimple,	(Milton Fair), New Columbia,
W. A. H. 4357,	2539,	J. Erdley,	(Milton Fair), Milton,
W. A. H. 4358,	2540,	J. Erdley,	(Milton Fair), Milton,
W. A. H. 4359,	2545,	John Aurand,	(Milton Fair), Lewisburg,
W. A. H. 4360,	2546,	W. J. Transue,	(Milton Fair), Zion,
W. A. H. 4361,	2542,	W. J. Transue,	(Milton Fair), Zion,
W. A. H. 4364,	2558,	Wm. Forbes,	(Bloomsburg Fair), Ormsby,
W. A. H. 4365,	2555,	Wm. B. Smith,	(Bloomsburg Fair), McCunesville.
W. A. H. 4367,	2550,	H. L. Tucker,	(Bloomsburg Fair), Lock Haven.
W. A. H. 4370,	2553,	J. Gundreman,	(Bloomsburg Fair), Altoona,
W. A. H. 4372,	2551,	George A. Laub,	(Bloomsburg Fair), Berwick,
W. A. H. 4374,	2552,	E. A. Fowler,	(Bloomsburg Fair), Espy,
W. A. H. 4375,	2556,	W. H. Gibbs,	(Bloomsburg Fair), Berwick,
W. A. H. 4376,	2557,	J. J. Bram,	(Bloomsburg Fair), Canton,
W. A. H. 4378,	2554,	C. L. Rupert,	(Bloomsburg Fair), Bloomsburg,
W. A. H. 4353,	2544,	Wm. Harris,	Milton,

Vinegar, No Cases,

McG. 2803,	McG. 2803,	H. F. Myers, J. R. Sowash,	Mannor,
McG. 2805,	McG. 2805,	A. Signerion,	Jeannette,
McG. 2821,	McG. 2821,	C. H. Monson, Prop.,	Brookville,
McG. 2822,	McG. 2822,	H. E. McCracken,	Brookville,
McG. 2824,	McG. 2824,	Miller & McConnell,	Falls Creek,
McG. 2825,	McG. 2825,	W. A. Askey & Son,	Falls Creek,

Vinegar, No Cases,

C. C. L. 2001,	2534,	C. F. Hartman,	Middletown,
C. C. L. 2002,	2535,	J. A. Kain,	Middletown,
C. C. L. 2003,	2536,	Bowder & Bro.,	Middletown,
H. L. B. 3078,	H. L. B. 3078.	Frank Gardner,	Tyrone,
H. L. B. 3079,	H. L. B. 3079.	J. T. Plummer,	Tyrone,
H. L. B. 3081,	H. L. B. 3081.	T. J. Middogh,	Mifflin,
H. P. C. 4536,	5168,	F. Kehr,	1416 Susquehanna Ave., Phila.,
H. P. C. 4546,	5178,	T. Mende,	1618 Germantown Ave., Phila.,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1908.

DRINKS, ETC.—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Lemonade,	July 19, 1908,	Weak lemonade.
Root beer,	Oct. 2, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Birch beer,	Birch Beer. Artificial flavor and color.	Colored red with a coal tar color.
Lemonade,	Oct. 2, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Lemon soda,	Oct. 2, 1908,	Colored yellow with a coal tar color.
Cream soda,	Oct. 2, 1908,	Colored red with a coal tar color.
Orangeade,	Oct. 2, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Lemonade,	Oct. 2, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Nectar,	Oct. 2, 1908,	Colored red with a coal tar color.
Strawberry soda,	Strawberry. Artificial flavor and color.	Colored with a coal tar color and artificially flavored.
Orangeade,	Oct. 2, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Strawberry soda,	Oct. 6, 1908,	Colored with a coal tar color and artificially flavored.
Lemonade,	Oct. 6, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Birch beer,	Oct. 6, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Lemonade,	Oct. 6, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Orangeade,	Oct. 6, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Ginger ale,	Oct. 6, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Coca Cola,	Oct. 6, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Root beer,	Oct. 6, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Lemon soda,	Oct. 6, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Apple cider,	Oct. 2, 1908,	The alcohol in this sample is quite high, the percentage equaling that found in any of our ordinary beers.

August, 1908.

Cider vinegar,	B. W. Van Camp & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.	Not found adulterated.
Vinegar,	No brand on barrel. Bought for cider vinegar.	Phosphoric acid rather high. Not proven adulterated.
Vinegar,	Pure Cider Vinegar. North East Cider Works, North East, Pa.	Not found adulterated.
Vinegar,	Pure Cider Vinegar. North East Cider Works, North East, Pa. Serial No. 6538.	Not found adulterated.
Vinegar,	Brand on barrel: "Cider Vinegar,"	Sugars rather high. Adulteration not proven.
Vinegar,	Cider Vinegar. Philadelphia Vinegar Co., 1523 So. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Solids rather low. Adulteration not proven .

September, 1908.

Pure apple vinegar,	H. Erdmann's Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Cider vinegar,	Made from apples. Purchased from M. S. Miller, Lancaster, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Apple vinegar,	Manufactured by Andrew Heisly, Elizabethtown, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Cider vinegar,	Pure Cider Fermented Apple Vinegar Hasbauer-Morlean Co., Toledo, Ohio.	No adulteration detected.
Cider vinegar,	Price & Lucas,	No adulteration detected.
Cider vinegar,	Darby brand, best quality. Made for Comly Flanigan & Co., Phila., Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Cider vinegar,	Sept. 1, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cider vinegar,	Sept. 15, 1908,	No adulteration detected.

Part III.

TABULATED STATEMENT OF

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS

TERMINATED BY THE

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

Secretary of Agriculture

DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1908.

ARRANGED BY COUNTIES.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk Cases,

Sample. Agent's Number and Mark.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Suit. Begun.	Date of Hearing.	Charge.
C. C. L. 1669,	Gilbert Scott, West Chester.	Sept. 1, 1908,	Sept. 1, 1908,	Selling milk preserved with formaldehyde.
C. C. L. 1670,	Gilbert Scott, West Chester.	Sept. 1, 1908,	Sept. 1, 1908,	Selling milk preserved with formaldehyde.

Oleomargarine Cases,

McG. 2545, ..	O. H. Shoemaker and H. C. Davis, Connellsville.	July 13, 1908,	July 24, 1908,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
McG. 2652, ..	O. H. Shoemaker and Grace Fortney, Connellsville.	July 13, 1908,	July 24, 1908,	Selling colored oleomargarine.

Oleomargarine Cases,

J. J. 92, ...	Jno. A. Reese and J. W. Spencer, New Castle.	May 15, 1908,	May 20, 1908,	Selling colored oleomargarine; second offense.
J. J. 129, ...	A. and Henry Bonna, New Castle.	May 15, 1908,	May 20, 1908,	Selling colored oleomargarine.

Pure Food Case,

H. L. B. 2673,	W. L. Longenecker, Altoona.	Jan. 11, 1908,	Jan. 18, 1908,	Selling breakfast food misbranded.

Pure Food Case,

W. A. H. 3689	J. Hause, Wilkes-Barre,	Jan. 14, 1908,	Jan. 22, 1908,	Selling breakfast food misbranded.

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS FOR NOVEMBER, 1908.

Chester County, 1908.

Form of Action.	Name and Address of Magistrate.	Disposition of the Case. By Magistrate or by the Court.	Final.
Criminal,	.....	Magistrate held defendant for court. Sept. 3d defendant waived finding of grand jury and plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs of $2.65.	Sept. 3d Agent C. C. Linton paid same to Jas. Foust, less 3 per cent. sheriff's fee.
Criminal,	.....	Magistrate held defendant for court. Sept. 3d defendant waived finding of grand jury and plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs of $2.65.	Sept. 3d Agent C. C. Linton paid same to Jas. Foust, less 3 per cent. sheriff's fee.

Fayette County, 1908.

Criminal,	D. M. Bierer, Uniontown, ..	Held for court. Sept. 10 true bill. Sept. 21 defendants were sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs of $17.70.	Oct. 12 Agent Jas. McGregor paid same to Jas. Foust.
Criminal,	D. M. Bierer, Uniontown, ..	Held for court. Sept. 10 true bill. Sept. 21 defendants were sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs of $17.70.	Oct. 12 Agent Jas. McGregor paid same to Jas. Foust.

Lawrence County, 1908.

Criminal,	Chas. B. Mayne, New Castle.	Defendants entered plea of nolle contendre before Judge Porter. Sept. 23, 1908, fine of $100 imposed.	Sept. 28, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to Jas. Foust.
Criminal,	Chas. B. Mayne, New Castle.	June 3, 1908, true bill. Sept. 23, 1908, defendants entered plea of nolle contendre before Judge Porter and fine of $100 imposed.	Sept. 28, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to Jas. Foust.

Blair County, 1908.

Civil, ...	J. J. Irwin, Altoona, ...	Continued to Jan. 25, 1908; continued to Feb. 17, 1908; continued to Mar. 2, 1908; magistrate rendered judgment in favor of Commonwealth for $60 and costs. March 11, 1908, case appealed. Appeal granted. Case adjusted upon payment of a fine of $60 and all costs.	Oct. 23, 1908, Agent H. L. Banzhoff paid fine to Jas. Foust.

Luzerne County, 1908.

Civil, ...	I. V. Robbins, Wilkes-Barre.	Continued. Oct. 14, 1908, magistrate rendered judgment in favor of the Commonwealth and defendant paid fine of $60.	Oct. 17, 1908, Agent W. A. Hutchinson paid same to Jas. Foust.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Pure Food Cases,

Sample.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Suit.		
Agent's Number and Mark.		Begun.	Date of Hearing.	Charge.
H. P. C. 3168.	A. Bichovsky, 1012 So. 3d St., Phila.	Nov. 13, 1907,	Nov. 19, 1907,	Selling skimmed milk for whole milk.
H. P. C. 4436.	Mitchell, Fletcher & Co., 5708 Germantown Ave., Phila.	Sept. 29, 1908,	Oct. 6, 1908,	Selling lemon extract below U. S. standard.
H. P. C. 4473.	Henry Rohner, 5th and Race Sts., Phila.	Oct. 15, 1908,	Oct. 22, 1908,	Selling gluten flour, misbranded.
H. P. C. 4474.	E. E. Harding Co., 200 River Front Stores, Phila.	Oct. 16, 1908,	Oct. 23, 1908,	Selling lemon extract below U. S. standard.
H. P. C. 4481.	S. R. Reed & Co., 12th and Thompson Sts. Phila.	Oct. 20, 1908,	Oct. 27, 1908,	Selling lemon extract, misbranded.
H. P. C. 4505.	The Clawson Co., 45 So. 2d St., Phila.	Oct. 28, 1908,	Nov. 4, 1908,	Selling lemon extract, adulterated.
H. P. C. 4518.	Robinson & Crawford, 13th St. and Columbia Ave., Phila.	Oct. 15, 1908,	Oct. 22, 1908,	Selling rice, misbranded.

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS FOR NOVEMBER, 1908.

Philadelphia County, 1908.

Form of Action.	Name and Address of Magistrate.	Disposition of the Case.	
		By Magistrate or by the Court.	Final.
Civil,.....	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Defendant paid fine of $60. ..	Sept. 29, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Civil,.....	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Defendants paid fine of $60 previous to hearing.	Sept. 29, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Civil,.....	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Hecker, Jones, Jewel Milling Co., Manufacturers, paid fine of $60 previous to date fixed for hearing.	Oct. 16, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Civil,.....	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Defendant paid fine of $60 previous to date fixed for hearing.	Oct. 17, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Civil,.....	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	I. F. Nace's Sons, Manufacturers, Phila., paid a fine of $60 previous to hearing.	Oct. 20, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Civil,.....	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Defendant paid fine of $60 previous to hearing.	Oct. 28, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Civil,.....	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Defendant paid fine of $60 previous to hearing.	Oct. 16, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.

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OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

JAMES FOUST, Dairy and Food Commissioner.

VOL. 6, No. II.

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THE RETAIL GROCER AS A FACTOR IN THE EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC.

BY CHARLES H. LAWALL, PH. D.

From the early part of the seventeenth century, when the grocers were united with the apothecaries in a guild recognized by the King as "The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers," which was afterward dissolved by imperial decree, and after which they were recognized more generally by the designation of "Spicers," that branch of the mercantile profession which has for its object the sale of articles of food and general supplies for household use, has had an uninterrupted and progressive history.

Originally devoted to the handling of more stable articles such as sugar, flour, spices, coffee, tea, etc., the trade has gradually changed, so that at the present time the stock consists of articles of a more or less perishable nature. Perishable articles are those in which changes occur, of a fermentative or putrefactive nature, unfitting the article for food purposes or changing its nature. The underlying principle of all changes of this kind is the growth of a micro-organism, whether it be the souring of milk, the fermenting of cider or the decomposing of meat and vegetables. The retardation or prevention of such changes is the ever present problem. Manufacturing interests utilize well known principles of preservation in preparing ordinarily perishable foods in stable form. The retailer is and should be interested in minimizing the infection produced by such preventable carrying agencies as the common house fly, of which I shall speak later on.

It is not only a question of outward cleanliness which appeals to the great majority of patrons, but it is also a question of dollars and cents. The materials which go to form the stock in trade on the grocery shelves are of so varied and interesting a character as to their origin and method of preparation, that a good deal of time could be taken up in the consideration of this phase alone. It is the province, if not the duty, of the grocer to be more than a mere tradesman in his relation to the public concerning the things he handles and there is no more important feature connected with the business than the understanding of and dissemination of information relative to such articles as are subject to alteration and decay.

The necessary factors in all of these changes by which articles decompose and decay are threefold. First, the presence of moisture; secondly, the proper temperature for the growth of the micro-organism, and thirdly, the presence of the micro-organism itself. All of these factors are necessary before fermentative or putrefactive changes can take place. The differentiation between fermentative and putrefactive changes as generally made is this—that in fermentative changes the resulting product is usually of value, such as the souring of milk utilized in cheese or butter, and the fermentation of cider, first, to form an alcoholic liquid and then vinegar. In putrefactive changes, worthless and offensive products are formed as in the decay of fish and meat. Let us review, then, these factors and see what commonly occurring examples we can find on the shelves of the grocer.

The first factor, moisture, is removed in dried or desiccated products, such as dried fruits, dried meats and dried fish, such as codfish. This desiccation or drying may or may not be accompanied by the smoking of the product, which, however, is not essential for their preservation. Take for an example of desiccation dried fruits. They are perfectly permanent so long as they are kept free from moisture, but undergo ready decomposition as soon as that factor is supplied, for the micro-organisms or their spores are ever present in articles which are at all exposed to the air.

The alteration of the second factor is seen every day in refrigeration. This valuable aid in the preservation and transportation of food products consists simply in the lowering of the temperature of the substance to a point where the rapid multiplication of the micro-organisms is retarded for a greater or less length of time. It is only effective so long as the temperature is kept below a certain point, and even then it has been conclusively found that changes of greater or less magnitude take place, which alter the food value of the product to a certain extent.

This method of retarding change is perfectly legitimate when utilized for the purpose of handling perishable articles for short necessary periods during their transportation from the source of supply to the consumer, but it is clearly evident that when taken advantage of for the purpose of artificially controlling prices and trade conditions or for supplying food substances out of season, it is of questionable value and sometimes absolutely indefensible, especially when taken into consideration that such articles may have been in cold storage for periods from six months to two years and are sold in direct competition at times with the perfectly fresh articles, to the ignorance and detriment of the consumer. Proper legal measures should be taken by the combined grocery trade to

obtain legislation requiring that all articles that have been in cold storage for more than a given period, say two weeks, or at most, one month, should be plainly designated or marked as cold storage products.

The removal of the third factor, the micro-organism, is the underlying motive in all of the canning industries and in the manufacture of condiments, preserves, jellies, etc. It consists essentially and primarily in the application of heat in greater or less degree, in the form of Pasteurization or sterilization.

Pasteurization takes its name from its originator, the eminent French chemist and biologist, M. Pasteur, and consists in exposing the article repeatedly at intervals, to a temperature below the sterilizing temperature, which is at or above the boiling point of water, according to the nature of the article. This process is particularly adapted for food products or beverages that would be injured by a boiling temperature, but it is not an absolute preventive of change, only a retarding agent, so that Pasteurized products eventually spoil if kept on hand too long.

Sterilization consists in the complete destruction of the micro-organism, usually by heat, and when once accomplished gives rise to a perfectly stable product, which can be kept and handled at ordinary temperatures, in the presence of the original moisture of the article, so long as fresh access of micro-organisms is prevented by the use of hermtically sealed cans or jars. Just as soon as a jar or can is opened and the contents exposed to the air, however, infection takes place, for the micro-organisms are always present, accompanying floating dust particles, and it is only a question of time before the effect of the infection is noticed in the fermentation or putrefaction of the article.

There are many substances to which sterilization can be satisfactorily applied, in which, owing to the slowness of consumption, some means of retarding changes that take place after opening the package, must be employed. To accomplish this end, manufacturers have supplemented, and in some cases replaced, sterilization with preservation by some one of the agents possessing the property of retarding these changes produced by micro-organisms, and which are, therefore, known as preservatives.

So much has been said about allowable and prohibited preservatives, and so much unnecessary and unwarranted exaggeration of the nature of some of these products has occurred, that they have all been looked upon as poisons, especially when they are designated as some of them are, by the chemical term acid, such as benzoic acid and salicylic acid, which conveys to the average mind the impression

of some powerful agent capable of eating holes in one's digestive apparatus, when as a matter of fact, vinegar contains one of the most powerful acids known to organic chemistry, which, from a corrosive standpoint, is a hundred fold more powerful than either benzoic or salicylic acids, although of much less medicinal action.

So much has been said about the natural preservatives, salt sugar, vinegar and wood smoke, all of which are detectable by the ordinary senses, as in contradistinction to the so-called chemical preservatives, which are capable of being added without the knowledge of the consumer, that it seems unnecessary to dwell at any great length upon this phase of the subject. No reasonable person believes that any reputable manufacturer would wilfully add to an article of food a substance possessing markedly poisonous properties, and it is a regrettable fact that in the beginning of the use of many such chemical preservatives the manufacturers were not more frank about their presence, and acted on the principle of concealment principally for competitive reasons. At the present time the trend is against the use of all these substances, but there may come a return swing of the pendulum at some future period, when these matters shall have been more thoroughly studied, and it is possible that some of the debarred may be allowed in certain food products under certain restrictions, and of course, with complete knowledge of their presence by the consumer. That is the one point upon which there should be no disagreement; everything in the future should be open and above board, and no concealment of any fact concerning the constituents of a food product should be tolerated by this or any other organizations in whose hands is placed the responsibility of distributing them to the consumer.

The average individual is not necessarily normal, and personal idiosyncrasies often make it imperative that a person should absolutely abstain from a certain drug which is sometimes used in food as a preservative. In such cases, if there is no concealment of facts, it will be easy for such an individual to make a selection which will enable him to avoid interdicted substances in his home at least.

With this preliminary statement of the causative factors in the deterioration of perishable products, and the methods of retarding such deterioration, we are in a position to take up the subject of the application of preventive measures to many articles, which, while fairly stable, may act as carriers of the germs of disease and decay. The protection of food products from flies and insects is no less an economic than a sanitary measure, but we shall consider it from the latter standpoint particularly.

There is no doubt whatever that the underlying factor in all changes is the micro-organism, and that when we minimize the

spread of this agency we lessen the chances of deterioration in perishable goods. Flies are well known to be carriers of such germs, eminent authorities stating that each foot of the ordinary house fly frequently carries 100,000 bacteria or germs. Multiplying this by eight we find more than one-half million germs to each individual fiy. It is true that these germs are not all disease producing, but the rapidity with which they multiply under favorable conditions makes it of little moment as to how large a proportion of these germs are harmful so long as any of them are.

Street and floor dust, consisting of all kinds of dried filth, is especially high in germ life, particularly as regards disease producing varieties. It is thus evident that one of the foremost duties, if not the principal one, of the conscientious grocer, is to protect all perishable and germ carrying articles from both dust and flies, especially during the summer months, either by the use of screens, glass cases or some other equally effective means.

I have no doubt that future historians will point to our present age with the finger of reproach because in our sanitary sins we have not the excuse of ignorance which our forefathers had, and the responsibility for such conditions is saddled squarely upon our shoulders, whether we accept it voluntarily or not. However, some progress is being made along this line at the present time. The following illustration does not apply directly to the majority of grocers, but it will show better than anything else, what concerted action can and will do as regards protective measures applied to food products.

Milk is the most perishable commodity that is handled or distributed on a large scale, and when once exposed to infection by careless handling, becomes a veritable breeding place for germs which can increase by the thousandfold in a few hours of exposure to a favorable temperature. When the first attempt was made to enforce a bacterial standard in New York in 1900, only eight years ago, a conservative maximum figure was adopted, corresponding to 400,000 bacteria to the teaspoonful (the exact standard was 1,000,000 to the cubic centimeter, but I have endeavored to make it intelligible by translating it into quantities which are easily understood), but it was found impossible to enforce such a standard at first, owing to the large volume of trade and the many hands through which a given lot of milk had to pass before it reached the consumer.

A rigid enforcement of sanitary measures was straightway adopted there and in other municipalities as well, and the next record of the result of the enforcement of a legal standard for the number of

bacteria in milk, was in Boston in 1905, when a limit of 2,000,000 per teaspoonful was satisfactorily enforced. Other cities followed this lead, and that the principles of sanitation are being understood and followed, was shown in the fact that in Rochester, N. Y., since 1907, a standard of 400,000 bacteria per teaspoonful has been established as the maximum allowable number.

Eminent authorities agree in the statement that this figure may easily be reduced one half in the general milk supply of our large cities. Certified milk is usually kept below 40,000 bacteria per teaspoonful, which accounts for its greater keeping qualities.

The figures are scarcely intelligible without some basis for comparison, and while the following comparison is "odorous," it is a fact that much of the milk sold a few years ago contained a greater number of bacteria than the sewage of our large cities. Authentic figures of samples taken from the general milk supply of Washington, D. C., showed that in the summer of 1907 the average was 44,000,000 bacteria per teaspoonful, which was one-half the number noted during the summer of 1906, and that the highest figures for the bacterial content of sewage taken from various cities of the world shows less than this figure for the highest number observed. Any improvement that has been made has been along the easily applied lines of care in handling so as to protect from dust and insects, and in increased cleanliness as regards utensils, hands, clothing of workmen, etc.

Enough has been said upon this subject, I believe, to impress you with the fact that there is a great responsibility placed upon the purveyors of food products, which responsibility, after once being properly understood, should lead to improved conditions, voluntarily inaugurated. Is it not better to be in advance of prohibitory laws which have already been enacted in some sections and are bound to come in all, regarding the care of such perishable articles?

The manufacturer is under no less responsibility than the retailer, for the substitution of preservations whose presence is not declared, for harmless methods of sterilization, or to cover up or hide the use of inferior materials, is not only morally wrong but legally punishable.

One of the most difficult tasks confronting the dealer nowadays, is to separate the true from the false, and to decide upon just how much to believe of the extravagant claims that are made by many of the manufacturers of special brands of food products. Fortunately, as regards the label this is becoming simplified on account of the disposition shown by government and State authorities to enforce the sections of the Food Act relative to misbranding. Instances are no doubt well known to all of you when the enforcement

of the Food and Drugs Act was followed by a complete change in the character of the claims made upon the labels of certain classes of products, while in still others the product itself was changed to conform to the label.

One of the frequent sources of trouble and causes of complaint is found in flavoring extracts or essences. It certainly is the prerogative of the dealer to sell as cheap a product as he likes, but it is not often possible to sell an article that is both cheap and good, and some dealers and not a few manufacturers are beginning to realize this.

That the color of a flavoring extract is no index of its strength, is frequently attested by the fact that many of the most worthless products have the highest color, purposely placed therein to deceive the customer who judges quality by external appearance. A dissatisfied customer does not always complain; frequently the loss of a customer occurs without any warning, and this is often directly attributable to dissatisfaction with some such article which the grocer considers of little or no importance, considering the small amount of this part of his business.

There are two grades of vanilla extract possible—one a pure extract made from the bean with 50 per cent. alcohol, the other an extract made from the flavoring principles artificially manufactured, dissolved in weak alcohol and colored with brown sugar coloring. This latter article is not harmful in the slightest degree, and as to its flavor, it is even preferred by some who mistake its rank coarseness for strength and do not appreciate the delicacy of flavor of a properly made extract. But such a product should only be sold for what it is, i. e., Vanilla Substitute or Imitation Vanilla Flavor. The word "artificial" should not be permissible as the sole qualifying word, because of the misinterpretation which is possible among the ignorant and uneducated who have been known to look upon it as a mark of superiority.

Extracts of lemon, orange, almond and similar extracts, made from the essential oils of the plants are obtainable of but one grade or quality. They may vary in strength, and if such is the case, must be plainly marked as half strength, or whatever fraction it may happen to be.

Extracts such as peppermint and ginger should be left to the pharmacist to sell. Neither of them are used for flavoring purposes except in rare instances, and if Essence of Peppermint of flavoring extract strength be sold for medicinal purposes, it constitutes a violation of the pharmacy law and is punishable by a fine. So far as essence or extract of ginger is concerned, it is customarily used for the alcoholic or stimulating effects it produces, and the seller estab-

lishes a business that makes him but little better than the proprietor of a speak easy so far as the moral aspect is concerned.

There are several extracts, such as raspberry, strawberry, pineapple, banana, and similar fruits, which have no cause for existence other than the demands of a vitiated or miseducated taste, and which should never be sold under any kind of a label. In composition, these are similar, being entirely free from even remote suspicion of the presence of fruit, and composed of proportions of volatile liquids known as compound ethers, which are by no means harmless even when taken into the system in small quantities.

There is another condition which exists in connection with the information given to the public upon the label, in which there is an underlying element, if not of actual dishonesty, of at least questionable veracity. It is the practice of trying to impress the purchaser with the fact that this particular lot of goods has been selected and packed especially for a certain dealer, and that the same quality is unobtainable elsewhere, when, as a matter of fact, such articles are supplied by manufacturing concerns to sometimes dozens of stores in the same city or town, the only difference in the goods being found on the label itself.

It is perfectly legitimate, of course, to attempt to handle exclusive products as to quality, etc., but the matter has been overdone, and the buying public is becoming more enlightened, because the same condition exists in other branches of the mercantile profession, and the average purchaser, after coming to realize that a part of the label, at least, is of questionable veracity, is apt to have a proportionate suspicion of the other claims made by the same dealer. Why then continue a condition which deceives but few and which is of doubtful utility at best?

One more feature must be considered before closing, and that is in connection with newspaper advertising of food products. This particular feature is not so much concerned with foods as it is with drugs, but it exists, however, to a limited extent, and will continue to grow apace unless the consuming public is kept in a state of enlightenment by the retail dealer. It is found in the fact that since the enforcement of food legislation concerning misbranding and unwarranted claims made upon the label, there is a class of manufacturers whose dissimulations are now confined to the statements made in newspaper advertising, over which domain of literature the laws have no present jurisdiction. As regards medicinal products, it is no longer permissible to use the word "cure" upon a label unless it can actually be proved that the article will cure the complaint. In consequence of this section of the law the word "cure" has practically disappeared from the labels of proprietary remedies,

but a glance at any newspaper will show that there is a renewed extravagance of claims made in this branch of advertising.

One instance of misstatements made in connection with a food product in the newspaper advertising it, which would render the article in question liable to prosecution if found upon the label, occurs to the writer. It is the advertisement of a well known brand of corn syrup, which in the newspaper advertisement has a picture of an ear of corn and words indicating that the syrup represents all the sweetness and purity of the corn, whereas, as a matter of fact, the corn contributed neither its sweetness nor flavor to the syrup, which is made by purely chemical processes, and not from the fresh, juicy corn but from the corn stalks, and in some cases, it is said, from the corn cobs and parts of the stalks as well.

In presenting these subjects for your consideration, I have endeavored to give you a new view point of some matters that may be familiar to you in some of their aspects, and I trust that I have impressed you all with the necessity of doing your share in the enlightenment of the public regarding the food that they eat, for this enlightenment is bound to come some time, and it comes with so much better grace when fostered and aided by the dealers most intimately concerned.

A BOGUS MILK INSPECTOR.

The prevalence of aphthous fever among the cattle in a dozen counties of the State gave opportunity to one individual who evidently lives by his wits to undertake the job of swindling dairymen in the vicinity of Williamsport and perhaps in other localities. His plan is to station himself on the outskirts of the city or town where he has decided to try his scheme and when the milkmen come along during the early morning hours, starting out on their regular trips, he stops them and collects samples of the milk, at the same time telling them he is an agent of the Dairy and Food Division and that his business is to test the quality of the milk being sold in that vicinity. He adds something about the prevalence of aphthous fever and about the special necessity of taking no chances on the quality of milk sold the people. Later on he visits each dairyman, telling him that the milk is not up to standard quality, but that if he be paid a fee of $2.50 the matter will be dropped. Otherwise the offender will be arrested. It is to be feared this scoundrel has collected a

great many dollars from venders of milk who thought the easiest way out of the dilemma was the best.

The Bulletin desires to inform milkmen and all others interested to the fact that any person who travels the State representing himself to be a pure food agent and undertaking to collect money from those whose goods he has sampled and pretended to examine is a swindler. Any dairyman or farmer who comes in contact with such a person will do the State and its people a considerable service by securing his arrest. The Dairy and Food Division does not do business that way. It has no agents who threaten to make trouble for dairymen unless they pay an imaginary fee. The money it collects in the way of licenses or fines comes through proper official hands and is immediately paid over to the State Treasurer. No agent of the Division is authorized to collect money, much less to threaten honest farmers or dairymen with imprisonment unless they do pay. Dairymen should be familiar enough with the workings of the State law to suspect at once the integrity of any person who approaches them with such a proposition.

The Dairy and Food Division will do what it can to detect swindlers who use its name in their swindling operations and to secure their punishment. Dairymen and others can render material assistance in the prosecution of this good work if they also will remember that this Division collects no money through its agents and if they will promptly secure the arrest of any person who tries to hold them up.

THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

At the moment this is written Dr. Leonard Pearson and his assistants, of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, are engaged in a hand to hand fight with the highly contagious disease known as aphthous fever, but more commonly called the foot and mouth disease. Early in November Dr. Pearson learned that several cases of this disease had been discovered in Columbia, Montour and Northumberland counties. He immediately proceeded to the localities indicated, discovered that the rumors were true and put his assistants to work to exterminate the infected herds, to disinfect the barns and yards in which the cattle had been confined and to guard against the further spread of the fever. Agents of the Federal Department of Agriculture were also early on the ground and assisted energetically in the necessary work. From the time the fever was discovered until the present time Dr. Pearson has devoted himself energetically and unreservedly to the work of mastering it and with the valuable assistance rendered by the Federal officials it is hoped that it will have disappeared by the time this number of the Bulletin reaches its readers.

In an interesting discussion of the situation Dr. Pearson discouraged the alarming and sensational reports that had been sent out by some newspaper correspondents. He said that up to the time of his speaking, on the afternoon of November 21, there were only seven centres of original infection in the State, and the infection had all come from cattle shipped from Buffalo, N. Y., to these points: Danville, Montour county. October 11; Watsonville, Northumberland county, October 26; Middleburg, Snyder county, November 3 and 9; Centre Valley, Lehigh county, November 3; Tripoli, Lehigh county, November 3; Norristown, Montgomery county, November 3. At the moment of the outbreak the amount of money available for fighting it was only $26,000. The gravity of the situation was realized by Governor Stuart who directed Dr. Pearson to go forward with the work of extermination and disinfection, regardless of cost. The State Veterinarian added that "farmers and others whose stock, buildings and other property are sacrificed to stay the spread of the virus will be fully indemnified, the State paying one-third of the loss and the Federal government the balance." Dr. Pearson believes that the Legislature will provide amply for whatever expense may be incurred in excess of the $26,000 available. It is the conviction of the Governor that the work of suppression and prevention must proceed without delay, irrespective of the amount of the appropriation.

Although stories had gone abroad to the effect that 1,000 cattle had already been killed at the time of the interview with Dr. Pearson, he declared that the number killed up to that time had not exceeded 200, although many others have been slaughtered since. The doctor believes the quarantine will last six months, although he does not think there is any danger of the disease attacking human beings in the cities. It has not yet been scientifically established that it can be communicated through the meat of cattle. Some authorities hold that this is possible, but the doctor says he has never known of a case. There is certainly no danger from meat or milk if they are cooked. Raw milk will carry the virus and also butter made from the milk of infected cows. A case was instanced of a student in Berlin who contracted the disease from butter sent him from home. The father's cows had the disease. We are also encouraged by the statement that aphthous fever is rarely fatal. It seldom kills cattle and attacks human beings in a much milder form. The death rate is probably a small fraction of 1 per cent. The ap-

prehension that this evil has descended upon the whole State like a baleful cloud is absurd. It is scattered around a few determined points. It is a great advantage that the doctor and his aids have obtained so complete a grasp of the situation at so early a date. In New England, where the epizootic of 1902 was a widespread affair, it had got four months the start of the sanitary authorities before they put it under quarantine.

Dr. Pearson thus outlined some of the work done and the instructions sent out: "The State veterinary bureau has sent out 860 letters to veterinarians throughout Pennsylvania asking them to report instantly by telegraph any case of the foot and mouth disease which may come under their notice and also urging them to be watchful for such cases. We have started several disinfecting corps at work and have introduced in the State a new system of disinfection. We pump a 5 per cent. solution of formaldehyde, mixed with whitewash, out of a big tank by steam power, and thus are able to distribute it very rapidly. The whitewash is used in order that the operators may see where the disinfectant has been applied and where it has not. At the farms our men begin by cleansing thoroughly the stables, barns and pens in which the cattle or other animals have been kept. Everything of a movable character is taken out of them and burned. Stalls are torn down, floors are taken up, mangers are demolished, and the tops and sides of hay and straw mows are removed to a depth of eighteen inches and given to the flames. The barn floor is thoroughly cleaned. Then a man is sent to the peak of the building with the hose and sprayer attached to the steam pump. He first sweeps down the cobwebs, and then the whole structure is flooded with the disinfectant. After the interior has been thus treated, the exterior is treated in the same way, the walls of the barn or stable being sprayed with the disinfectant to the height of about twelve feet. The ground around the farm buildings and the roads for a certain distance near them are also sprinkled."

The farmers are asked to co-operate with the State and Federal authorities in every way possible, and since they are compensated for the animals slain or the buildings destroyed to check the spread of the disease, there is no reason why they should not do so with entire heartiness. Placards containing instructions regarding precautions to be taken are posted up everywhere. Country people are warned that even domestic pigeons may become infected and spread the disease. They are warned not to permit visitors to come to their barns or stables, for fear that they, too, may carry the germs. With all these precautions and the people working harmoniously with the officials and agents from Washington and Harrisburg the

disease should be promptly checked. At the moment this is written it is officially stated that the disease is known to exist in the following counties of the State: Montour, Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Juniata, Lancaster, Lehigh, Berks, Delaware, Chester, Montgomery and Crawford. A dispatch from Lock Haven says it has likewise appeared in Clinton county. It is quite likely to break out in a few other counties before it is finally extirpated.

At the coming session of the Legislature that body will undoubtedly promptly make a sufficient appropriation to meet the expenses incurred in stamping out this fever. If it does as wisdom suggests it will also make a large appropriation for the use of the State Agricultural Department or the Live Stock Sanitary Board in the future. It is not known when another similar visitation may occur. To be forewarned, we are told, is to be forearmed. The warning has come in decidedly disagreeable shape. As it happens there will be no halt on account of the meagre appropriation because the State has plenty of money and the Legislature is due to begin its labors in a few weeks. But such a happy combination of circumstances may not occur again. Let us have a sufficient appropriation.

TO FIGHT FOR OLEO'S RIGHTS.

The American Grocer has an admirable editorial page. Each successive issue contains something fine and good from the pen of the philosopher the products of whose ready pen illuminate the first and second pages. Occasionally, however, the best of publications contain articles with which some of their readers disagree. We suspect that will be the attitude of many toward the article in a recent number of the American Grocer under the title, "To Fight for Oleo's Rights."

To begin with, we are told there is a butter trust against which organized labor is about to take up arms. The workingman, we are told, wants a chance to "buy the necessities of life without paying tribute." Pittsburg is to be first in the field with an organization in support of the butterine interests. Others will follow. The labor leaders are preparing extensive plans. This new national society of workingmen, it is asserted, is to engage actively in the business of creating sentiment in favor of the repeal or amendment of the oleomargarine laws. Oleomargarine or butterine, which is described

as "poor man's butter," is said to be at a decided disadvantage. Objection is made to the taxes on oleomargarine and its products; these, it is said are of so onerous a nature as to "compel maker and dealer to sell an article designed to be sold at a low figure, for almost as high figures as butter."

It is declared that an effort is to be made to arouse the workingman and all the members of his family to a sense of the "injustice of the oleo laws, and have the laws repealed or changed to admit the sale of butterine without so many restrictions." It is added that various other efforts are on foot to associate the friends of oleomargarine in a determined fight against existing laws. Some reader might be tempted to smile at this heat; at this enthusiastic interest in the laboring people and the food they consume. There is but a light tax on uncolored oleomargarine. No impediment is put in the way of those who sell oleo for what it really is and in its uncolored state. If the laborer wants butterine he can have it; there is no law to prevent. All the national and State laws seek is to prevent anybody imposing oleo upon him under the guise of creamery butter. The entire intent and purpose of pure food laws and regulations is to prevent fraud; to give the workingman an equal chance with others. If he thinks he is buying butter his thought ought to be true. The urgent desire to make oleo or its products look like genuine butter has but one motive—the deception of the consumer. Against that the State protests.

THE TAX ON BUTTERINE.

The Retailers' Journal, published in Chicago, a publication of much excellence, both from a literary and a typographical standpoint, is opposed to the removal of the tax of ten cents a pound on colored butterine. Noting the objection of the butterine manufacturers to what they regard as an unfair discrimination in that butter makers are permitted to color their product so as to resemble grass butter, while the butterine people must pay ten cents a pound for the privilege, it does not believe the cases are parallel. It thinks it is not the intention of the Government to favor one product over another, but to protect the public from imposition by unscrupulous dealers and manufacturers. That seems to be the exact truth. The Retailers' Journal continues: While the law contains positive prohibitions against the sale of butterine for butter, the Government,

by enactment of Congress, has done what it can to make it still harder for any imposition to be practiced by placing a tax of ten cents a pound on colored butterine so as to bring the price nearer the price of butter, and placing the collection of the tax in the hands of the internal revenue department.

The Retailers' Journal believes that the position of the Government on this question is logically and morally correct. It believes this notwithstanding the fact that many of its friends in retail associations seem to hold a contrary view. The butterine manufacturers are able, plausible men; they never let go their hold on the main chance. To a man, they are, of course, opposed to the butterine tax, for what reason seems to be sufficiently evident. And they have won over a number of influential grocers to be their mouthpieces, hence the widespread agitation against the tax. The Journal declares: "The removal of the tax on colored butterine would bring the whole matter back to where it originally stood and the butterine men could better afford to pay the fines of retailers for violating the law than to pay the tax the Government now imposes."

The best way to sell butterine, it is added, is to sell it for what it is. It is no imposition upon the consumer to color winter butter yellow provided there is nothing unhealthful in the coloring matter, for the consumer in any event gets butter; but when butterine can be colored and sold as butter for less than the price of the genuine article, then the law should step in to stop such a practice, which imposes alike on the consumer and the butter-maker. If occasional hardship exists, it is, of course, to be regretted, but the law should consistently follow the rule of the greatest good to the greatest number, using all reasonable means to attain that end. And the summing up of the whole matter is, "Let the tax remain."

A BETTER STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The enforcement of Federal and State laws relating to the food of the people seems to have produced beneficent results in the big city of New York. At least those officials who are brought most directly in touch with the dispensers of food testify that there has been a marvelous decrease in the quantity of inferior, impure or adulterated food products offered for sale.

Thus Dr. Thomas Darlington, president of the Board of Health, is quoted as saying: "Of course there are grocery stores of the

cheaper kind where adulterated goods are palmed off on unsuspecting customers, but the number of such stores is small, and if the purchaser insists on pure food it can be had, even in the cheaper stores. There are, of course, many persons who are content to buy cheap grades of food and take the chances of sickness, but it will not be long before the Health Department will be able to protect even these persons from themselves and make it out of the question for them to buy risky food stuffs."

And then comes along Bayard C. Fuller, the city's chief food inspector, who gives this optimistic report of his work and of the resulting situation: "There is strict supervision over all canned goods arriving here, whether meats, oysters, fruits, vegetables, condensed milk or cream. Samples of the various brands are regularly obtained and sent to the laboratory of the Board of Health for analysis. Should the analysis show that any particular lot of canned goods contains deleterious preservatives or coloring matter, or any injurious ingredient, the lot is traced and condemned. Condensed milk is inspected every two weeks and it is safe to say that seldom does a poor can reach a consumer. Black pepper, adulterated with ground almond pits, is no longer sold in New York. Maple syrup, with some other reducing syrup in its makeup, is not to be found, nor is honey with glucose adulterations. The time was when they went so far as to make counterfeit honeycombs and fill them with adulterated honey, but nothing like that is now being done. When the label sets forth that sardines are packed in olive oil it is now true, you may be pretty sure. If cottonseed oil is used the fact is stated on the label."

While there is a bare possibility that this inspector is a bit too optimistic, yet there is no question but that a wonderful improvement has taken place in the republic's metropolis as well as elsewhere, and that the change for the better is almost entirely due to the enactment and enforcement of rational pure food laws. And all this serves the health and the happiness of the consumer.

CONFISCATING MISBRANDED GOODS.

The Federal authorities have acted very conservatively in the enforement of the food and drugs act since it was placed on the statute books. Sometimes they were criticised for proceeding too conservatively. During the last few months, however, several sig

nificant steps have been taken to prove to the careless or unscrupulous manufacturer or vender that the act is not a dead letter. For instance certain brands of flour were seized by the agents of the Government on the ground that they were misbranded. The first lot contained the declaration that "flour manufactured from finest selected hard spring wheat," although investigation showed that it contained durum wheat flour to the amount of 15 per cent. of the whole. The second lot purported to be "Minnesota cream roller process," although it was manufactured in Ohio and not by the cream roller process. The Government held that these flours could not be sold legally unless the labels noted the exact fact. The first brand should have been made known the presence of the durum wheat flour; the label of the second should have stated the truth. Upon the owners promising not to attempt the sale of their products until the labels had been changed to meet the demands of the Government the confiscated goods was restored to them.

A criminal prosecution was instituted against certain manufacturers charged with selling as vanilla extract a certain compound which actually contained none of the soluble matter from the vanilla bean. The package was colored with caramel and was not of the legal weight. These defendants were found guilty and fined $5. Their offense was misbranding. They were deceiving the consuming public. In four instances the Government officers confiscated misbranded honey. Eight barrels, 200 cases, six barrels and ten cases, respectively, of goods described in the labels as "pure strained honey" were shown to be untrue to the description. Chemical analysis proved that invert sugar and gluten had been mixed with the honey. In these cases the owner did not appear to defend his case and the goods became the property of the United States.

We suppose the persons who adulterated the flour, used a foreign substance instead of vanilla for the vanilla extract and mixed other substances with the honey are convinced that their action improved the quality of the goods and that their action instead of being a piece of rascality was a deed of virtue. That's the way self-interest argues.

"BYSTANDER" TALKS ABOUT CHEMICAL PRESERVATIVES.

"I have been reading a good deal during the last year or two about the use of preservatives in food," observed the Bystander, "and the chief result of my reading has been to bemuddle me. Looks as if

the disputants would make good theologians—they seem able to prove their respective sides out of the same volume. Here comes along a gentleman who declares that he has made a large number of interesting experiments all of which go to establish the fact that preservatives of a certain sort arrest digestion and harm the vital organs of the body. He tells me that he is satisfied nobody but an abnormal human being could long thrive upon such substances. He, therefore, strongly urges me to insist upon my grocer furnishing me with articles of food containing none of these new-fangled preservatives. And I am disposed to listen to him. I am rather fond of the life that now is; I have no present anxiety to try that which is to come. So I thank my friend, the food expert, and go my way, many virtuous resolutions concerning the future aliment of my body floating through my busy brain.

"But before I reach home I chance to run into another scientific expert who contradicts all that the other chap says. He tells me I am very foolish for listening to the unauthorized and unsupported theories of any pure-food crank. He declares that the so-called careful experiments to secure knowledge concerning the actual effects of preservatives upon human beings have resulted in hopeless failure, proving nothing, for the reason that the effects have been radically different upon different persons, one losing weight under the treatment, another gaining, while still another remains stationary, giving no indications that the stuff fed him has either injured or benefited him. This scientific expert tell me that benzoate of soda and other preservatives actually improve the quality of the articles of food which they are used to preserve. They destroy the malignant microbes that fairly swarm in the average food preparation and thus promote the health of the consumer. They have no injurious effect upon the food and really constitute one of the latest boons of science to the human race. Of course this sort of talk confuses me considerably and by the time I have reached home I am all at sea about the food question. Of one thing I am sure, however, both specialists cannot be right and only one of them represents the voice of science. For science speaks only authoritatively of that which is definitely known. Science never guesses, never supposes; she knows.

"After I reach home and sit down among my books I reach certain conclusions. You know there is considerable controversy in the world concerning the nature of the future. Most persons believe in immortality, but there is a mighty difference of opinion about our future experiences. The orthodox theologians tell us that there is a place of punishment prepared for the wicked and a place of blessedness for the virtuous. They advise us that this earth is the preparatory school for the future life and that our actions here fix our destiny there. Others tell us a very different story. They suggest that there is going to be a second chance. And yet, as I do not positively know how to decide between these contending theologians I feel that it is the part of wisdom to take no chances. It can do no harm to try to do my duty here and now. For if the people who tell me there will be a place for repentance in the other world should chance to be mistaken I would be badly off if I postponed repentance until I had passed into eternity. I feel a little the same way toward this preservative business. It may be possible that they will do me no harm; but, on the other hand, they might shorten my life. It is not essential that I shall use them. Perhaps it will be wisdom to insist upon my grocer delivering to my family food that has been preserved only with the old fashioned condiments used by my grandmother and my mother. I am quite unable to determine between the warring chemists, but some things I observe and take note of. I notice that those chemists who emphasize the dangerous character of chemical preservatives are chiefly in the service of the Nation or the State. They are Government or State officials, as a rule. Perhaps their positions may influence them to a too zealous discharge of duty, but I cannot see that they would willingly make trouble for themselves and rouse powerful opposition if they were not convinced that these preservatives are really injurious. On the other hand, I cannot fail to note that the most ardent advocates of benzoate of soda and similar substances are employed by the manufacturers or the manufacturers' associations and that their testimony is furnished like that of the expert alienist in a murder trial. It is possible they are right; I do not impugn their honesty; but self-interest is a powerful motive. So I have concluded to adopt the safe course. I am not compelled to swallow preservatives of a chemical sort and I will not do so knowingly. I am then quite sure of being immune from any possible evil consequences. Don't you thing I am right?"

ABOUT EGGS IN INDIANA.

State Food and Drug Commissioner H. E. Barnard, of Indiana, is going to assist the housewives of his State in the effort to secure really fresh eggs for household use. He has notified the grocers of the State that they must exercise due vigilance in separating the eggs they sell into classes. Among other things he says: "When

a housewife telephones her grocer to send her up a dozen eggs, she is entitled to receive eggs that are fresh, and not those that have been in storage for a long time. Eggs are divided into several different classes; there are just plain, ordinary eggs, then there are fresh eggs, farmers' eggs, candled eggs and various other sorts, and we propose to have all of them properly classified." The additional statement is made that some dealers have placed a fresh label on cases which really contain storage eggs. It is to check this violation that the food authorities are to act. There will be prosecutions if the false labeling continues.

ARTIFICIAL COLORING OF BUTTER.

The Bulletin cordially agrees with the contention that there is no harm in coloring winter butter to make it resemble the grass fed article when there is nothing harmful in the coloring matter used. Yet it has a notion that butter would sell quite as well uncolored as colored. We know by practical experience that it would taste as well. The consumer who has formed the habit of eating butter in its natural color never yearns for anything but the uncolored article during the months when it ought to be colorless. The fact is it tastes far better than its more comely looking colored companion. This is a matter of sentiment in some ways and a matter of business in others. Perhaps those city residents who know little or nothing about the farm and the dairy would feel uncomfortable if their winter butter wasn't of the same color the summer butter is.

AN IMPENDING DUTY.

It now looks as though the Legislature will be obliged to enact an entire new food law. At the same time the chances are that the question of requiring purity in the beverages of the people will likewise be considered. Abundant facts have been presented in previous numbers of this Bulletin to prove quite conclusively that consumers of soft drinks, especially in the poorer quarters of the big cities, urgently need protection. Nor will it do any harm to insist upon purity in the alcoholic beverages sold to those who drink strong waters. Purity would remedy some present day evils.

THE PRIVATE CITIZEN AND HIS COW.

Reference has been made several times to the superior rules of the Board of Health of the city of Richmond in connection with the milk supply furnished the people of that city. The fly in the ointment—as will be perceived by a recent number of the Bulletin of the Health Board—is the private cow. That is to say the private individual who owns a cow and who has some surplus milk, frequently does deadly damage to the neighbor who buys that milk. The sale is carried on illegally but so quietly that it is difficult to detect. The Richmond Board of Health is trying to persuade private individuals that they make a mistake and endanger the lives of their families by keeping their own cows. Statistics show that the milk procured from regular licensed dealers is much purer than that given by cows owned by private individuals for the reason that the licensed venders are required to observe certain sanitary rules and regulations that cannot be enforced upon the private citizen whose cow is supposed to be kept for the sole convenience of his family.

UNIFORM PURE FOOD BILL DRAFTED.

The special committee appointed at the Mackinac convention of State and National Dairy and Food Commissioners and other officials interested in the adoption of uniform food laws, met in the city of Washington some weeks ago. After due deliberation and ample consideration and consultation the draft of an act was adopted and will be presented at the coming sessions of the various State Legislatures for consideration. If such a law can be assured favorable consideration by several Legislatures now it will greatly help the efforts of those who seek to make things as easy and simple for manufacturers, venders and purchasers as possible. One of the troubles of manufacturers and wholesalers now is that each State has regulations of its own so that goods prepared to meet the requirements of one are not salable in another. This is a source of constant annoyance and expense. While we are not authorized to make the proposed act public at this time we are confident that its adoption would be a long step in advance. Any policy which brings the State pure food officials into practical accord will surely be welcomed by manufacturers for it will greatly simplify their problems. It is not likely that the advocates of uniformity would favor any measure that would wantonly annoy manufacturers, although if the act is to be of any use to the consuming public it must speak a clear note concerning the question of purity in food.

COMMISSIONER SLATER RESIGNS.

The University of Minnesota is to have the services of Dairy and Food Commissioner E. K. Slater, of that State after the 1st of January, 1909. He has been offered a professorship in that institution and has accepted. The people of Minnesota have been faithfully served by Mr. Slater in the important office from which he is about to retire and a goodly number of them are not pleased with the prospect of losing him.

PAID THE FINE AND COSTS.

The readers of the Bulletin may recall the fact that early in the year the United States revenue authorities seized 15,000 pounds of oleomargarine in Galveston, Texas, on the ground that the owner had neglected to pay the proper tax. Later on he entered the United States District court and entered a plea of guilty. Upon the recommendation of the United States district attorney the defendent, who had already paid the tax, amounting to $1,476, was fined $100 and the costs of prosecution. This he likewise paid, making his total contribution to the public treasury a very handsome sum.

MINNESOTA'S BIG BUTTER BUSINESS.

According to statistics collected by Dairy and Food Commissioner Slater, of Minnesota, 74,769 farmers in Minnesota own 546,595 cows which contributed towards the 87,044,817 pounds of butter which were in the creameries of that State during the year 1907. This demonstrates the magnitude of Minnesota's butter business quite impressively. Its growth during recent years has been truly marvelous.

MUCH TOO THOUGHTFUL FOR THE POOR.

A laboring man declared to a Bulletin representative the other day that while he was of necessity compelled to be economical in his purchases he did not relish the idea of being fed upon refuse matter picked up from the floors of manufacturing establishments, especially since there was really very little difference in price between the suspicious article and the one made out of genuine fruit or vegetables and put up by proper processes in a cleanly way. He

admits that there are times when "ignorance is bliss," but he doesn't think there should be any ignorance concerning the ingredients in the food one eats. Most persons will agree with him. Perhaps we must all eat our "peck of dirt," but we don't care about a peck a year.

A PLAIN-SPOKEN OFFICIAL.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, head chemist of the National Department of Agriculture, possesses the merit of frankness, at any rate. He told some business men whose guest he was not long ago that unless they greatly modified the language on some of their labels they would find themselves in serious trouble. The doctor was in a good humor and he wanted his hosts to be in the same spirit. Nevertheless, he seems to have thought the office of a true friend is to warn offenders of the evil to come if they persist in their wicked and deceiving ways. And most persons will agree with him. Many a man who gets into difficulties might have been saved by a timely word of warning.

WHY SHOULDN'T LABELS TELL THE TRUTH?

Extravagant claims are made by the labels and the advertisements accompanying certain patent medicine preparations as well as sundry other nostrums purporting to be ideal articles for human nature's daily food. The majority of the people are very trusting. They take it for granted that the men who make and sell their medicines and other preparations are as honest as they are. They believe the testimonials they read, sometimes as a part of the label, from persons who have been "snatched from the brink of the grave" by this particular preparation. In too many instances the "short and ugly word" brought into prominence by President Roosevelt is the only thing that fits that label. For it is a deceiver. Now, the National pure food law forbids deception; it insists that the label shall exactly describe the article. And why shouldn't it? Surely the Government is right when it insists upon protecting the people from fraud and misrepresentation.

STILL SOME FOOLISH PERSONS.

Looking over the reports of pure food officials in other States as well as our own, it is observed that the same sort of human nature is found scattered all over the country. That is to say the majority

of the people are law-abiding persons, obedient to the commands of the State as represented by its officers and striving earnestly to treat others fairly and generously. But some there are who are different. They insist upon standing up in defiance of law, having a try at doing things their own way, things that will injure their neighbors while they rapidly increase the substance of the inventors. And the result is always the same—the State detects and punishes them.

NOT A SQUARE DEAL.

It is admitted that some manufacturers of tomato catsup have a habit of manufacturing a cheap grade of their product from the refuse of the tomato—"offal," Dr. Wiley calls it. They take the skins and other refuse matter and put it up, as is alleged, for the benefit of the poorer people who do not feel able to purchase the better grades of catsup. One of the defenders of this doubtful manufacturing process declares that the material used is reasonably clean. Perhaps it is, and it may be that the epithet employed by Dr. Wiley to describe it is a bit strong; still it is not a pleasant thought for the catsup consumer to get the idea into his head that catsup he is using at the restaurant or the hotel is made from the leavings of the manufacturer of the standard article. There is a suspicion abroad, too, that the householder who does not examine the labels with care is apt to be deceived by a certain sort of dealer who buys in the cheapest market in order that he may multiply his profits. The thing should not be permitted.

DEPENDS UPON THE STANDPOINT.

Most men are moved more or less strongly by self-interest. In some it is much stronger than in others. The reformers and prophets of the world have less of it than the average man while those who are wholly absorbed in the accumulation of this world's goods possess it in inordinate measures. It's surprising how this element of character acts upon the mental processes. Take the question of preservatives in food. It appears to have been definitely decided by practical experiment that it is quite possible to preserve catsup and other food products without the use of chemical preservatives. It seems to have been established that these substances injuriously affect the human system, retarding digestion and harming the stomach, the kidneys and the other organs of the body. Yet gentlemen

of high repute hold tenaciously to the notion that the cry of "wolf" in this case is a false alarm and that the chemicals do no harm to anybody while preserving the food and keeping it pure and good for human nature's daily food. The unlearned layman is sure to be perplexed by the clamor of the jangling voices, so much perplexed, that he will be hard put to it to come to a definite conclusion. Perhaps he may finally decide that it is well to be on the safe side and for that reason avoid all foods suspected of containing chemical substances meant to preserve them from fermentation and decay.

GUARANTEEING FOOD PRODUCTS.

The Government of the United States does not guarantee the purity of any article of food. The food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, makes certain regulations concerning the quality of food products and the character of the labels. Many labels bear this inscription: "Guaranteed under the pure food and drugs act, June 30, 1906." It seems that some purchasers have formed the idea that it is the Government which guarantees the food and certain manufacturers and venders have been known to encourage the notion. The Commissioner of Patents has issued a decision according to which any label bearing the aforesaid inscription where it is intended to imply that the Government is in any way responsible for the purity of the goods will be refused registration. We suppose if the manufacturers would make their labels read "Guaranteed by the manufacturers under the food and drugs act of June 30, 1906," all possibility of deceiving the purchaser would vanish and the objections of the Government would be met.

SELLING BREAD BY WEIGHT.

According to an act of Assembly of this Commonwealth more than a century old, bakers and other venders of bread are required to sell it by weight. To this end each vender is directed to keep sufficient scales and weights, lawfully regulated, for weighing the bread. It is provided that violations of the law shall be punished by a fine of $10, one-half to go to the informer, the other half to the Commonwealth. Some weeks ago somebody invoked the old law against various grocers and bakers of Allegheny county, prosecuting them before justices of the peace. But the cases finally collapsed because the Allegheny county Court of Common Pleas decided that the

justices of the peace before whom the cases were brought and who fined the defendants had no jurisdiction, the act giving them none. And that is the present status of the matter.

THE STATUS OF STORAGE FOOD PRODUCTS.

Under the foregoing title the Grocery World suggests that a law requiring food products which have been in storage more than a certain period to be so certified on the label would be diffcult of enforcement. It thinks it would be pretty hard to distinguish between eggs that had been in storage one month and those that have been stored two months. It also contends that certain of the better grades of storage products are not affected by storage and doubts the advisability of putting a label on them that would prejudice many consumers. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the buyer has a right to know exactly what he is getting.

WHAT SHALL HE DO?

The New England Grocer is very much disgruntled over Dr. Wiley's opposition to the sale of barreled pie filling which contains benzoate of soda and calls upon him to resign. It asserts that "a man in Dr. Wiley's position should co-operate with and not antagonize and discredit reputable business men." Which is quite true so long as the "reputable business men" obey the law and do not undertake to evade its provisions or discredit its significance. The New England Grocer furthermore affirms that "the head of a pure food bureau, whether National or State, is there to assist manufacturers, to help in fostering legitimate industries along lines required by the statutes, and not to hamper or embarrass." This is quite right, also. The trouble comes when you get down to definitions. Whom shall the doctor support? Shall he encourage those manufacturers who have dispensed with chemical preservatives in obedience to law, or those who persist in using them contrary to the plain meaning of the statute and to the injury of the consumer's health?

THE QUALITY OF TIN CANS.

The National Grocer tells of a tin can of pigeon now on exhibition in a certain establishment in New York that was put up fifty years ago and is still in an excellent state of preservation—as good as it was when put in the can. It goes on to declare that the quality of the tin used in the manufacture of present day cans is of a quality that cannot be depended upon to preserve articles sealed in them for more than three or four years. A representative of the makers is credited with having told the canners, at one of their national conventions, the exact truth and urged them to demand a better quality of tin in the manufacture of cans. This suggestion, however, was ignored for fear that the increased cost of the tin would cause a decrease in the demand for their goods, owing to the slight increase in price. This also seems to be water on the wheels of those who strongly advocate the passage of a law making it obligatory upon canners to place the date of canning on the label of their goods.

A COMPREHENSIVE MOVEMENT.

Those who are now striving for National and State regulations prohibiting misbranding or false advertising are engaged in an important and comprehensive task. Many advertisers are indignant at this proposal to check their freedom of speech, but the more the general public studies it the better will that public be pleased. When nothing but the truth goes in label or advertisement the millenium will be just around the corner.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR.

Elsewhere in this number of the Bulletin will be found an interesting and informing article from the pen of Dr. F. T. Aschman, of Pittsburg, in which he explains the vinegar law as it now stands and discusses some substitutes for genuine vinegar. The Legislature of 1901 amended the Vinegar Law so that farmers can now manufacture vinegar from the surplus apples in their orchards and place it on the market without fear of prosecution. Cider vinegar, under the law, must be made from the pure juice of the apple and must contain no added water, drugs or acids. If made in this way it will comply with the act of Assembly, provided it be properly branded "Pure Cider Vinegar," together with the name of the manufacturer. This can be written or printed on a card and tacked on the head of each barrel.

AN OLD CONTENTION REVIVED.

Although the Superior Court of Pennsylvania has already decided that the office of Dairy and Food Commission does not exist contrary to the constitution of the Commonwealth, another defendant has brought a case before that body on similar grounds. The contention is that the Commissioner has been inspecting merchandise, in defiance of the prohibitions of the organic law. The suit-bringer is a man who has been restrained from selling oleomargarine and who is now charged with violating this order. The court issued an injunction against this defendant because he had been repeatedly charged with selling oleomargarine as creamery butter and the law provides that a chronic offender in this respect shall be restrained from again engaging in the same business. His object is to show that the State has no officer or agent by whom this provision of the statutes may be enforced. There is little reason to suppose the constitution will be successfully invoked to shield persistent violations of the law.

THE FLOUR BLEACHING PROCESS.

The Secretary of the National Federation of Millers and several other prominent representatives of the milling interests have appeared before the Federal food and drug board and requested that the practice of bleaching flour be permitted. They insist that it does no harm and answers a demand from the American housewife as well as from patrons abroad for white flour. But when asked whether they would be willing to marking the whitened flour with the word "bleached," they said they would not, which in the opinion of some observers gives away their whole case.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Obedience to law may be a bit uncomfortable sometimes, but it's always the safest plan.

It pays the housekeeper to look carefully into the food products offered her by venders. Health is the first consideration.

If some large manufacturers can dispense with the use of chemical preservatives without injuring their goods, why cannot all do the same?

We repeat that there is no law against the sale of uncolored oleomargarine in this State. The only requirement is that it be sold for precisely what it is.

The grocer who thinks much of his good name and who makes a specialty of telling the exact truth, as he understands it, is pretty sure to win his way.

The man who insists upon pure food for his body and pure food for his mind is likely to be strong both mentally and physically. For that reason he will probably prove a useful citizen.

The householder should never omit to read the labels. It will be to her advantage, will assist the grocer in selecting his goods and will instruct the manufacturer far more effectively than the food laws.

The regulation of the manufacture of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages in this State and the imposition of a stiff penalty for the manufacture or sale of adulterated drinks is a crying necessity.

Even if the rigid enforcement of pure food regulations should increase the price of some common articles of food a trifle, it is almost certain to greatly reduce the size of the doctor's bills and the cost of medicine.

Readers of the Bulletin who know something about food, the laws of the State or other matters they think the general public ought to know, are cordially invited to communicate with the editor of the Bulletin.

When a citizen discovers that a certain article of food always disagrees with him he should heed the warning and abstain from that particular article. Whatever it may be to others it is evidently poison to him.

The State of Pennsylvania shows no disposition to fool with so dangerous and annoying a disease as aphthous fever. Her officials have moved with commendable energy and the results have been highly gratifying.

The farmer and the housekeeper cannot spend money more advantageously than in a subscription to one of the better trade journals. They are replete with valuable information concerning domestic matters.

The citizen who possesses a good appetite and a sound digestion and who takes pains to eat only approved articles of food is pretty certain to be far more useful to his community and the State than his dyspeptic neighbor.

When we get that new uniform law in all the States and when the Federal Government moves into line with the States and gets busy in really making serious trouble for offenders the impure and dangerous food still in the market will vanish in short order.

It pays any business man, no matter what his particular line, to take a great deal of pains. This is specially true of the grocer whose business it is to cater to the appetities of the consuming public. The more attractive it is the more likely is it to draw custom.

"Everything looks so nice and clean," observed a lady to her companion as they strolled past a grocery in a certain Pennsylvania city. The bystander who chanced to overhear this remark felt persuaded that that grocer would have a new customer within a day or two.

Sometimes one can make a hearty meal, eating liberally of a food which seems to do him great harm the next time he eats it. In such a case the chances are that the second supply was adulterated. At any rate the matter ought to be important enough to investigate carefully.

When the various State Legislatures have been persuaded to adopt a uniform pure food act much of the friction now existing will disappear. A law of that sort will round off all angularities and put everybody but the chronic violater of the eternal proprieties in a good humor.

The Louisiana State Board of Health has finally decided that the use of alum in the preparation of pickles will not be prohibited under the new sanitary code. The chairman of the board declares that this decision is in accord with the requirements of the National food and drugs act.

December 1 witnessed the meeting at Atlanta, Georgia, of the heads of the Department of Agriculture and State chemists of the various Southern States for the purpose of securing the enactment of uniform food laws and to provide for the more rigorous and efficient enforcement of such laws.

Probably the incoming Legislature can be depended upon to take up and carefully consider the existing situation in this State so far as food and drink are concerned. The entire subject needs to be gone over exhaustively to the end that order and system may be evoked from the chaos now reigning.

The agents of the Dairy and Food Division are the servants of the people of Pennsylvania. They wish to do the most effective work possible on behalf of the consumer. To this end they should have the confidence and co-operation of every citizen who is interested in the quality of food supplied his family.

It is the general conviction that the householder who pays a stiff price for "fresh" eggs should get precisely what she pays for. There should be some way of distinguishing the different grades of eggs and of punishing the vender who palms off upon his customer--grocer or householder—old eggs for fresh.

Grocers who purchase their vinegar from Pennsylvania farmers who make a specialty of manufacturing pure cider vinegar, in accordance with the provisions of the State's vinegar act will run no risks and have the satisfaction of furnishing their customers with a genuine article. There ought to be something of an inducement in that.

One of the troubles about this debate concerning the harmfulness or otherwise of benzoate of soda and other preservatives is the difficulty of persuading interested manufacturers that their contention is unwise and that they are likely to be the victims of self-interest. It is almost impossible to convince anyone who doesn't want to be convinced.

Attention is directed to the valuable paper by Prof. Charles La Wall, of Philadelphia, on "The Retail Grocer as a Factor in the Education of the Public," which appears elsewhere in this number of the Bulletin. It was delivered at a meeting of the Retail Grocers' Association of Philadelphia and is commended to the attention of all grocers in the State as well as of others.

The energetic manner in which Dr. Pearson and his competent aids of the Live Stock State Sanitary Board went about tackling the serious aphthous problem after its existence was discovered is worthy of all commendation. They have labored day and night in the most intelligent and direct manner to minimize the danger and make the speediest possible end to the plague.

One thing is sure—the consuming public in the United States should be profoundly grateful to Dr. Wiley, head of the bureau of chemistry of the Federal Department of Agriculture, for the bold stand he has taken on their behalf. He has not had a particularly easy time of it—few men who speak the truth all the time have—but he has already done much good and is likely to do more.

A circuit court in Michigan holds that cereals and water used in the preparation of sausages constitute an adulterant. The court holds that sausage means meat and that cereals and water are evidently added with intent to cheat the purchaser. If an article so adulterated is sold as a pure food product, the court declares, it is the perpetration of a fraud that would soon drive honest dealers out of the market if the law did not interfere.

The new education proposes to teach the coming American that the old notion that a sound body is essential to a sound mind in quite true. It will teach that pure food, free from all doubtful ingredients or injurious substances, is essential to robust health. It will exhort its disciples to support the agents of the State in the enforcement of the pure food laws and to insist upon such proper amendments from time to time as seem essential.

In reference to the dispute about preservatives might it not be well to give the State and its agents the benefit of the reasonable doubt that is claimed to exist by manufacturers and use only the natural and old-fashioned preservatives concerning whose harmlessness there has never been any question? It has been established by the practice of some of the largest and best known manufacturers that benzoate of soda is not an absolute necessity.

One hundred cases of canned apples and 172 cases of canned blackberries were recently seized by agents of the Federal Government and ordered sold by the United States marshal, the Federal court giving the order. It was held that the goods were misbranded because the labels indicated that the fruit was grown in Michigan, although both apples and berries were actually grown near Springdale, Arkansas. Packers cannot be too careful about the wording of their labels.

Whatever may be the merits or demerits of bleached flour the consuming public may be interested in the declaration of an expert witness in the suit to restrain the pure food commissioner of Michigan from issuing bulletins as to the harmful effect of flour thus treated, that every mill in Minneapolis, the largest flour manufacturing centre in the world, uses the bleached flour process and he claims that about 1,200 mills in different parts of the United States are likewise using it now.

It is a lamentable fact that the average individual is easily humbugged. This applies to almost every relation in life. Here's a story of a farmer in one of the Western States who has just been swindled out of $3,000 by sharpers who made him believe he had drawn a prize of $3,000 from Andrew Carnegie, but had to put up a similar sum to secure the money. It is so in the matter of food products, also; many are careless and some ignorant; cheapness is the consideration that most powerfully appeals to them.

In almost every State in the Union the pure food question has come to the front during recent years. The increase in adulteration and the consequences thereof roused the people and the result is the creation of pure food departments in many of the States and the adoption of the Federal food and drugs act. There is not the least reason to suppose there will ever be a revulsion of public sentiment. On the contrary all the signs of the times indicate greater intensity of sentiment in this direction and the strengthening of the National and State laws.

There has never been the slightest reason why the people of Pennsylvania should become excited over the epidemic of foot and mouth disease that was imported into this state from Buffalo last October. It is true the utmost caution should be exercised to restrict the disease to the narrowest possible limits, and this has been done, but the wild talk about the danger threatening human beings has been greatly exaggerated. Dr. Pearson has done a good thing in undertaking to show how remote is the danger of human infection, especially in the cities.

The life of the race will be materially lengthened when all the people have learned a few elementary lessons about food. One is that it is much cheaper in the end to purchase for family use the purest food that can be found in the market. Another is that many persons shorten their lives by eating more than is good for them. There is pretty nearly as much danger in over-eating as in over-drinking. And another is that food should be taken at regular hours. The housekeeper needs to impress these elementary truths upon the members of her household.

THE PENNSYLVANIA VINEGAR LAW.

BY F. T. ASCHMAN, PH. B., P. D., PITTSBURG, PA.

This is the season of the year when the surplus apple crop is pressed into cider. Later this cider produces that good old food-product, cider vinegar. And so it may be well to briefly discuss the Vinegar Act of our State at this time. The more so, as there seems to be a concerted effort on the part of certain manufacturers and wholesalers to discredit the farmer's cider vinegar. It is only a couple of weeks ago that an owner of an orchard in Pennsylvania asked the writer if he could legally put cider vinegar on the market, vinegar that he had made himself from pure apple juice. Of course he was assured that he certainly could, whereupon he stated that some one had asserted that he could not. Upon another occasion, a farmer in Beaver county was lamenting that he had made more apple cider than he could sell at a fair price, and wondered what he should do with it. When advised to let it go to vinegar, which he could dispose of at a very good profit, he was astonished, saying that his grocer had told him that a drummer for a wholesale house had said that the farmers could not make vinegar that would stand the test of the Pennsylvania laws. And from other parts of the State have come reports of the same discouragement held out to the farmers regarding any cider vinegar they might wish to produce. An investigation revealed the fact that certain manufacturers and wholesalers have deliberately misrepresented the law, hoping thereby to increase the sale of the spurious, misbranded and doctored vinegars in which they are interested, and which are brought into this State mainly from Kentucky and New York. This in spite of the fact that the law is designed to protect the producer of a pure apple cider vinegar against such imitations, and to aid him in obtaining a fair price for all of his pure product.

The Vinegar Law, as it now stands, is the one which was approved in June 1897, and amended in May 1901. It is composed of seven sections, we being at present interested only in the first three sections, the remaining ones having to do with the enforcement, penalties and jurisdiction as applied to the Act.

The first section defines what apple or cider vinegar is, by stating that it is the legitimate product of pure apple juice, made exclusively of pure apple juice, and that no foreign substance, drugs or

acids shall be introduced into it, as may appear upon proper test. This is a perfect definition, as a pure cider vinegar must of necessity be the legitimate product of pure apple juice and cannot contain any foreign substances and remain pure. And it also protects the producer of pure cider vinegar against all the various concoctions sold as such, because starting with pure apple juice no other product can be obtained than a pure cider vinegar. Let us see why this is so.

The juice of the apple contains from eleven to seventeen per cent. solids,* according to the variety of the apple and the season. Of these solids, seven to eight per cent. are invert or fruit sugar, and one and one-half to eight per cent. are sucrose or cane sugar. The remainder of the solids consist mainly of malic acid, ash or mineral matter and of pectin, waxes etc. Now, it is the sugars that undergo the changes or fermentation we notice taking place almost at once in the expressed juice. First the yeast plant develops, and as a result alcohol is produced, changing the apple juice or cider into "hard" cider. Later on, the acetic acid germ or ferment attacks the alcohol and after a shorfer or longer period—depending upon the temperature and airation—converts it into acetic acid and gives us cider vinegar as a finished product. And as a given amount of sugars such as are present in the apple and its juice must, according to the laws of chemistry, produce a given amount of acetic acid, a pure apple juice or cider if completely acidified must of necessity give us a cider vinegar of sufficient strength or sourness.

In the meantime, the malic acid, mineral constituents, pectin, waxes, etc., present in the original juice, have undergone but little change. So that here again we have a criterion of the purity of a cider vinegar, because any attempt to tamper with the purity of the vinegar, or to substitute for it any other than the product of pure apple juice, will, in the language of the act, appear upon proper test. We repeat, therefore, that the farmer need not hesitate to guarantee and insist upon getting a fair price for any cider vinegar that he has made himself and knows to be the legitimate product of pure apple juice. This in spite of anything any otherwise interested person may claim.

Many are the methods used by unscrupulous manufacturers to increase the amount of vinegar obtained from a given amount of apples, or to imitate cider vinegar. The most common method is dilution with water, either by direct dilution of the juice, or by throwing water upon the pommace and repressing. Sometimes the pommace is thoroughly moistened and allowed to undergo a slight fermentation before repressing, in an endeavor to obtain a juice as rich as possible in pectin, wax and other solids. The dilute vinegar thus

*Browne. Penn. Depart. Agric. Bulletin 58, p. 29.

obtained is then strengthened or fortified with distilled acetic acid and, if needs be, colored with burnt sugar. Often diluted acetic acid is poured on the pommace and allowed to extract all the solid substances it may from the same before repressing. And then again, pure cider is at once evaporated and the jelly added in proper proportion to distilled acetic acid, diluted to proper strength and colored, with the object of thus apparently furnishing flavor, body and solids to the concoction. All of these and similar practices will, however, reveal themselves to a competent chemist upon proper test.

There is one peculiar feature of our law also worth mentioning. It will be noticed that contrary to the laws of nearly all other States our law has no standards as to the amount of total solids, of acidity and of ash a cider vinegar must contain. The first vinegar act of Pennsylvania followed the practice established elsewhere and fixed the solids at a minimum of two per cent. and the acidity at not less than four per cent. It was found, however, that unscrupulous parties frequently treated and doctored their products so that they were just within these limits or standards, making it difficult to obtain convictions in court, even if the products were anything but pure. For that reason, the act was amended to its present form, eliminating all standards and simply requiring that all vinegar sold as cider vinegar must be the legitimate product of pure apple juice, and that no vinegar shall be branded as fruit vinegar unless the same be made wholly from grapes, apples or other fruits.

The second section of the law treats with what is known as "fermented or distilled" vinegar. This is an acid product obtained either by fermentation and distillation from grain, or by destructive distillation from wood. If grains of various kinds—barley, rye and corn being the ones used in this country—are treated with malt, the starch they contain is converted into fermentable sugars, which latter are changed to alcohol by the action of yeast. The alcohol is then distilled off, and by keeping the percentage of alcohol in the product below twenty, the non-taxable alcoholic liquid known as "low wine" is obtained. By allowing the oxygen of the air to act upon this low wine in properly constructed apparatus or converters, its alcohol is oxidized or changed into a more or less dilute solution of acetic acid. The product thus obtained is nearly colorless, has practically no solids or ash, nor any of the other properties of a cider vinegar. Such a distilled vinegar may be sold as such, uncolored and containing not less than four per cent. by weight of absolute acetic acid. It being a comparatively cheap article, the temptation is very great to color it with burnt sugar, to flavor it

with acetic ether, or to doctor it with apple products as described above, and to sell it for the higher-priced cider vinegar.

Sometimes distilled vinegar is obtained from wood. When wood in the form of shavings, saw-dust, etc., is submitted to heat in a closed container, without the air being permitted to act upon it, it undergoes a peculiar change known as destructive distillation. A great variety of products are given off and may be condensed in the cooler parts of the apparatus. Among these products is a crude acetic acid, or pyroligneous acid, as it is also called when thus obtained. This crude acetic acid is purified, and when properly diluted to not less than four per cent. and left uncolored, may be sold as distilled vinegar. It, again, is practically colorless and free from organic and mineral solids, and has none of the flavor, body nor agreeable properties of true cider vinegar. Both of these kinds of distilled vinegar, that from grain as well as the one obtained from wood, are frequently called "white wine" vinegars, a practice which is very objectional, as wine in no way enters into their manufacture.

True wine vinegar is sometimes found on the market, as well as malt vinegar, which, as their names indicate, are made from wine and malt liquors by converting the alcohol they contain into acetic acid, without distillation. Then we have the far less desirable vinegars obtained from glucose, molasses and other sugar-containing substances. These latter are made mostly by distillation. All these varieties of vinegar differ from cider vinegar in one way or another, and can be distinguished upon proper test. They should be sold strictly true to name and only for what they really are.

The third section of the act provides for this by requiring the marking of all vinegars according to brand, manufacturer and place of manufacture. It also prohibits the sale of any vinegar containing any lead, copper, sulphuric acid or other mineral acid or other ingredients injurious to health. This is because sometimes vinegar, when carelessly handled, takes up metallic impurities from containers or pipes; and also because of the former practice—even once permitted under the English laws,—but now fortunately everywhere prohibited—of sometimes adding sulphuric acid to vinegar for preservative purposes.

So we see, after a careful study of the Pennsylvania Vinegar Law, that it does not only not prevent the farmer from making and selling all the pure cider vinegar he can produce, but also protects his product against all the various substitutions, adulterations and concoctions that interested parties are trying to palm off on the public as true cider vinegar.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 7, 1907.

RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

AS TO FOODS AND CONDIMENTS.

Rule 1. The use of coal tar dye or other foreign coloring matter in catsup or other condiments is regarded with disfavor, and catsup found to contain such coloring matter in connection with benzoate of soda will be regarded as adulterated and treated accordingly.

Rule 2. The use of boric acid, salicylic acid or sulphites in meats or other articles of food will be regarded as an adulteration and treated accordingly. Any poisonous or deleterious preservative or coloring matter applied externally which has been permitted to permeate or penetrate the meat or other food product, or any portion thereof, will be regarded as an adulteration.

Rule 3. Until otherwise ordered articles of food imported from countries which have been found to be in compliance with the federal food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, will not be regarded as sold in violation of the laws of Pennsylvania.

Rule 4. Pepper and all other spices containing any added or foreign substances whatsoever will be regarded as adulterated.

Rule 5. Milk will be regarded as adulterated when any portion of the butter fat has been removed therefrom or when water has been added thereto.

Cream containing less than 16 per cent. of butter fat will be regarded as adulterated.

Ice cream must be true to name, and must not contain less than 12 per cent. butter fat, together with sugar and pure fruit flavor. Eggs and a small amount of gelatin may be used.

AS TO CONFECTIONERY.

Rule 6. Mineral substances of all kinds are especially forbidden in confectionery, whether poisonous or not. Only harmless colors or flavors should be added to confectionery.

The term "narcotic drugs" include all drugs mentioned in section 8 of the federal food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, relating to foods, their derivatives and preparation, and all other drugs of a narcotic nature.

AS TO MISBRANDING.

Rule 7. The provisions of the act of June 1, 1907, as to the misbranding of food, will be strictly observed and rigidly enforced.

The principal label on articles of food shall be in English, with type not smaller than 8-point (brevier) caps: Provided, That in case the size of the package will not permit the use of 8-point cap type the size of the type may be reduced proportionately.

Descriptive matter upon the label shall be free from any statement, design, or device regarding the article or the ingredients or substances contained therein, or quality thereof, or place of origin, which is false or misleading in any particular.

Jellies, fruit butters, fruit jams, or other like products shall not be labeled with the name of any distinctive fruit unless such fruit alone has been used in its preparation. Articles intended as substitutes for pure food jellies, butters, jams and other like products, shall be plainly marked as compounds, and the several ingredients shall be plainly stated thereon, and the name of no distinctive fruit shall be used upon the label thereof to indicate its flavor.

Prepared mustard shall bear upon the label thereof a distinct statement of all the ingredients and the percentage of mustard contained therein.

Flavoring extracts must be true to name. Imitation flavoring extracts shall not be designated by terms which indicate in any way by similarity of name that they were prepared from a natural fruit or from a standard flavor.

Flavoring extracts in the preparation of which any substances are employed for natural fruits or standard flavors shall not be labeled as if prepared from standard flavors or from the fruits themselves.

GUARANTEE.

The guarantee referred to in the new Pennsylvania food law, approved June 1, 1907, should in all cases be a written or printed invoice guarantee upon each bill of goods purchased, signed by the vendor, and substantially in the following language, to wit:

I (or we) the vendor of the articles mentioned in the foregoing invoice hereby guarantee and warrant the same to be in full conformity with the federal act of June 30, 1906, popularly known as the "Foods and Drugs Act," and also further hereby guarantee and warrant the same to be in full conformity with the act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, popularly known as "the new Pennsylvania Food Law," approved June 1, 1907, in that said articles are not adulterated within the meaning of the aforesaid act of Congress or the aforesaid act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and that the said articles are not misbranded within the meaning of either of the said acts.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO RETAIL DEALERS.

The new Pennsylvania food law, approved June 1, 1907, is intended to protect retail dealers in food products. In order to avail themselves of this protection it is important that every retail dealer shall secure from the manufacturer, wholesaler or jobber from whom he makes purchases, a signed guarantee of each invoice of goods. In order that the goods may be subsequently identified, it is important that the date of purchase be marked upon the goods secured under each invoice. Where the goods are contained in separate packages, this identification can readily be secured by the use of a rubber stamp giving the date of purchase. Unless the retail dealer is able to identify with absolute certainty the vendor from whom his goods were procured, the act will not protect him. This will require the greatest care, not only in marking the date of purchase, but in keeping the articles purchased from different manufacturers, wholesalers or jobbers bearing the same brand, entirely apart from each other, so that at any time the identification of the vendor of each article can be clearly established. It is equally important that the retail dealer shall keep the articles purchased in precisely the same condition as when they are received. A failure to distinctly identify the vendor, or to clearly prove that articles purchased have been kept in the exact condition as to quality as when purchased, will deprive the retail dealer of any protection.

When an agent of the Dairy and Food Division calls upon a retail dealer, it is requested and confidently expected that courtesy will be exercised both by the dealer and the agent.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Approved:
N. B. CRITCHFIELD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Rules Nos. 8, 9 and 10. (Issued July 1, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE 8, LARD. RULE 9, FRUIT OR NUT ICE CREAM. RULE 10, MEATS AND FISH.

Rule 8. Lard must contain no ingredient but the pure fat of swine. Any foreign substance will constitute an adulteration and will be treated accordingly.

Rule 9. Fruit or nut ice cream must be true to name and must not contain less than 10 per cent. of butter fat together with sugar, eggs and a small amount of gelatin, not exceeding three (3) ounces to ten gallons of cream.

The foregoing rule applies where fruit (fresh or canned) or nuts are used for flavoring.

Rule 10. Meats and fish must at all times be kept in a pure, clean and healthful condition.

In the summer season they must be covered or protected from flies and insects by screens or other device, and must be kept at such temperature as will absolutely prevent any decomposition.

Refrigerators and ice boxes for the storage of meats and fish must be kept well iced and clean.

Stores, market houses and all rooms used for the storage or sale of meats and fish must be clean, properly ventilated and kept in a sanitary condition.

Any meat or fish not so cared for will be considered in violation and treated accordingly.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Rule No. 11. (Issued September 25, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 2, TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE NO. 11. EVAPORATED FRUITS.

Rule 11. It should be understood by the trade and the public that Rule 2, specifically referring to meat and other articles of food, covers evaporated fruits, and that if said fruits contain any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health, such as sulphurous acid, the sale thereof will be treated as a violation of the law.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Rules Nos. 12 and 13. (Issued October 25, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 3 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE 12, LABELS. RULE 13, SODIUM BENZOATE AND BENZOIC ACID.

Rule 12. Numerous requests are referred to this Division for the approval of labels to be used in connection with food products under the Pennsylvania Pure Food Act of June 1, 1907. This Act does not authorize the Dairy and Food Commissioner, nor any Agent of the Division, to approve labels. The Division, therefore, will not give its approval to any label. Any printed matter upon the label implying that this Division has approved it will be without warrant. It is believed that with the law and regulations before the manufacturers they will have no difficulty in arranging labels in conformity with the requirements set forth.

Rule 13. No prosecutions will be based upon the manufacture, sale or having in possession with intent to sell, foods and food products manufactured or packed during the season of 1907 which contains sodium benzoate in quantities not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per cent., or benzoic acid equivalent thereto, provided sodium benzoate or benzoic acid has hitherto been generally used in such foods and food products; and provided further that sodium benzoate or benzoic acid is not used in connection with coal-tar dyes or any foreign coloring matter.

The label of each package of food or food product containing sodium benzoate or benzoic acid shall bear a statement that the food contains one-tenth of 1 per cent. of sodium benzoate, or benzoic acid equivalent thereto, as the case may be.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Rule No. 14. (Issued July 2nd, 1908.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 4 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE 14, DRIED OR EVAPORATED FRUITS, SUPERSEDING RULE NO. 11.

Whereas, it is provided in Section 3 of the Pure Food Act of June 1, 1907, (P. L. 386), that

"The Dairy and Food Commissioner shall make uniform rules and regulations under and subject to which the provisions of this Act shall be enforced, and such rules and regulations shall, where practicable, conform to and be the same as the rules and regulations adopted from time to time for the enforcement of the Act of Congress, approved June thirtieth, one thousand nine hundred and six, and known as the 'Food and Drugs Act.' Such rules and regulations to be published from time to time in Bulletins to be issued by the Department," and

Whereas, it is provided in Section 5 of said Act:

"That no action shall be brought or sustained for violation of the provisions of this Section when the article alleged to be adulterated is not adulterated within the meaning of the provisions of the 'Food and Drugs Act' of June thirtieth, one thousand nine hundred and six, enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and the rules and regulations promulgated from time to time for the enforcement of the same, and

WHEREAS, the United States Department of Agriculture on March 5, 1908, promulgated Decision No. 89, providing, substantially, inter alia, that pending determination by the Referee Board of the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness of the use of Sulphur Dioxide as an addition to food in minute quantities, its use will be allowed under certain restrictions, viz:

"No objection will be made to foods which contain the ordinary quantities of Sulphur Dixide if the fact that such foods have been so prepared is plainly stated upon the label of each package. An

abnormal quantity of Sulphur Dioxide placed in food for the purpose of marketing an excessive moisture content will be regarded as fraudulent adulteration * * * and will be proceeded against accordingly."

Now therefore, in compliance with said Section 3 the following rule is hereby promulgated:

Pending said determination by said Referee Board no prosecutions will be instituted for selling, offering for sale or having in possession with intent to sell, dried or evaporated fruits which contain ordinary quantities of Sulphur Dioxide, if the fact that such foods have been so prepared is plainly stated upon the label of each package.

An abnormal quantity of Sulphur Dioxide placed in food for the purpose of marketing an excessive moisture content will be regarded as fraudulent adulteration and will be proceeded against accordingly.

This rule is made to conform with the rules and regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture, and if occasion for its recision shall arise notice of such recision will be published in a Bulletin issued by this Department.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

N. B. The above rule supersedes Rule No. 11, heretofore promulgated.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 1, 1907.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE AND GOVERNMENT OF PERSONS PROPOSING TO ENGAGE IN THE MANUFACTURE, SALE OR USE OF OLEOMARGARINE OR RENOVATED BUTTER, AS AUTHORIZED UNDER THE ACTS OF ASSEMBLY APPROVED THE 29TH OF MAY, 1901, AND JULY 10TH, 1901, AS PRESCRIBED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE THROUGH ITS AGENT, THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER.

1. No license will be granted to a non-resident of the State of Pennsylvania.

2. No license will be transferred from any person, firm or corporation convicted of any violation of the Acts of Assembly under which such license is issued, nor while proceedings are pending for violation of said acts against such person, firm or corporation.

3. Remittance (either bank draft, cashier's cheque or certificate of deposit, preferred) for license fees must accompany the application for license. Individual cheques must be certified by the bank on which same are issued or drawn. Checks and drafts must be made payable to the order of the State Treasurer, and upon receipt thereof by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, if the application is approved, a license certificate will be promptly issued.

4. The attention of intending applicants for license and of all licensees, is especially directed to that portion of Section 7 of the Act of 29th of May, 1901, which provides: "That upon conviction of any subsequent offense, the person so offending shall be punished by a fine not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than six months nor more than twelve months."

The express direction of said act is imprisonment in addition to the minimum fine therein specified.

In addition to the fine and imprisonment imposed for second offenses, injunction proceedings will be instituted, and no license will be transferred from any person against whom such proceedings are pending.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Approved:
N. B. CRITCHFIELD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

The contents of the December issue of the Monthly Bulletin, briefly summarized are as follows:

REPORT OF ANALYSES.

Butter Samples, 16.

Colored oleomargarine,	4
Pure,	12
Total,	16

Lard Samples, 1.

Pure,	1
Total,	1

Milk Samples, 68.

Pure,	68
Total,	68

Oleomargarine Samples, 2.

Uncolored,	2
Total,	2

Pure Food Samples, 118.

Adulterated,	3
Complying with law,	113
Misbranded,	2
Total,	118

Vinegar Samples, 22.

Adulterated,	6
Pure,	16
Total,	22

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS.

Fruit Syrup Cases, 2.

Terminated,	2
Total,	2

Oleomargarine Cases, 5.

Terminated,	5
Total,	5

Pure Food Cases, 3.

Terminated,	3
Total,	3

Vinegar Cases, 6.

Terminated,	6
Total,	6

LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 15, 1908.

Oleomargarine Licenses, 387.

Boarding House,	9
Restaurant,	3
Retail,	365
Wholesale,	10
Total,	387

Renovated Butter Licenses, 12.

Retail,	10
Wholesale,	2
Total,	12

Total amount of money received from said licenses for 1908, is $34,790.25 and this sum has, in accordance with law, been deposited in the State Treasury.

*Number of suits ordered during the month of November, 1908, but not terminated and consequently withheld from this issue of the Bulletin, 24.

Part I.

LIST OF LICENSES

FOR THE

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF OLEOMARGARINE AND RENOVATED BUTTER,

GRANTED BY THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FROM

JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 15, 1908.

LIST OF OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 15, 1908.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.		
Jacob L. Ackerman, 1909 Center Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Cornelius W. Antony, 203 Allegheny Market, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
A. Appel & Co. (Adam and Benj. Appel), Stalls 41 and 43 S. S. Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William L. Barron, 1814 Beaver Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
S. C. Bartlett & Co., Sylvanus C. Bartlett and Cecil C. Spencer, 201 Main St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Fogal, G. Bishoff, Mgr., 315 Braddock Ave., Rankin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel C. Black, 309 Corbet St., Tarentum, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Moses Bluestone, 1801 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Edw. Bonner, 231 Larmer Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
Jesse M. Bowers, 405 Arlington St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred July 31, 1908, to 401 Arlington St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Elizabeth H. Brady, 4928 Second Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Mrs. Anna Braun, C. H. Braun, Mgr., Stands 193 and 194 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jacob W. Briggle, 51 Shiloh St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Brighton Road Tea and Coffee Co., Evan Thomas, Prop., 3242 Brighton Road, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Miss Stella Brittain, 5231 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Mary Broderick, Prop., John J. Cavanaugh, Mgr., 4808 Second Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred June 12, 1908, to Claude C. Surber,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Stephen Broderick, 207 Fourth Ave., Carnegie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Teddie E. Burden, 538 Chartiers Ave., McKees Rocks, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas A. Byros, 35 Diamond Square, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Restaurant	April 1.
William A. Callahan, 814 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Charles E. Camp and William H. Schutte, Stands 171 and 172 Allegheny Market, N. S. Pittsburg,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Daniel W. Campbell, 3625 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry Cauley, Mgr., Stands 34 and 36 S. S. Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mike J. Cavanaugh, Prop., John J. Cavanaugh, Mgr., 223 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa. Transferred June 12, 1908, to Claude C. Surber,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, 214 and 216 Grant St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, Hay and Rebecca St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, 412 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
Samuel B. Charters, Cor. Everett & Flavel Sts., E. E. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
Patrick M. Corrigan, 123 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Rutherford B. Cowher, Mgr. and Owner, Plum St., First National Bank Building, Elizabeth, Pa. Transferred March 31, 1908, to 9th and Ferry St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. M. Coyle, Philip Caulfield, Props., 36 S. Fourth St., Carnegie, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
Cunningham & Co., Claude C. Cunningham, Mgr., 228 Brushton Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James H. Daly, 720 Fourth St., North Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William T. Daniels, 816 Main St., Sharpsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George D. Davis, Pres., 406 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	April 1.
Nestor Debay, 230 W. Seventh Ave., Tarentum, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Peter J. Donahoe, Jr., 4330 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
John A. Donahoe, 6276-78 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Elizabeth Donahoe, Prop., Stand 25 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Donovan, prop., 529 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Dunlevy & Bro., Jeremiah Dunlevy, Jr., and Paul Dunlevy, 2554 Penn. Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward J. Dunn, 852 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John H. Ehrhardt, Stands 64 & 66 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Estricher & Mark McAdams, 743 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Restaurant	Jan. 1.
Harry J. Evans, Prop., 2043 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Herschell J. Evans, Prop., 628 Herron Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Harry Finkel, 2108 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Mary Fuher, Stand 22 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Edward Gibson, Stands 197, 198, 206 Allegheny Market, N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Hugh Given, Prop., 564 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Eugene A. Goggins, 814 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank M. Goldbach, Mgr., 51 Twelfth St., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Agnes Hall, 4909 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
French A. Hanley, 516 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Geo. P. Hanny, 135 and 136 Allegheny Market, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The W. J. Hartzel Company, William J. Hartzel, Pres., 320 Liberty St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	April 1.
Hazlett & Womer, 1840 Jancey St., E. E., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Aug. 1.
John V. Heineman, Stand 80 East Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Henning, Prop., 4525 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Marcella C. Heyl, 4514 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred April 24, 1908, to 5117 Penn Ave.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Continued.		
Edward A. Hill, 307 Fifth Ave., Tarentum, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jos. T. Hill, Prop., 6510 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Anthony Hoban, Fish Block, Mercer Ave., Sharpsville, Pa.	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Houston, Stand 178 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
May Hunter, 923 Wood St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Jacob H. Imhoff, 6321 Broad St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles S. Johnson, 341 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
William Jones, 242 Main St., Carnegie, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Louis J. Junker, 122 W. Grant St., Duquesne, Pa. Transferred October 29, 1908, to William P. Wolf,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph F. Kasper, 216 Chartiers Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George Keely, Prop., 2136 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John H. Keely, 105 Washington St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John J. Keenan, 475 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Hunter Keib, 1419 Western Ave., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred February 13, 1908, to 1617 Beaver Ave. Transferred May 9, 1908, to John Bacik, Prop.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Myer Keller, 557 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	June 1.
William H. Kelley, 102 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
H. A. Kennedy, Prop., 421 S. Main St., W. E., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Frank M. Kernan, 5205 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel J. Kerr, Sec'y, 109 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Walter J. Kerr, 500 Beaver St., Sewickley, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Kregar & Co., Edward R. and William S. Kregar, 902 Wood St., Wilkinsburg, Pa. Transferred Dec. 4, 1908, to 900 Wood St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Farnham H. Langford, Stand 261 East Liberty Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Peter P. Lenz, 155 Sprague Ave., Bellevue, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Harry F. Levi, 621 Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry F. Levi, 1620 Beaver Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Bella A. Libson, 118 Grant Ave., Duquesne, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
Christian Limburg, 870 E. Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
McCann & Co., Owen McCann, Pres., Jas. M. Cheswright, Treas., 413-415 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
McFetridge & Brinton, Cor. Freeport St. and Baillie Run Road, Creighton, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Dennis McIntyre, 4417 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred March 26, 1908, to 4607 Butler St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Orville R. McPherson, 1001 Chartiers St., McKees Rocks, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Market Grocery Co., Jesse Custer, Prop., 54 S. 12th St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Jno. R. Martin, Stands 200, 201 and 202 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Emma Maxwell, Prop., Stands 2 and 4 Diamond Market, McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Henry C. Meyer, 630 Second St., N. Side, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Miller, Mgr., 4 Freeport St., Etna, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Clarence G. Miller and Edward Altenbach, Mgr., 518 Brushton Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Andrew F. Mitchell, 222 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa. Transferred July 31, 1908, to Mrs. A. F. Mitchell. Transferred Sept. 17, 1908, to Miss Nellie Lacy,	Retail,	June 1.
Michael J. Monahan, 318 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
William J. Montgomery, 829 Linden Ave., East Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Nelson Morris & Co., Wm. C. Roeper, Mgr., 301-305 Anderson St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Moschel, 1800 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Moxley, Inc., Eugene S. Mapp, Mgr., 120-122 First Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Geo. R. Noble, Prop., 3714 Forbes St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
O'Donnell & Thompson, 638 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa. Transferred March 26, 1908, to 442 Library St. Transferred Oct. 23, 1908, to P. G. Thompson,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. Arthur Ohl, 105 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Alfred C. Paulisch, Prop., 5145 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Pittsburg Grocery Co., Mathew Collins, Mgr., 1205 Carson St., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James Pogue & Son, 204, 205, 218 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Preach, 5921 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jno. H. Preach, Prop., 4124 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Geo. A. Preach, Prop., 1127 Lang Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Preston Supply Co., Louis Amshel, Mgr., 154 Ohio St., Shoenville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
C. Price, F. J. Harrington, O. McKee, 105 Washington Ave., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred May 9, 1908, to 91 Washington Ave. Transferred May 26, 1908, to Craddock Price,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Owen Quinn, 845 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Owen Quinn, 432 Broadway, Pitcairn, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
M. W. Ranke, Prop., 2136 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
Chas. E. Reeder, Prop., 208 Brownsville Road, Mt. Oliver, Pa. Transferred April 9, 1908, to 144 Brownsville Road,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry G. Reel, 128 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Miss Katie Rein, Stands 30 and 32 South Side Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Reliable Provisions Co., John A. Donahoe, Prop., 106, 107, 108, 109 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jemima Richard, 96 Penn Ave., Turtle Creek, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Continued.		
George Ritter, 511 Main St., Sharpsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jos. Rooney, 93 and 94 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa. Transferred March 28, 1908, to John Jacob Klaese,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Ben Ruddell, 3625 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	June 1.
John J. Rungee, 185 Liberty Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Geo. W. Ruppert, 919 East St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jesse W. Sarver, Stands 143 & 145 Market House, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Henry C. Schwartz, 407, 409, 411 Grant Ave., Millvale, Pa. Transferred March 12, 1908, to William Glass,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. L. Seeney, Prop., 1813 Brighton Road, N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Sheraden Fish and Poultry Co., Geo. A. Schauer, 93 Harwood St., Sheraden, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Catherine E. Shipley, 506 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Shipley, Jr., 423 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Shipley, Jr., 507 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Oden H. Shoemaker, 432 and 434 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John S. Simmers, 414 Mill St., Tarentum, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Geo. F. Sloan, 115 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
Alvah G. Smith, 503 Mill St., Coraopolis, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William H. Speaker, 15 Wabash Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Walter L. Steele and Geo. W. Hampson, Props., 609 Walnut St., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Daniel J. T. Steiner, 422 Hawkins Ave., N. Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Joseph Stenger, 921 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Swift & Co., Jos. F. Taylor, Mgr., 309-311 Anderson St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Chas. Riefer, Mgr., 1613 Beaver Ave., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., William I. Saffle, Mgr., 429 Main St., Pittsburg, W. E., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Owen Jones, Mgr., 433 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Harry E. Scott, Mgr., 909 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., Julius G. Gordos, Mgr., 1210 Carson St., Pittsburg, S. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Nelson M. Edwards, Mgr., 5811 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Lachlan F. Blair, Mgr., 734 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Mahlon R. Fluke, Mgr., 630 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Robert J. McKee, Mgr., 337 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Arthur S. Gill, Mgr., 324 Grant Ave., Duquesne, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., John C. Muldouney, Mgr., 550 Fifth Avenue, McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Andrew J. Gill, Mgr., 226 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Edward M. Lanigan, Mgr., 508 Federal St., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Harry J. Ohler, Mgr., 6247 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Robert H. Brown, Mgr., 4321 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Gad Thomas, First and Wayne Sts., West Elizabeth, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Fred Volkwein, 760 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Walker Bros., Schmitt Bldg., Cor. State St. and Maple Ave., Blair Station, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Alfred Watson, 1201 Beaver Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Harry Watson, 196 Main St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Lawrence Weyman, 3353 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Wilbert U. Willett, 1921 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Williams & McCune, S. E. Cor. 2nd & Market St., Elizabeth, Pa.,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
John E. Willis, 531 and 533 W. Lacock St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James H. Yeagley, Pittsburg St., Springdale, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
ARMSTRONG COUNTY.		
Augustine P. Allen, 668 Ford St., Ford City, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
Apollo Produce Co., Jonathan M. Grim, Mgr., North Side North Fourth St., Apollo, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas J. Baldrige, Prop., 223 First St., Apollo, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Flynn, 104 S. McKean St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
The Thomas Flynn Co., Ford St., Ford City, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
Milton S. Jack, 128 Market St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Ambrose M. Mateer, Third Ave., between Sixth and Seventh Sts., Ford City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry Miles West, Prop., 223 First St., Apollo, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Valley Grocery and Produce Co., John Flynn, Mgr., Stone Building, River Ave., Parkers Landing, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
William Ellsworth Wyant, 163 So. Jefferson St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
BEAVER COUNTY.		
Oliver E. Aber, Canal St., Industry, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Earl J. Boland (Basement), 334 Buffalo St., Beaver, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Boyle & Patterson, W. M. Boyle and C. A. Patterson, 1126 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Carl S. Gassmann, 1418 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Robert J. Jamison, Third and Sixth Avenues, Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Marcus W. McCandless, 2406 Eighth Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Jos. McFerron Co., 1102 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph McFerron, 1102 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Richard F. Metz and Edward S. Anderson, corner Eleventh street and Penn Ave., Monaca, Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
John and Thomas Moore, 336 Merchant St., Ambridge, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles H. Niehaus, 380 Vermont St., Rochester, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Milo F. Wilson, 401 Tenth St., New Brighton, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Omega Wolfe, 1106 Eleventh St., New Brighton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
BERKS COUNTY.		
Maier Bros. Packing Co., 911 Penn St., Reading, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
Reading Meat and Provision Co., Louis Pawdermaker, Prop., 839 Penn St., Reading, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
BLAIR COUNTY.		
Jesse M. Cook, 1100 Eleventh St., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank Endress, 1115½ Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Andy G. Gamble, 1130 Seventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Gem Grocery Co., Frank Stehle, Mgr., 623 Seventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Hoff Bros., 1110 Sixteenth St., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
William G. Morgan and John H. Luckett, 1703 Eleventh Ave., between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Sts., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
BRADFORD COUNTY.		
Fred. Barns, 124 Susquehanna St., Athens, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
BUTLER COUNTY.		
R. J. Ferguson, 400 Locust St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. A. Fisher, 257 S. Main St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Graham Bros., William S. and Andrew S. Graham, 317 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Herbert and Alwilda Harper, 351 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph C. Hoch, 305 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frederic W. Limberg, 415 W. Penn St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
Aaron A. Marshall, 109 East Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
G. Wilson Miller, 116 E. Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Paisley & Whiteside, J. P. Whiteside and G. M. Paisley, 215 New Castle St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Smathers & Cooper, Pittsburg St., Evans City, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
CAMBRIA COUNTY.		
Chas. Davis, Mgr., Washington St., Lilly, Pa. Transferred March 26, 1908, to P. H. George,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John L. Kingston, 230 Franklin St., Johnstown, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George Racillis McIntosh, 22 Railroad St., Lilly, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
C. A. McPherson, Fifth Ave., West Side, Patton, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
John H. Mitchell, Mgr., East Side Main St., near R. R. St., South Fork, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Geo. B. Nowag, Mgr., 241 Franklin St., Johnstown, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Nicholson Russell, 100 Philadelphia Ave., Barnesboro, Pa. Transferred Sept. 8, 1908, to Mrs. Emma Russell,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
CENTRE COUNTY.		
Thomas B. Budinger, Moshannon Ave., Snow Shoe, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles A. Campbell, 206 E. Spruce St., Philipsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
CHESTER COUNTY.		
Arthur W. Rossiter, 201 Gay St., Phoenixville, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
CLEARFIELD COUNTY.		
Annie J. Gribben, 229 Long Ave., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Adam J. Haag, Cor. So. Brady and Jared Sts., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
John F. McCartan, 517 and 519 Nichols St., Clearfield, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Amelia Miller, 137 West Long Ave., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel J. Schrecengost, 215 West Long Ave., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Kingsley A. Smith, Main St., between 4th & 5th Sts., Burnside, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph Wilkinson, Mgr., Milward Building, Curtin St., Osceola Mills, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
CRAWFORD COUNTY.		
J. R. Hannah & Co., 986 Water St., Meadville, Pa. Transferred May 5, 1908, to O. W. Bentley,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Hilliker & Jones, Fred Hilliker and V. T. Jones, 30 Diamond St., Titusville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Andrew Jackson, Stalls 5 and 6 Market House, Meadville, Pa. Transferred Nov. 11, 1908, to James R. Hannah & Son,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Lewis H. Lenheim, 31 and 33 Mead Ave., Meadville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Michell Bros., Chas. J. and E. A. Michell, 938 Market St., Meadville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
DELAWARE COUNTY.		
Theopholus C. Teague, Chester Market House, Chester, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
ELK COUNTY.		
C. H. Smith Co., Ltd., Chas. H. Smith, Chairman, Central Pa. Lbr. Co.'s Building, Main St., Loleta, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Smith Brothers' Co., F. C. Smith, Pres., L. S. Hinkle, Sec'y, Main and Broad Sts., Ridgway, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
ERIE COUNTY.		
Jesse Allen, 2 Atlantic St., Union City, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
Mary Andrews, 114 Central Market, Erie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William W. Blair, Nos. 110 and 112 W. Main St., Corry, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
John Casey, 1315 State St., Erie, Pa. Transferred March 31, to 13 West 12th St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jacob Fuller Gill, Main St., North East, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Andrew J. Hoffman, 1133 State St., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George M. Ream, 111 First Ave., Corry, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Susan E. Smith, 15 Seventh St., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George A. Wilkinson, Stall 119 Parade St. Market, Cor. 10th and Parade Sts., Erie, Pa. Transferred July 17, 1908, to David W. Tubbs,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
FAYETTE COUNTY.		
Peter J. Flannigan, 221 N. Pittsburg St., Connellsville, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Thomas W. Freeble, Mgr., East Side Main St., Fayette City, Pa.,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Charles H. Gorley, 64 W. Main St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Restaurant	Jan. 1.
I. N. Hagan's Sons, 9 South St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
John L. Houseman, S. E. Cor. Speer and Grant Sts., North Belle-Vernon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Earl Rogers, 130 Main St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Oden H. Shoemaker, 210 N. Pittsburg St., Connellsville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
H. L. Slayman, Prop., 48 Church St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
H. P. Smith's Sons, H. L. and W. C. Smith, Smith & Fether Bldg., Railroad St., Dunbar, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Robert L. Weller, Main St., near Second St., Belle Vernon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
INDIANA COUNTY.		
James J. Fiscus, 1102 Philadelphia St., Indiana, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jonathan M. Grimm, 124 W. Market St., Blairsville, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
John N. Stitt, 15 Market St., Blairsville, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Jacob R. Younkins, 685 Philadelphia St., Indiana, Pa.. Transferred Dec. 4, 1908, to 11 N. 9th St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
JEFFERSON COUNTY.		
William Honadle and Joseph Burgoon, Mabon St., Brookville, Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
W. H. Moore, West Main St., between 4th and 5th Sts., Reynoldsville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harvey Rittenhouse, 317 East Main St., Brockwayville, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Stanton Supply Co., Chas. R. Spackman, Owner, Stanton, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
John F. Watson, 323 Oakland Ave., Punxsutawney, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
LACKAWANNA COUNTY.		
Harvey T. Jackson, 74 S. Main St., Carbondale, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 241 Wyoming Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 864 Capouse Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 1427 Pittston Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 103 N. Main St., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 303 E. Drinker St., Dunmore, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 324 Cedar Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Hilan B. Sweet, 106 Penn Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
LAWRENCE COUNTY.		
Harry L. Allen, 13 and 15 Neshannock Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jere Blucher, 648 S. Jefferson St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William H. Butler, 219 Court St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
David Cartwright, 619 Lawrence Ave., Ellwood City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Lloyd R. Davidson, Main St., Pulaski, Pa.,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Herbert LeRoy Dean, 73 Main St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Charles M. Hartzel, 8 So. Jefferson St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
LAWRENCE COUNTY—Continued.		
James C. Houston, 109 East Long Ave., New Castle, Pa. Transferred August 11, 1908, to 569 So. Mill St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry R. Houston, 4 E. Long Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
John L. McCormick, 390 W. Washington St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Robert McKee, 114 East Long Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Agnes M. Magill, 223 Grant St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank P. Major, Cor. Main and Railroad Sts., Wampum, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Howard Munnell, 59 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail	Jan. 1.
Reese & Spencer, J. A. Reese and J. W. Spencer, 30 West Washington St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Reynolds & Company, 315 Sixth St., Ellwood City, Pa.,	Retail	Sept. 1.
B. C. Rhoads & Son, 125 and 127 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa. Transferred Dec. 3, 1908, to John and Samuel M. Rearic,	Retail	Jan. 1.
Star Grocery Co., John P. Allen, Mgr., 24 N. Mercer St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
C. Ellsworth Thomas, 24 and 26 So. Mill St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail	Jan. 1.
Robert H. Wyrie, Mgr., 100 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa. Transferred May 29, 1908, to 70 Pittsburg St.,	Retail	Jan. 1.
LUZERNE COUNTY.		
Clark & Scott, 27 E. Broad St., Hazleton, Pa.,	Retail	Oct. 1.
Warner W. Clements, 317 E. Northampton St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Transferred February 5, 1908, to 301 East Market St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Warner W. Clements, 6 East Ross St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail	Jan. 1.
Cut Rate Meat Co., L. H. Jefkins, Mgr., 46 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail	Jan. 1.
Davis Bros., E. W. and J. W. Davis, 43 East Market St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail	Jan. 1.
Davis Bros. Co., Edward Travis, Mgr., 107 W. Main St., Plymouth, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Davis Bros., 262 Wyoming Ave., Kingston, Pa.,	Retail	Nov. 1.
East India Tea Co., Joseph F. Gillis, Prop., 55, 57, 59 So. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry E. Eroh, Prop., 300 West Broad St., Hazleton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas Greenwood, 13 S. Main St., Pittston, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Elbert S. Noble, 40 S. Main St., Pittston, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph Rae, Mock St., Miners' Mills, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Chas. Tremayne, 55 Main St., Ashley, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Russell Uhl, Prop., 24 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail	Jan. 1.
LYCOMING COUNTY.		
Central Pa. Lumber Co., F. W. Fimmons, Pres., Steam Valley, Cogan House township (P. O. Williamsport), Pa.,	Bg. House.	Dec. 1.
Central Pa. Lumber Co., F. W. Fimmons, Pres., Frozen Run Camp, McIntyre township (P. O. Williamsport), Pa.,	Bg. House.	Dec. 1.
McKEAN COUNTY.		
Daniel T. Drew, 20 Congress St., Bradford, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Aaron Hershenson, 318 Chase St., Kane, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Andrew J. Hoffman, 22 Congress St., Bradford, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Zellers Cash Store (H. C. and S. A. Zellers), 127 Fraley St., Kane,	Retail	Nov. 1.
MERCER COUNTY.		
Henry Baldwin, Mgr., 100 N. Water St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail	Jan. 1.
Christ S. Diebel, Phil. Carouthers, Mgr., 230 W. State St., Sharon, Pa. Transferred Feb. 20, 1908, to Dell S. Christy,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Horace Earl Donaldson, 44 Sharpsville St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
William P. Fornof, 430 E. State St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Anna Frewen, 526 Darr Ave., S. Sharon, Pa.,	Retail	Oct. 1.
Edward Jackson, 28 Spring St., Greenville, Pa. Transferred Oct. 6, 1908, to 30 Spring St.,	Retail	Jan. 1.
John Ketler, 301 Broad St., Grove City, Pa. Transferred August 6, 1908, to 225 Broad St. Transferred Oct. 26, 1908, to 247 So. Broad St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edwin A. Sieg, 205 Broadway, S. Sharon, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
John M. Wilkinson, 12 N. Water St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail	Jan. 1.
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.		
Eastern Provision Co., Robert C. Dotsen, Pres., 705 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail	Sept. 1.
Eastern Provision Co., Robert C. Dotsen, Pres., 705 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Sept. 1.
George H. Fetzer, 239 East Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Harry W. Garrett, 2904 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
Gimbel Bros., Isaac Gimbel, Pres., Chestnut & Ninth Sts., Phila., Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Emma Graham, 419 East Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Archie McNeill, 3120 G St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. B. Mason, 2507 S. Eleventh St., Philadelphia, Pa. Cancelled,	Retail	April 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—Continued.		
Lewis C. Middleberg, 4460 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Transferred December 12, 1908, to William Talbot,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
John H. Moriarty, 4913 Aspen St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. Otis Paul & Co., 219 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
J. Otis Paul & Co., 219 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
A. Salus & Son, Benj. Salus, Mgr., 1248-1250 South St., Phila., Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
Frank J. Smith, 2522 W. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa. Transferred April 9, 1908, to 2510 N. Front St. Transferred June 16, 1908, to 2086 East Tioga St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William Talbot, 1232 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Lena S. VanWert, 632 E. Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
PIKE COUNTY.		
Everett H. Gilkey, Lord's Valley, Pa.,	Bg. House,	May 1.
Everett H. Gilkey, Shohola, Pa.,	Bg. House,	May 1.
POTTER COUNTY.		
Mrs. Maud Cargill, Cook's Camp, Genesee, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
VENANGO COUNTY.		
Adams & Co., Harry E. Adams, Mgr., 62 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
A. P. Dale & Co., Amos P. Dale, Prop., 306 E. Second St., Oil City, Pa. Transferred March 28, 1908, to M. J. Dale,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Flynn Bros., Thos. and Michael Flynn, Water St., Emlenton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Franklin Grocery Co., George P. Gaiser and Wilbur F. Myers, 91 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. M. Grant, Arthur Bishop, George Wingard, Main St., Emlenton, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Mrs. Edith Harkison (Reed, Fisher & Newton's Saw Mill), P. O., Eaglerock, Pa.,	Bg. House,	June 1.
F. A. Hoffman & Co., John C. Gault, 211 Center St., Oil City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John F. Kuhn, 249 Seneca St., Oil City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Augustus Leach, 111 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles R. Limber, 157 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Turner & Son, Don E. and Marcus E. Turner, Cor. Main and Railroad Sts., Rouseville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
August Young, 59 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
WARREN COUNTY.		
Alton E. Hazeltine, 54 Pennsylvania Ave., East, Warren, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Andrew J. Hoffman, 303 Hickory St., Warren, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
C. H. Smith Co., Ltd., Chas. H. Smith, Chairman, C. H. Smith Co.'s Building, Center St., Sheffield, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.		
James H. Boyer, 107 Fourth St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Central Meat Market, John J. McNerney and Patrick Moroney, W. Lincoln Ave., McDonald, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas R. Hallam, 112 W. Chestnut St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James S. Hughes, Allman Hotel Building, Bentleyville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank B. Kramer, Mgr., Third St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles B. McAllister, 38 W. Chestnut St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Michael M. McDermott, 428 Fallowfield Ave., Charleroi, Pa. Transferred Sept. 11, 1908, to 426 Fallowfield Ave.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George E. McQuown, 98 N. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
J. Ray Nease, 98 N. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jacob F. Nease, 116 So. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jacob Nease, 140 So. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
Noble Brothers, W. Main St., W. Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Oxley & Jones, 503 McKean Ave., Donora, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Pittsburg Grocery Co., Jas. McCollins, Mgr., 20 East Pike St., Canonsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Robert E. Shannon and Sherman M. Mason, 201 McKean Ave., Charleroi, Pa. Transferred Jan. 10, 1908, to 327 Fallowfield Ave., Charleroi, Pa. Transferred June 1, 1908, to Robert E. Shannon. Transferred November 20, 1908, to Fred. L. Jobes,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Yohe, 225 Main St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.		
Arnold Traffic Co., Chas. Flynn, Pres., I. M. Keating, Sec'y, Fifth Ave. and Seventeenth St., Arnold, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thos. H. Bell, 170 Columbia Ave., Vandergrift, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank L. Baer, 209 W. Otterman St., Greensburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Curtis B. Clawson and Edwin C. Hunter, 106 Main St., Greensburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Cyrus L. Hodgkins, 325 Main St., Irwin, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
Wm. J. Ihrig, Prop., 957 Fourth Ave., New Kensington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jeannette Tea and Coffee Co., Harry L. Hopper, Prop., 624 Clay Ave., Jeannette, Pa. License revoked April 1, 1908.	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Kritschgan, 217 Pittsburg St., Scottdale, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Edward McCann, 119 N. Fifth St., Jeannette, Pa. Transferred June 23, 1908, to 260 Eighth St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Lewis W. McCurdy, 705 Ligonier St., Latrobe, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wesley C. Permar, 235 N. 2d St., Jeannette, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Albert H. Plough, S. W. Cor. Mill and Stanton Sts., Greensburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Edward F. Seubert, 1102 Ligonier St., Latrobe, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Victor W. Smith, East Side Chestnut St., Derry, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
David A. Spencer, 404 Ninth St., New Kensington, Pa. Transferred March 11, 1908, to 949 Fifth Ave.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Allen Conner Co., Ltd., E. T. Connor, Gen. Mgr., 529, 533, 537 and 541 Ninth St., New Kensington, Pa ,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel N. Womer, 449 Schoonmaker Ave., Monessen, Pa. Transferred February 7, 1908, to Edward Winwood,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

LIST OF RENOVATED BUTTER LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 15.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.		
Cornelius W. Antony, 203 Allegheny Market, Pittsburg, N. S.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Anna Braun, Charles Braun, Mgr., 193 and 194 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John H. Ehrhardt, Stands 64-66 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John C. Gibson, Stands 197, 198, 206 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Geo. R. Hanny, Stands 135 and 136 Allegheny Market, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Latshaw, Feerst Co., John A. Latshaw, Sec'y, 203 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Oct. 1.
John R. Martin, Stands 200, 201, 202 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James Pogue & Son, Stands 204, 205, 218 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jesse W. Sarver, Stands 143-145 Market House, Federal St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William H. Speaker, 15 Wabash Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thos. S. Williams, 600 Preble Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.		
Nice & Schreiber Co., C. N. Watson, Sec'y and Treas., W. S. Nice, Gen. Mgr., 11 S. Water St., Philadelphia, Pa. Transferred Sept. 3, 1908, to 8 So. Water St.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.

Part II.

GIVING A LIST OF THE ANALYSES OF

SAMPLES OF BUTTER AND OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS

MADE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER,

WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TO DECEMBER 1, 1908.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Butter Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
W. A. H. 3797,	72244,	J. J. Volmer,	Philadelphia,
W. A. H. 3798,	72245,	J. J. Volmer,	Philadelphia,

Butter Cases,

H. P. C. 3995,	4628,	J. F. Cannon,	868 N. Preston St., Phila.,
H. P. C. 3996,	4628,	J. F. Cannon,	868 N. Preston St., Phila.,

Fruit Syrup Case,

H. P. C. 3789,		W. Madway,	816 S. 2d St., Phila.,

Fruit Syrup Case,

H. P. C. 4484,	5116,	Swift & Caldwell,	11th & Spring Garden Sts., Phila.

Oleomargarine Case,

W. A. H. 3902,	1915,	J. N. Herbert,	Wellsboro,

Pure Food Case,

H. P. C. 4516,	5148,	Jas. Bell Co.,	118 S. 52d St., Phila.,

Pure Food Case,

H. P. C. 4541,	5173,	Warr & Canby,	6 N. Front St., Phila.,

Pure Food Case,

H. P. C. 4591,	5223,	Chas. L. Heinle Co.,	2731 Kensington Ave., Phila.,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1908.

November, 1907.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Butter,	Nov. 18, 1907,	Colored oleomargarine.
Butter,	Nov. 21, 1907,	Colored oleomargarine.

January, 1908.

Butter,	Jan. 28, 1908,	Yellow oleomargarine.
Butter,	Jan. 28, 1908,	Yellow oleomargarine.

November, 1907.

Strawberry syrup, ...	November 6, 1907,	Sweetened with saccharin.

August, 1908.

Lemon extract,	On label: "Lemon Flavoring Compound. Clement M. Divine & Co., 45 and 47 S. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa." Trade mark "Semper idem."	Sample is far below U. S. standard of 5 per cent. oil of lemon.

February, 1908.

Oleomargarine,	Feb. 29, 1908,	Oleomargarine; no license.

August, 1908.

Rice,	Aug. 25, 1908,	Sample is coated with glucose and talcum.

September, 1908.

Gluten flour,	Sept. 11, 1908,	Not gluten flour.

October, 1908.

Vanilla extract,	Oct. 27, 1908,	Not pure extract of vanilla; contains added vanilla.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Vinegar Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
McG. 2807,....	McG. 2807,...	Harry McGarland, ...	Mt. Pleasant, ...
McG. 2810.....	McG. 2810,...	A. Hager, ...	Connellsville, ...
McG. 2811,....	McG. 2811,...	H. L. Krepps, ...	Newhaven, ...
McG. 2813,....	McG. 2813,...	Andy Biasella, ...	Dunbar, ...
H. P. C. 4446,	5078.....	George Dunlap, ...	20th & Vernon Sts., Phila., ...

Vinegar Case,

H. L. B. 3080,	H. L. B. 3089	H. L. Wagner, ...	Mifflintown, ...

Butter, No Cases,

H. P. C. 4550,	5182,.....	J. J. Hitchler, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4552,	5184,.....	Philadelphia Butter Co., ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4562,	5194,.....	209 S. Street, ...	Philadelphia, ...
H. P. C. 4565,	5197.....	The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.	Philadelphia, ...

Butter, No Cases,

C. C. L. 2073,	S. 697,.....	Catherine Von Meter, ...	Harrisburg, ...
W. A. H. 4422,	W. A. H. 4422	J. Roughead, ...	Williamsport, ...
W. A. H. 4423,	W. A. H. 4423	J. Roughead, ...	Williamsport, ...
W. A. H. 4424,	W. A. H. 4424	W. C. Heller, ...	Danville, ...
W. A. H. 4425,	W. A. H. 4425	J. F. Tooley & Co., ...	Danville, ...
W. A. H. 4426,	W. A. H. 4426	C. Cromwell, ...	Danville, ...
W. A. H. 4427,	W. A. H. 4427	Mayan Bros., ...	Danville, ...
W. A. H. 4428,	W. A. H. 4428	W. F. Bell, ...	Danville, ...

Lard, No Case,

W. A. H. 4398,	2579.....	J. Dewalt, ...	White Hall, ...

Milk, No Cases,

W. A. H. 4384,	S. 655,.....	E. D. Snyder, ...	Hazleton, ...
W. A. H. 4385,	S. 656,.....	C. S. Flick, ...	Hazleton, ...
McG. 2837,....	McG. 2837,...	Mrs. Mary Stapleton, ...	West Brownsville, ...
McG. 2838,....	McG. 2838,...	Mrs. Mary Stapleton, ...	West Brownsville, ...
McG. 2839,....	McG. 2839,...	Dorsey Bros., ...	South Brownsville, ...
McG. 2840,....	McG. 2840,...	Woodfell Bros., ...	South Brownsville, ...
McG. 2841,....	McG. 2841,...	Woodfell Bros., ...	South Brownsville, ...
McG. 2842,....	McG. 2842,...	A. E. Clatty, ...	South Brownsville, ...
McG. 2843,....	McG. 2843,...	James W. Pepper, ...	South Brownsville, ...
McG. 2844,....	McG. 2844,...	James W. Pepper, ...	South Brownsville, ...
McG. 2845,....	McG. 2845,...	Robert Hornsell, ...	South Brownsville, ...
McG. 2846,....	McG. 2846,...	A. R. Ward, ...	South Brownsville, ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1908.

August, 1908.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Pure cider vinegar, ..	No brand on barrel that could be read.	Deficiency and low alkalinity of ash, with excess of sugars, show it to be not pure cider vinegar, but adulterated with a foreign sugary material.
Pure cider vinegar, ..	No brand on barrel, ...	Adulterated: properties of ash and proportion of sugar not like those of cider vinegar. Spirit vinegar with added solids.
Cider vinegar, ...	Brand on barrel: Price & Lucas Cider Vinegar.	Adulterated: properties of ash and excess of sugars show it not to be pure cider vinegar.
Cider vinegar, ...	Price & Lucas Co., Cider Vinegar, ..	Diluted spirit vinegar colored with caramel.
Distilled vinegar, ...	Aug. 4, 1908, ...	Sample is discolored with an iron compound and is unwholesome.

October, 1908.

Apple cider vinegar,..	Lancaster Vinegar Co., Lancaster Pa.	A distilled vinegar colored with caramel.

September, 1908.

Butter, ...	September 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	September 17, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	September 22, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	September 29, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.

November, 1908.

Butter, ...	Nov. 17, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Nov. 13, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Nov. 13, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Nov. 17, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Nov. 17, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Nov. 17, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Nov. 17, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	Nov. 17, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.

October, 1908.

Lard, ...	Oct. 19, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.

October, 1908.

Milk, ...	Oct. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Oct. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Oct. 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Oct. 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Oct. 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Oct. 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Oct. 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Oct. 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Oct. 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Oct. 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Oct. 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Oct. 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
McG. 2847,....	McG. 2847,...	A. R. Ward, ...	South Brownsville, ...
McG. 2848,....	McG. 2848,...	W. R. Allen, ...	South Brownsville, ...
McG. 2849,....	McG. 2849,...	John F. Watkins, ...	Brownsville, ...
McG. 2850,....	McG. 2850,...	John F. Watkins, ...	Brownsville, ...
McG. 2851,....	McG. 2851,...	Thos. H. Crington, ...	South Brownsville, ...

Milk, No Cases,

H. L. B. 3088,	S. 665,.....	G. W. Rumbarger, ...	Warrior's Mark, ...
H. L. B. 3089,	S. 666,.....	G. W. Rumbarger, ...	Warrior's Mark, ...
G. M. P. 2624,.	G. M. P. 2624,	O. Sandburg, ...	Youngsville, ...
G. M. P. 2625,.	G. M. P. 2625,	J. H. Yeagle, ...	Warren, ...
G. M. P. 2626,.	G. M. P. 2626,	J. H. Yeagle, ...	Warren, ...
G. M. P. 2627,.	G. M. P. 2627,	Star Grocery Co., ...	Warren, ...
G. M. P. 2628,.	G. M. P. 2628,	M. Applanalp, ...	Warren, ...
G. M. P. 2629,.	G. M. P. 2629,	Star Grocery Co., ...	Warren, ...
C. C. L. 2046,	S. 667,.....	J. A. Alrich, ...	Steelton, ...
C. C. L. 2047,	S. 668,.....	J. A. Alrich, ...	Steelton, ...
C. C. L. 2047, A.	S. 672,.....	Dan Polam, ...	Steelton, ...
C. C. L. 2048,	S. 669,.....	J. E. Balsbaugh, ...	Steelton, ...
C. C. L. 2049,	S. 670,.....	J. E. Balsbaugh, ...	Steelton, ...
C. C. L. 2050,	S. 671,.....	C. F. Rupp, ...	Steelton, ...
C. C. L. 2051,	S. 673,.....	W. J. Bishop, ...	Steelton, ...
C. C. L. 2052,	S. 674,.....	W. J. Bishop, ...	Steelton, ...
C. C. L. 2053,	S. 675,.....	D. A. Slepheuson, ...	Steelton, ...
C. C. L. 2054,	S. 676,.....	D. A. Slepheuson, ...	Steelton, ...
C. C. L. 2055,	S. 677,.....	J. G. Wolf, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 2056,	S. 678,.....	J. G. Wolf, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 2057,	S. 679,.....	C. A. Kramer, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 2058,	S. 680,.....	C. A. Kramer, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 2059,	S. 681,.....	J. C. Packer, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 2060,	S. 682,.....	J. C. Packer, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 2061,	S. 683,.....	S. B. Munnert, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 2062,	S. 684,.....	O. P. Landis, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 2063,	S. 685,.....	O. P. Landis, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 2064,	S. 686,.....	E. H. Erford, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 2065,	S. 687,.....	E. H. Erford, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 2066,	S. 688,.....	D. Mader, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 2067,	S. 690,.....	E. L. Sweigard, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 2067, A.	S. 689,.....	E. L. Sweigard, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 2068,	S. 691,.....	S. S. Zimmerman, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 2069,	S. 692,.....	S. S. Zimmerman, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 2080,	S. 709,.....	L. Runkle, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 2081,	S. 710,.....	L. Runkle, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 2082,	S. 711,.....	J. W. Matter, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 2083,	S. 712,.....	J. W. Matter, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 2084,	S. 713,.....	C. E. Eslinger, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 2085,	S. 714,.....	C. E. Eslinger, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 2086,	S. 715,.....	C. M. Owen, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 2087,	S. 716,.....	C. M. Owen, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 2088,	S. 717,.....	S. H. Bowers, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 2089,	S. 718,.....	S. H. Bowers, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 2090,	S. 719,.....	W. A. Potteiger, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 2091,	S. 720,.....	G. W. Jones, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 2092,	S. 721,.....	Chas. A. Hoak, ...	Harrisburg, ...
C. C. L. 2093,	S. 722,.....	C. A. Hoak, ...	Harrisburg, ...
W. A. H. 4452,	S. 723,.....	J. A. Hilbish, ...	Northumberland, ...
W. A. H. 4454,	S. 724,.....	J. A. Hilbish, ...	Northumberland, ...
W. A. H. 4455,	S. 725,.....	J. A. Hilbish, ...	Northumberland, ...

Oleomargarine, No Case.

H. P. C. 4590,	5222,.....	Michael Lavins, ...	Wagon 17th & Thompson Sts., Phila.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1908.

October, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Milk, ...	Oct. 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Buttermilk, ...	Oct. 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Oct. 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Oct. 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Oct. 23, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.

November, 1908.

Milk, ...	Nov. 10, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Nov. 10, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Nov. 10, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Nov. 10, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Nov. 10, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Nov. 10, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Nov. 10, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Nov. 10, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Nov. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Nov. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Nov. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Nov. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Nov. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Nov. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Nov. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Nov. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Nov. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Nov. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Nov. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Nov. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Nov. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Nov. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Nov. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Nov. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Nov. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Nov. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Nov. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Nov. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Nov. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Nov. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Nov. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Nov. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Nov. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Nov. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Nov. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Nov. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Nov. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Nov. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Nov. 16, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Nov. 24, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Nov. 24, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Nov. 24, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Nov. 24, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Nov. 24, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Nov. 24, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Nov. 24, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Nov. 24, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Nov. 24, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Nov. 24, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Nov. 24, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Nov. 24, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Nov. 24, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Nov. 24, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Nov. 24, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Nov. 24, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	Nov. 24, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	Nov. 24, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.

October, 1908.

Oleomargarine.	Oct. 24, 1908, ...	Oleomargarine.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

PURE FOOD SAMPLES COMPLYING

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
H. P. C. 4553,	5185,	J. P. Higgins,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4557,	5189,	Wm. A. Harris,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4554,	5186,	Frosch Bros.,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4561,	5193,	H. D. Reese,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4563,	5195,	M. Hartman & Bros.,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4566,	5198,	Frank A. McClachey,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4570,	5202,	M. Hartman & Bros.,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4572,	5204,	Martin Bros.,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4573,	5205,	Eugene Schell,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4575,	5207,	Thos. M. Hartman,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4578,	5210,	F. Woerner,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4580,	5212,	Wurst's,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4584,	5216,	Frank Bacher,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4585,	5217,	1144 South St.,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4587,	5219,	Diamond Meat Market,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4592,	5224,	Standard Meat Market,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4593,	5225,	Wm. Boorse,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4567,	5199,	H. Evers,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4568,	5200,	Mecca Meat Market,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4569,	5201,	Gray's Ferry Beef Co.,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4571,	5203,	Martin Bros.,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4574,	5206,	Premium Meat Market,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4576,	5208,	Martin Geissel,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4577,	5209,	A. Frosch & Son,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4579,	5211,	City Dressed Beef Co.,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4581,	5213,	Phillips',	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4582,	5214,	John Moritz,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4586,	5218,	Stockberger, Reading Terminal Market.	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4588,	5220,	3504 Market St.,	Philadelphia,
H. P. C. 4435,	5067,	Geo. C. Worthington,	6100 Germantown Ave., Phila.,
H. P. C. 4437,	5069,	J. J. Pletcher,	5600 Germantown Ave., Phila.,
H. P. C. 4441,	5073,	E. Bradford Clarke Co., Ltd.,	1520 Chestnut St., Phila.,
H. P. C. 4456,	5088,	Henry Rohner,	5th & Race Sts., Phila.
H. P. C. 4556,	5188,	J. A. McCaffrey & Son,	4007 Market St., Phila.,
H. P. C. 5558,	5190,	Mr. Baird,	859 Lawrence St., Phila.,
H. P. C. 4559,	5191,	Mr. Baird,	859 Lawrence St., Phila.,
H. P. C. 4560,	5192,	J. J. Bellois,	316 N. 9th St., Phila.,
H. P. C. 4610,	5242,	Stand,	2d & Arch Sts., Phila.,
H. P. C. 4611,	5243,	Stand,	10th St. above Chestnut, Phila.,
H. P. C. 4612,	5244,	Watson's Restaurant,	10th St. below Market, Phila.,
H. P. C. 4615,	5247,	Benge's Bakery,	Camac & Norris Sts., Phila.,
H. P. C. 4625,	5257,	Hutchinson Pie Baking Co.,	722 S. 11th St., Phila.,
H. P. C. 4626,	5258,	Hutchinson Pie Baking Co.,	722 S. 11th St., Phila.,
C. C. L. 2070,	S. 694,	Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart,	Harrisburg,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1908.

WITH RULES AND REGULATIONS.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Ham bologna,	Sept. 17, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Beef bologna,	Sept. 18, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Half-smoked sausage,	Sept. 17, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	Sept. 21, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	Sept. 22, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	Oct. 20, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	Oct. 21, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	Oct. 21, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	Oct. 21, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	Oct. 22, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	Oct. 22, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	Oct. 22, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	Oct. 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	Oct. 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	Oct. 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	Oct. 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	Oct. 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	Oct. 20, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	Oct. 20, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	Oct. 21, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	Oct. 21, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	Oct. 21, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	Oct. 22, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	Oct. 22, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	Oct. 22, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	Oct. 22, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	Oct. 22, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	Oct. 22, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	Oct. 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	Oct. 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Lemon extract,	Marked "Manheim Brand High Grade Pure Extract Lemon Flavoring." Packed for C. Worthington & Co.	No adulteration detected.
Extract of lemon,	Marked "McMonagle & Rogers' Premium Fruit Flavors," Middletown, N. Y.	No adulteration detected.
Essence of lemon,	Marked "Flavoring Essence of Lemon." Manufactured for E. Bradford Clarke Co., 1520 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Essence of peppermint.	Marked "Columbia Family Drugs." Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial Number 327. The A. Colburn Co., Philadelphia, U. S. A.	No adulteration detected.
Essence of peppermint.	"Burnett's Essence of Peppermint." Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial Number 91. Prepared by Joseph Burnett Co., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.	No adulteration detected.
Dandy cream cakes,	Sept. 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Marshmallows,	Sept. 19, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Coffee cakes,	From Mie's Bakery, 9th and Vine Sts., Phila.	No adulteration detected.
Cheese cakes and egg custard.	Nov. 16, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cheese cakes and egg custard.	Nov. 16, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Egg custard,	Nov. 16, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cakes: Jelly, Sponge and Pound.	Nov. 17, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Whole egg, dried,	Nov. 18, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Egg yolk, dry,	From H. J. Keith, 72 S. Market St., Boston, Mass.	No adulteration detected.
Red Salmon,	Horse Shoe Brand Kaduk Red Salmon.	No adulteration detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

PURE FOOD SAMPLES

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
C. C. L. 2074,	S. 698,	H. B. Walbert,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 2075,	S. 699,	S. S. Pomeroy,	Harrisburg,
G. M. P. 2591,	G. M. P. 2591.	C. O. Johnson,	Warren,
G. M. P. 2592,	G. M. P. 2592.	I. X. L. Cafe, Walter Newell, Prop.	Warren,
G. M. P. 2593,	G. M. P. 2593.	James Madder,	Warren,
G. M. P. 2594,	G. M. P. 2594.	R. R. Power's Restaurant,	Warren,
G. M. P. 2595,	G. M. P. 2595.	J. K. Peterson,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2596,	G. M. P. 2596.	G. W. Binney,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2597,	G. M. P. 2597.	Martin Ryan,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2598,	G. M. P. 2598.	W. O. Naxon,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2599,	G. M. P. 2599.	M. J. Dale,	So. Oil City,
G. M. P. 2600,	G. M. P. 2600.	A. Fleckenstein,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2601,	G. M. P. 2601.	Franklin Fish Market,	Franklin,
G. M. P. 2602,	G. M. P. 2602.	S. E. Smith,	Franklin,
G. M. P. 2603,	G. M. P. 2603.	J. Foringer,	Franklin,
G. M. P. 2604,	G. M. P. 2604.	J. W. Pratt,	So. Oil City,
G. M. P. 2605,	G. M. P. 2605.	F. A. Ochs,	So. Oil City,
G. M. P. 2606,	G. M. P. 2606.	C. L. Clinger,	So. Oil City,
G. M. P. 2607,	G. M. P. 2607.	John Gault,	Oil City,
G. M. P. 2608,	G. M. P. 2608.	Schock & Slitz,	Kane,
G. M. P. 2609,	G. M. P. 2609.	P. W. McHale,	Kane,
G. M. P. 2610,	G. M. P. 2610.	J. Rozelsky,	Bradford,
G. M. P. 2611,	G. M. P. 2611.	J. Kilgore,	Bradford,
G. M. P. 2612,	G. M. P. 2612.	Excelsior Market, G. W. Spangler.	Bradford,
G. M. P. 2613,	G. M. P. 2613.	Joe Barnard,	Bradford,
G. M. P. 2614,	G. M. P. 2614.	Stewart & Thersan,	Bradford,
G. M. P. 2615,	G. M. P. 2615.	Arcade Fish Market, Thos. J. McAnliffe.	Bradford,
G. M. P. 2616,	G. M. P. 2616.	E. Zaffron,	Bradford,
G. M. P. 2617,	G. M. P. 2617.	M. Thersen,	Bradford,
G. M. P. 2618,	G. M. P. 2618.	Paul & Leyman,	Bradford,
G. M. P. 2619,	G. M. P. 2619.	Oil City House Restaurant,	Bradford,
G. M. P. 2620,	G. M. P. 2620.	McLntyre Bros.,	Bradford,
G. M. P. 2621,	G. M. P. 2621.	A. H. Hempstead,	Bradford,
G. M. P. 2622,	G. M. P. 2622.	Atlantic City Oyster House, N. P. Campbell.	Bradford,
G. M. P. 2623,	G. M. P. 2623.	City Meat Market, E. P. Andrews.	Bradford,
McG. 2853,	McG. 2853,	Benjamin Schwartz,	So. Brownsville,
McG. 2854,	McG. 2854,	Johnson & Dwyer,	So. Brownsville,
McG. 2856,	McG. 2856,	Fred J. Chalfant,	So. Brownsville,
McG. 2857,	McG. 2857,	George Miller,	Brownsville,
McG. 2858,	McG. 2858,	D. W. Lowstut,	Brownsville,
McG. 2858½,	McG. 2858½,	Joseph Peath,	Brownsville,
McG. 2860,	McG. 2860,	Joseph A. Woodward,	Brownsville,
J. J. 205,	J. J. 205,	G. Pasquinelli,	604 Grant St., Pittsburg.
J. J. 206,	J. J. 206,	Wm. Bader,	Stands 27 & 29 N. S. Market, Pittsburg.
J. J. 207,	J. J. 207,	Wm. Bader,	Stands 27 & 29 N. S. Market, Pittsburg.
J. J. 208,	J. J. 208,	Kaufman's,	Pittsburg,
J. J. 209,	J. J. 209,	Kaufman's,	Pittsburg,
J. J. 210,	J. J. 210,	Jas. Mason,	Third Ave., Pittsburg,
J. J. 211,	J. J. 211,	Knapp Bros.,	Market House, Pittsburg,
J. J. 212,	J. J. 212,	McCann Bros.,	Market St., Pittsburg,
J. J. 213,	J. J. 213,	Fisher's,	Stand 44 Market House, Pittsburg.
J. J. 214,	J. J. 214,	Diffenbacher,	6262 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg.
J. J. 215,	J. J. 215,	W. J. Spahr,	6117 Penn Ave., Pittsburg,
J. J. 216,	J. J. 216,	Meat Market,	6427 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg.
J. J. 217,	J. J. 217,	Wagner's Meat Market,	6507 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg.
J. J. 218,	J. J. 218,	Meat Market,	6427 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg.
D. B. M. 227,	D. B. M. 227,	T. B. Pulbross,	45 Pittsburg Market, Pittsburg.
D. B. M. 228,	D. B. M. 228,	Leonard Bros.,	49 Market House, Pittsburg,
D. B. M. 229,	D. B. M. 229,	Hergemans & Pole,	415 Ferry St., Pittsburg,
D. B. M. 230,	D. B. M. 230,	Maltby's Oyster House,	College Ave., Pittsburg,
D. B. M. 231,	D. B. M. 231,	McGilvay & Huffman,	6429 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg.
D. B. M. 233,	D. B. M. 233,	G. Pasquinelli,	604 Grant St., Pittsburg,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1908.

—CONTINUED.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Mushrooms,	Champignons de Couche,	No adulteration detected.
Asparagus points,	Herald Brand Asparagus Points,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	J. G. Underhill, Baltimore, Md.,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	James Hobland & Son, Baltimore, Md.	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Traverse Bros., Baltimore, Md.,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Oct. 1, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Aflegarth & Co., Baltimore, Md.,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Oct. 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Chas. W. Radish,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak,	Oct. 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Oct. 8, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	Armour's,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Oct. 9, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Langrath, Baltimore,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	Oct. 9, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Oct. 9, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	Oct. 9, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Oct. 9, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	Oct. 9, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Dix Rounberger, Du Bois, Pa.,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Geo. W. Roberts, Baltimore, Md.,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	C. H. Lightneser, Baltimore, Md.,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	C. L. Aflegarth & Co., Baltimore, Md.	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Price & Palmer, Rochester, N. Y.,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Parks, Wengle & Co., Baltimore, Md.	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Oct. 22, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Oct. 22, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Oct. 22, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Aflegarth & Co.,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Price & Palmer, Rochester, N. Y.,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Oct. 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Price & Palmer, Rochester, N. Y.,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Aflegarth, Baltimore, Md.,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Oct. 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	Oct. 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	Oct. 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	Oct. 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh beefsteak,	Oct. 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	Oct. 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	Oct. 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork shoulder,	Oct. 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	Oct. 23, 1908,	Contains starch.
Pudding (Blut-Wurst),	Oct. 23, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	Nov. 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Hamburger steak,	Nov. 24, 1908,	Contains added starch.
Fresh pork sausage,	Nov. 24, 1908,	Contains added starch.
Smoked sausage,	Nov. 24, 1908,	Contains added starch.
Fresh sausage,	Nov. 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Nov. 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Nov. 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Nov. 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Nov. 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Nov. 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Nov. 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	Nov. 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Veal loaf,	Nov. 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Nov. 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Nov. 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Nov. 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Nov. 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	Nov. 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	Nov. 27, 1908,	Contains added starch.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

PURE FOOD SAMPLES

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
D. B. M. 234,.	D. B. M. 234.	Casilla Bros., ...	721 Webster Ave., Pittsburg, ..
D. B. M. 235,.	D. B. M. 235.	J. J. Armento, ...	605 High St., Pittsburg, ...
		Vinegar, No Cases,	
C. C. L. 2004,	2564,.....	Sugar Grocery Co., ...	Lebanon, ...
C. C. L. 2005,	2565,.....	Louzer Bros., ...	Lebanon, ...
C. C. L. 2006,	2562,.....	J. J. Peoethree & Son, ...	York, ...
C. C. L. 2007,	2563,.....	Duffy Cider Co., ...	York, ...
W. A. H. 4386,	2569,.....	E. J. Fallon, ...	Hazleton, ...
W. A. H. 4388,	2571,.....	Spade & Kline, ...	Hazleton, ...
W. A. M. 4389,	2574,.....	Wagner & Bowen, ...	Hazleton, ...
W. A. H. 4390,	2575,.....	Christ Fox, ...	Hazleton, ...
W. A. H. 4391,	2576,.....	Evans Bros. & Co., ...	Wilkes-Barre, ...
W. A. H. 4392,	2567,.....	Clark Bros., ...	Wilkes-Barre, ...
W. A. H. 4394,	2572,.....	Childs Grocery Co., ...	Wilkes-Barre, ...
W. A. H. 4395,	2577,.....	The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.	Wilkes-Barre, ...
W. A. H. 4397,	2573,.....	J. E. Balz, ...	Wilkes-Barre, ...
H. P. C. 4551,	5183,.....	W. J. Strange, ...	2474 Frankford Ave., Phila.. ...
H. L. B. 3086,.	H. L. B. 3086.	H. J. Fleeke, ...	North Point, ...
H. L. B. 3087,.	H. L. B. 3087.	S. L. C. Gates, ...	Hopewell, ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1908.

—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Fresh pork sausage,..	Nov. 27, 1908, ...	Contains added starch.
Fresh oysters, ...	Nov. 27, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
October, 1908.		
Pure apple vinegar, ..	H. Erdman & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Fermented vinegar, ...	Made from apples. Duffy Cider Co., Gold Seal Cider Vinegar. American Fruit Product Co., Rochester, N. Y.	No adulteration detected.
Fermented apple vinegar.	C. C. Palmer, ...	No adulteration detected.
Pure cider vinegar, ..	Oct. 6, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Apple vinegar, ...	Apple Vinegar. Sold by H. G. Tumbler Grocery Co., Easton, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Syrup vinegar, ...	Syrup Vinegar, ...	No adulteration detected.
Cider vinegar, ...	Pure Cider Vinegar. Manufactured by E. B. Mitchell.	No adulteration detected.
Cider vinegar, ...	Pure Apple Cider Vinegar. Manufactured by H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburg, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Fermented vinegar, ..	Fermented Vinegar. Manufactured by J. Williams & Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Spirit vinegar, ...	Spirit Vinegar, ...	No adulteration detected.
Fermented apple vinegar.	Fermented Apple Vinegar. Manufactured by C. C. Palmer, Philadelphia, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Pure cider vinegar, ..	Pure Cider Vinegar (Clarified), ...	No adulteration detected.
Cider vinegar, ...	Apple Cider Vinegar. Manufactured by Cruikshank Co., Pittsburg, Pa.	No adulteration detected.
Malt vinegar, ...	Sept. 17, 1908, ...	No adulteration detected.
Pure cider vinegar, ..	Elk's Pride Fermented Apple Cider Vinegar, Harbauer Marbleau Co., Toledo, O.	No adulteration detected.
Cider vinegar, ...	Old Homestead Brand, Phila. Vinegar Co.	No adulteration detected.

Part III.

TABULATED STATEMENT OF

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS

TERMINATED BY THE

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

Secretary of Agriculture

DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1908.

ARRANGED BY COUNTIES.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Fruit Syrup Cases,

Sample. Agent's Number and Mark.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Suit. Begun.	Date of Hearing.	Charge.
H. P. C. 3789.	W. Madway, 816 S. 2d St., Phila.	Dec. 2, 1907,	Dec. 5, 1907,	Selling adulterated strawberry syrup.
H. P. C. 4484.	A. Colburn Co., 210 N. 2d St., Phila.	Nov. 14, 1908,	Nov. 21, 1908,	Selling adulterated lemon extract.

Oleomargarine Cases,

H. P. C. 3995.	J. F. Cannon, 868 N. Preston St., Phila.	Jan. 28, 1908,	Jan. 30, 1908,	Selling oleomargarine without a license.
H. P. C. 3996.	J. F. Cannon, 868 N. Preston St., Phila.	Jan. 28, 1908,	Jan. 30, 1908,	Selling oleomargarine without a license.
W. A. H. 3797	J. J. Vollmer & Harry Shearer, Phila.	Feb. 5, 1908,	Feb. 19, 1908,	Selling colored oleomargarine.
W. A. H. 3798	J. J. Vollmer & Harry Shearer, 11 Saunders Ave., Phila.	Feb. 5, 1908,	Feb. 19, 1908,	Selling oleomargarine for butter to Lilly Pusick.

Oleomargarine Case,

W. A. H. 3902	N. Herbert and Roy Sears, Wellsboro.	Mar. 11, 1908,	Mar. 17, 1908,	Selling oleomargarine at wholesale without a license.

Pure Food Cases,

H. P. C. 4516.	James Bell Co., 118 S. 52d St., Phila.	Oct. 30, 1908,	Nov. 6, 1908,	Selling rice coated with talc and glucose; not so stated on label.
H. P. C. 4541.	Warr & Canby, 6 N. Front St., Phila.	Nov. 7, 1908,	Nov. 14, 1908,	Selling flour, misbranded.
H. P. C. 4591.	Chas. L. Heinle Co., 2731 Kensington Ave., Phila.	Nov. 30, 1908,	Dec. 7, 1908,	Selling extract of vanilla, misbranded.

Vinegar Cases,

McG. 2810. ..	A. Hager, Connellsville.	Nov. 11, 1908,	Waived, ...	Selling adulterated vinegar.
McG. 2811 ..	Harry L. Krepps, New Haven.	Nov. 11, 1908,	Waived, ...	Selling adulterated vinegar.
McG. 2813, ..	Andy Beasella, Dunbar.	Nov. 11, 1908,	Waived, ...	Selling adulterated vinegar.

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS FOR DECEMBER, 1908.

Philadelphia County, 1908.

Form of Action.	Name and Address of Magistrate.	Disposition of the Case. By Magistrate or by the Court.	Final.
Criminal,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Defendant held in $600 bail for court. Feb. 25, 1908, true bill. Oct. 12, 1908, defendant plead guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $60.	Nov. 9, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Civil, ...	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Case adjusted by the payment of a fine of $60 previous to date set for hearing.	Nov. 14, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.

Philadelphia County, 1908.

Criminal,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Held for court. March 16 true bill. Defendant plead guilty. Sentence suspended.	Terminated.
Criminal,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Held for court. March 16 true bill. Defendant plead guilty. Court suspended sentence.	Terminated.
Criminal,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Defendants discharged for want of evidence.	Terminated.
Criminal,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Held for court. Nov. 5, 1908, after three continuances case was tried in court and jury rendered verdict of not guilty.	Terminated.

Tioga County, 1908.

Criminal,	E. B. Young, Wellsboro, ...	Held each defendant in $300 bail for court. Nov. 5th defendants entered plea of nolle contendre. Court suspended sentence.	Terminated.

Philadelphia County, 1908.

Civil, ...	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $60 by defendant previous to date of hearing.	Oct. 30, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Civil, ...	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $60 previous to date of hearing.	Nov. 7, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Civil, ...	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila., ...	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $60 previous to date of hearing.	Nov. 30, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.

Fayette County, 1908.

Criminal,	D. M. Beirer, Uniontown, ..	Defendant waived hearing and paid a fine of $50 and costs of $5.	Nov. 17 Agent Jas. McGregor paid same to Jas. Foust.
Criminal,	H. M. Smurre, New Haven,	Case adjusted by defendant paying a fine of $50.	Nov. 12, 1908, Agent Jas. McGregor paid same to Jas. Foust.
Criminal,	D. M. Beirer, Uniontown, ..	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50 and costs of $5.	Nov. 16, 1908, Agent Jas. McGregor paid same to Jas. Foust.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Vinegar Case,

Sample.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Suit.		
Agent's Number and Mark.		Begun.	Date of Hearing.	Charge.
H. L. B. 3080.	H. L. Wagner, Mifflintown.	Nov. 20, 1908,	Waived, ...	Selling adulterated vinegar.

Vinegar Case,

H. P. C. 4446.	Geo. M. Dunlap Co., 20th and Fernon Sts., Phila.	Nov. 4, 1908,	Nov. 11, 1908,	Selling adulterated vinegar.

Vinegar Case,

McG. 2807. ..	Henry McGarland, Mt. Pleasant.	Nov. 11, 1908,	Nov. 25, 1908,	Selling adulterated vinegar.

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS FOR DECEMBER, 1908.

Juniata County, 1908.

Form of Action.	Name and Address of Magistrate.	Disposition of the Case.	
		By Magistrate or by the Court.	Final.
Criminal,	J. B. M. Todd, Mifflin, ...	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50.	Nov. 20, 1908, Agent H. L. Banzhoff paid same to Jas. Foust.

Philadelphia County, 1908.

Civil,.....	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila	Case adjusted by defendant paying a fine of $50 previous to date of hearing.	Nov. 4, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.

Westmoreland County, 1908.

Criminal,	J. C. Baldridge, Greensburg.	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50.	Nov. 21, 1908, Agent Jas. McGregor paid same to Jas. Foust.

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OF THE

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

JAMES FOUST, Dairy and Food Commissioner.

VOL. 6, No. 12.

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THE GRANGERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The grangers of Pennsylvania held their State meeting in the city of Altoona during the second week of December. There was a very large attendance of visitors and representatives and the sessions were uncommonly interesting. The annual report of State Master W. F. Hill was read by Secretary J. T. Ailman and was a document of considerable value to the order. It reported continued prosperity in this State, criticized the conduct of the officers of the National Grange, and made a variety of seasonable suggestions. Worthy Master Hill was not at the opening session of the State Grange, having been to Rome as a delegate to the international meeting on agriculture, but he arrived before the close and was given a cordial reception by his many warm friends among the delegates. It is probable that he would have been re-elected had he not expressed a strong desire to be permitted to return to private life. As it was the Grange selected for its head during the coming two years the sage of Columbia county, the Hon. William F. Creasy. He has long been identified with the order and prominent in its councils. Resolutions were adopted urging a more vigorous supervision of oleomargarine factories by the Federal government so that oleomargarine may be properly taxed and violations of law promptly and rigorously punished; urging the passage at this session of the Legislature of an act regulating the sale of cold storage poultry, game and eggs; also advocating the passage of an act for the protection of the public health, by prohibiting the sale, offering for sale, exposing for sale or having in possession, with intent to sell, eggs that are either wholly or partly decayed or decomposed, and prohibiting the use of eggs that are either wholly or partly decayed or decomposed, in the preparation of food products. Copies of the proposed bills accompanied the resolutions which were adopted by the unanimous vote of the great convention. The last resolution adopted pledged the Grange to the support of the principle of local option, although the proposition to create a paid bureau within the order was not adopted. The propaganda is to be under the direction of the Worthy Chaplain of the State Grange, Rev. J. W. Johnston, and is to be maintained by strictly voluntary contributions. The entire session was a great success and the delegates and visitors returned to their homes feeling that they had received additional inspiration so that they might pursue the work of the coming year with renewed ardor.

THE ROTTEN EGG INVESTIGATION.

Elsewhere the reader will find some timely extracts from Dr. Wiley's helpful volume on "Foods and Their Adulterants," with special reference to the sale of rotten eggs to bakers and others. The facts in the case, already made public in the daily newspapers of the State, especially those of Philadelphia, were brought to light by Special Agent H. P. Cassidy, of the Dairy and Food Division, who, after some systematic and skilfully directed efforts, succeeded in fastening the proofs on a number of persons who actually make a specialty of purchasing decayed eggs from certain big houses and in turn disposing of them to bakers. One of the discouraging things brought to light by this investigation is that some of the big houses have been selling rotten eggs to the special dealers in them at a nominal price and certainly with the knowledge that at a later period and in some way of which the particulars were not sought, they would be disposed of for human food. One expects better things from houses doing a business running up into the millions and composed of citizens who hold their heads high in their several communities. One might not be so greatly surprised at the conduct of some of the small fellows who have been engaged in this horrible traffic, but one has a right to look for better things from those whose products go into every State of this republic and into every country on the globe.

The unwholesome eggs are variously called "spots" and "rots." Those only partially tainted are given the former appellation; those thoroughly rotten, the latter. After Agent Cassidy had taken the preliminary steps toward stopping this nefarious business a reporter of the North American looked the matter up and obtained some information concerning prices. The evidences he acquired shows how profitable a business dealing in "spots" and "rots" is and explains why some otherwise reputable men permit themselves to sicken many of their fellows, killing annually a considerable proportion of them. The reporter tells us that prices vary from six-tenths of a cent per dozen to eight cents a dozen. Fresh eggs, suitable for food, are quoted at an average of forty cents per dozen in that market. Storage eggs of fair quality, but classed as dubious food by authorities, may be bought for thirty-four cents a dozen, while eggs that are guaranteed to be less than forty-eight hours old, bring as high as fifty cents a dozen. The manager of a well-known commission house in South Water street, Philadelphia, admitted that a certain individual whom he named, has been in the habit of buying "spots" and "rots" from his firm at the contract price of $75

a year. This means that the purchaser takes away between 400 and 500 cases of this class of eggs every year. There are thirty dozens in each case, so that the purchaser pays about six-tenths of a cent per dozen. When a representative of the North American visited this man's place later on he had no difficulty in obtaining eggs at twelve cents per dozen. The lady of the house did the selling. Her enterprising husband was out in the market buying more eggs. "They are good," she said, referring to those the newspaper man had just bought. We sell them to bakers. They make fine cakes when you know how to handle them. We candle them in the room back of the store." She added that her husband bought from various large firms, naming two the fame of whose names is world-wide. The eggs bought at this place were taken to Professor La Wall, well known to Bulletin readers. When opened they were found to be rotted and black. The odor that came from them was sufficiently acute and repulsive to require the hasty opening of windows.

At a certain place on South Seventh street similar eggs were obtained for twelve cents a dozen. The dealer said the eggs he and his brother used in their peculiar business were purchased largely from several well-known and extensive dealers. And he declared that the persons from whom they purchased knew very well the eggs were purchased for food purposes. "They know we don't buy them to throw on the dump," said he. "But are they fit for food?" was the pointed question. The reply came direct and without hesitation: "I'll tell you straight. I wouldn't touch one, nor anything it went into. I wouldn't even eat one that we sell for thirty cents a dozen. Neither would I eat anything such as cake or pie that I wasn't sure of. The worst of the eggs are used by bakers to gloss the crust of their bread. Do you think I would eat such bread? No, sir," and he spat upon the ground as he said it.

The Bulletin has already outlined the process of selling this putrid stuff by the pail, the barrel and in other ways. It is needless to add more on this point. The stuff is utterly unfit for food, as the venders themselves admit, and as the analysis made by Professor La Wall and other eminent chemists has demonstrated. It is not only a horribly disgusting trade but one replete with danger to the innocent consumer. For that reason the Bulletin puts itself upon record as favoring the enactment of a new law, one which shall provide a penalty bearing some relation to the heinousness of the offense. The present pure food act is entirely too mild in its provisions for the punishment of such offenders. The suit must be brought in the civil courts. After a verdict has been reached it cannot be for more than $60 and costs. Even then it must be collected as other debts are collected and if the offender have no tangible assets

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Inadequate as is the punishment provided for under the present law, Agent Cassidy has proceeded with great thoroughness to weave the web of evidence around a large number of the dealers in Philadelphia and all will be prosecuted. Suits will have been instituted against a large number by the time this number of the Bulletin reaches its readers. Some of the accused have already admitted their guilt and paid the fine and costs imposed by the law. Others are likely to do so. What is to be done with the bakers is a matter for future consideration. It is not too much to say that a baker who knowingly put into bread and cakes such filthy stuff and such a dangerous poison as the evidence shows these rotten eggs to be deserves to lose the confidence of the consuming public. Every citizen has the right to have clean food sold him. If he wishes to adulterate it after he has procured it, that is his concern. But the baker who sends into a cleanly household disease and infection and death wrapped up in the form of bread and cake and pies deserves little sympathy when he falls upon evil times. The more one thinks of the horror of it the more one's blood boils at the conduct of men whom the consuming public trusts. For the offense originates not in the slums, but in the vast warehouses of men whom we all know and who for a paltry $75 a year are willing to endanger the lives of hundreds of innocent persons. The penitentiary would not be too unkind a fate for some of the millionaires who are at the very source of this nasty business.

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The State Food and Drug Commissioner says that there is invested in the canning industry of Indiana more than $3,230,000. The total acreage of all crops for canning during the year was 75,210, of which tomatoes alone constituted 22,673 acres. The total amount paid for tomatoes alone this year was $573,536, and the value of the finished product of tomatoes alone was more than $2,500,000. Few of these plants are under outside control. More than 95 per cent. of them are owned locally, and many of them are operated by comparatively small stock companies controlled in large part by the farmers who raise the crops. This is an encouraging note in these days of big combinations by unlimited capital. It is believed the increase of these minor corporations throughout the country, composed of men who are on the ground will promote the best possible results. In making the inspection of the canning factories the Health Department made inquiry into the character of the building, condition of floors and building, disposal of sewage, health of employes, whether employes are cleanly in appearance, washroom facilities, whether preservatives are used, whether the product is made from whole fruit or from rotten refuse, the sanitation of the place, whether the factory is operated successfully and whether it is an independent factory or a branch. Whenever a factory was found that fell below the standard set in any of these requirements orders were given to remedy the condition and put the place in proper shape.

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the canneries of the State, giving a number of rules to be followed by each establishment. The first of these rules prohibits the use of any coal tar sweetener in preparing the product for packing. This was one of the most troublesome of all the law violations to get rid of. Other rules forbid the use of artificial coloring or bleach or the use of any filthy, decomposed or rotten vegetable in the composition of tomato catsup or any other product. Proper rules are likewise laid down concerning the sanitary construction and the hygienic care of the building in which the food product is manufactured. The employment of persons suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, including tuberculosis and syphillis, is forbidden.

Mr. Barnard says nearly all the factories of the State have made honest efforts to comply with these regulations during the year, and that most of them have succeeded. The result is that the sanitary condition of the factories is better than ever before. Next year the inspection will be continued, and if any factory is found in bad condition the law will be enforced against it. Another order sent out to the canners during the year prohibited the use of galvanized iron pails as receptacles for acid fruits. The acid of the fruit combines with the galvanized coating, producing a poisonous zinc salt. Mr. Barnard says that next year he will require all packers to discard such pails. The health of the employes of the canneries of Indiana is said to be exceptionally good. There are many points of interest in this report for those engaged in similar business in other States. Indiana seems to be marching well toward the head of the procession, so far as the enforcement of the food laws of the State are concerned, and also in the common sense views taken by the firm and individuals engaged in the canning business.

BLEACHED FLOUR: AN OFFICIAL DECISION.

Much has been said in the columns of this Bulletin during the last few months concerning the harmful properties of bleached flour and its extensive manufacture and sale in the United States. Under date of December 9, the following has been promulgated by Secretary Wilson of the Federal Department of Agriculture:

Flour bleached with nitrogen peroxide, as affected by the food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, has been made the subject of a careful investigation extending over several months.

A public hearing on this question was held by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Board of Food and Drug Inspection, beginning

November 18, 1908, and continuing five days. At this hearing those who favored the bleaching process and those who opposed it were given equal opportunities to be heard.

It is my opinion, based upon all the testimony given at the hearing, upon the reports of those who have investigated the subject, upon the literature, and upon the unanimous opinion of the Board of Food and Drug Inspection, that flour bleached by nitrogen peroxide is an adulterated product under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906; that the character of the adulteration is such that no statement upon the label will bring bleached flour within the law; and that such flour cannot be legally made or sold in the District of Columbia or in the territories; or be transported or sold in interstate commerce; or be transported or sold in foreign commerce except under that portion of section 2 of the law, which reads:

* * * Provided, That no article shall be deemed misbranded or adulterated within the provisions of this act when intended for export to any foreign country and prepared or packed according to the specifications or directions of the foreign purchaser, when no substance is used in the preparation or packing thereof in conflict with the laws of the foreign country to which said article is intended to be shipped * * *.

In view of the extent of the bleaching process and of the immense quantity of bleached flour now on hand or in process of manufacture, no prosecutions will be recommended by this Department for manufacture and sale thereof in the District of Columbia or the territories or for transportation or sale in interstate or foreign commerce, for a period of six months from the date hereof.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C., December 9, 1908.

SOME WILEY REMINISCENCES.

Some weeks ago James B. Morrow sent out a syndicate article about Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, head of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture. It is a decidedly breezy affair, beginning in the middle and ending almost anywhere, but the friends and admirers of the doctor can extract a good deal of fun out it while even his most virulent foes will be obliged to smile a little. From this mosaic it is learned that Wiley was born on a farm; that he knew what hard work was when he began to notice things in the vicinity of his birthplace, Kent, Indiana, and that he

probably would have been unable to go to college at all if a small one, Hanover college, had not been located within four miles of his birthplace. He hadn't many bills. He rented a room for fifty cents a week. He carried his provisions from his home; had his fuel cut and hauled to his room. As there were no recitations Saturday he walked back to the farm every Friday afternoon to get fresh supplies and help his father with the work. He didn't graduate from Hanover, but taught school a year and then went to Butler college an institution under the jurisdiction of the Disciples of Christ, also called the Christian church, and which he—or his interviewer—most unwisely describes as the "Campbellite" church. Here he was an instructor in chemistry. Here also he incidentally attended medical lectures, having made up his mind to be a physician. With that end in view he entered Harvard, having decided to complete his education and specialize in medicine. Although he took the freshman examination upon his arrival in Cambridge, he had only been there seventeen days until he passed the senior examination. A year later he graduated. He tells us he was $500 in debt when he got his diploma. He gave up the idea of practicing medicine and went to Purdue University, Indianapolis, as professor of chemistry. Here he had his troubles. There were some old-fashioned persons among the friends of the university and it was charged before the trustees in course of time that he neglected to attend morning prayer, that he rode a bicycle, that he was the pitcher on the student base ball team, and, worse than all, that he even wore a uniform when so engaged. In short, he was irreligious, frivolous and undignified. He admitted that he did some of the things charged, although he denied that he was an unbeliever. He concedes that he is no church goer, but he pays his money to the "Campbellite" church. He has probably changed some of the views with which he entered life. He sends his money to the church which he loves and respects and he isn't sure that evolution is the correct doctrine on which to pin one's trust. He left Purdue University after serving it nine years and has been chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture at Washington ever since George B. Loring, Secretary of Agriculture under Chester A. Arthur, invited him to accept the post. That's a good many years ago. And the doctor is still boss of the job.

Mr. Morrow concludes his article as follow: A press bureau is maintained in Washington to put out rumors that Dr. Wiley has quarreled with Secretary Wilson, or has incensed the president, or has hatched some new devilment to hector and injure honest men engaged in honorable business. One week he is about to step down and out to do this or that. The week following he is to be dismissed

from office for accepting money from the government of France for work done and paid for by the United States. When he goes abroad spies shadow him to observe the manner of his life. The mails warn and threaten him. He is damned by telegraph and often smells sulphur by telephone.

"Who," I asked him, "have been the greatest offenders in the matter of food adulteration?"

"The rectifiers or distillers of alcoholic liquors. After them I would put the men who deodorize rotten stuff with chemicals and sell it to the public for honest food."

"Why don't you start a pickle preserve and jam factory and make a fortune?"

"I have thought of it, but it also occurs to me that the name of the proprietor would be rather medical, don't you know, and would sound better on a cough cure or a remedy for cholera than on a can of peas."

"I am curious to know," I said, "what you eat?"

"Anything I can get my teeth into, provided it is pure and clean," Dr. Wiley answered. "I am a member of the Cosmos club. We eat plain things—bread that is bread, meat that is free of taint, butter that is neither colored nor salted and milk that is analyzed every morning. Our water comes from the top of the Cumberland mountains,"

"You are unmarried?" I ventured to remark.

"Yes, and that's the worst charge anyone can bring against me," Dr. Wiley replied.

EGGS, GOOD, BAD AND INDIFFERENT.

About this time of year it is wholly appropriate to quote some remarks about eggs, fresh, stored or demoralized, from the well known book by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief of the United States Bureau of Chemistry, "Foods and Their Adulterations." Dr. Wiley is believed by an immense majority of those who know about such things to be the highest living authority on foods and allied subjects.

This is what he has to say in his valuable volume concerning fresh eggs: "Freshly laid eggs may be preserved for several days without any notable deterioration by keeping them in a cool place. The temperature of preservation should be as nearly the freezing point as can be had. The vital processes are constantly going on in a fresh egg, and hence there is a development of a certain degree of

heat due to these activities. For domestic purposes where refrigerating establishments are not available, eggs should be kept in a cool, dark place where the temperature is not allowed to go above 50 or 60 degrees. At a higher temperature than this eggs lose their freshness in a remarkably short time. The porous nature of the shell is a condition which favors the deterioration of the eggs by the admission of air and microbes into the substance of the egg itself."

And here is something from Dr. Wiley's book about eggs that have been kept in cold storage: "Eggs kept in cold storage gradually acquire a taste and aroma which are quite different from the fresh article, and the period of preservation should never be prolonged. Probably a month or six weeks is the extreme limit for keeping eggs which can still be regarded as having the qualities of the fresh article. In practice, eggs are often kept very much longer since the principle object of cold storage is to lay in a supply in the spring and summer when they are abundant and keep them over until the next winter. The average age of cold storage eggs is probably more than six months."

Dr. Wiley has very decided opinions concerning the quality of eggs of that sort. He declares that "such eggs should not be allowed on the market, except under their proper designation, so that the purchaser might know the character of the product he is getting. There is a determined opposition on the part of those dealing in cold-storage eggs against such marking, an opposition that can only be explained by the fact that the amount of deterioration is fully as great as specified. Cold-storage eggs are extensively used for baking purposes, and in this condition escape the detection of the consumer. There appears, however, to be no just reason for their use without notice,"

And then here are some additional very interesting facts from Dr. Wiley's book: "Eggs are collected and broken and then mixed in containers of various sizes, some as large as barrels, and preserved by the admixture of borax. From two to four pounds of borax are used per 100 pounds of broken eggs. The use of broken eggs of this kind for edible purposes is wholly indefensible. While borax prevents the development of bacteria, it does not entirely inhibit enzymic action, and hence that subtle change of nitrogenous matter which produces poisonous bodies may go on in the presence of borax, while the egg remains apparently undecomposed. Other preserving agents have been used in place of borax for these products, but all are open to similar objections. Dried eggs are sometimes made from decayed eggs. During the last year a factory making a product of this kind was discovered by the food inspector of one of our large cities. While fresh eggs for most people form a

food product entirely devoid of danger, nutritious and easily digestible, eggs may become injurious and even poisonous. Eggs kept for a long while in cold storage or decayed in any way are extremely injurious. Fortunately decaying eggs are seft-protecting, since they can only be eaten by accident. If, however, decayed eggs be eaten in diluted form by mixing with other foods, they may be eaten without their characteristic taste or odor being known, and thus great injury arises,"

The foregoing remarks from Dr. Wiley's volume, "Foods and Their Adulterations," is reprinted at this time because it has been discovered that certain dealers in the city of Philadelphia have been in the habit of selling for baking and pastry purposes eggs that have been gathered in cans or buckets and barrels, the decayed portion eliminated as completely as possible, and sold to bakers and others by the pound weight. Such reminiscences of eggs as these decayed and bedraggled remainders cost little money. They are worse than worthless. They are bought by bakers in Philadelphia and probably elsewhere and put in the cake and pastry that the patrons of the unprincipled baker use. They are a horrid and a hideous mass of corruption. So cunningly, however, are they disguised by the processes to which they are subjected, that the most careful and painstaking householder is liable to buy them and take them home to poison his loved ones. Some of the offenders in Philadelphia have been arrested. It is believed that others will be. And yet after we have them what can be done with them? At the utmost civil suit may be instituted and after it has been pushed to completion each of the offenders may be fined the sum of $60, to be collected as civil debts are collected. There is no exposure; no proper punishment; simply a fine of $60 and costs. And this may be collected or it may not. One of the guilty dealers has paid his fine, however. For this specially horrible offense again decency and health, the offenders should be punished by the criminal law. And the penalty should be a stinging one.

A POINT WELL TAKEN.

An indignant citizen who has been reading something about some of the doings of certain manufacturers who seem to have lost that fine sense which forbids the performance of any act toward another likely to injure that other in his person or his property or his family is of the opinion that something should be done. Take the decayed

egg nuisance, for instance. According to the evidence recently recited in the newspapers and spread out at some detail in another part of this Bulletin, things have reached a situation in some branches of business which are positively disgraceful. It should not be tolerated. Public indignation will undoubtedly demand the enactment of law that will make such conduct as seems to have grown quite common among a certain class of bakers and caterers a serious offense against society, punishable by both fine and imprisonment. The Legislature should not stop at one penalty. Both should be imposed upon those who are capable of such outrageous conduct as practically using stale and unfit eggs for baking purpose.

THE CLEAN GROCERY A WINNER.

On more than one occasion the Bulletin has called attention to the increasingly apparent fact that the grocer who keeps his place neat and clean and makes an effort to put everything upon an attractive basis is going to take the neighborhood trade eventually, all other things being even. It is clear that his neatly appointed store as well as the cleanly appearance of himself and his clerks will draw attention of even those who are not especially fastidious, while those who are clear in their conviction that the thing they purchase for the table must come from a clean store, are certain to go there. Of course the grocer must be courteous, smiling, open-eyed and companionable. Under such circumstances it is difficult to perceive how he can fail of success provided he be located in a place where he is likely to draw custom. This is more and more becoming the fact. The grocer who understands it and prepares his store and his goods accordingly is going to make out well.

WHY, OF COURSE YOU WILL.

All other things being equal you are going to patronize the milkman or the grocer who not only sells a good article but who also commends it to you with a cheerful smile. His sunny-spirit attracts your sympathy and admiration. You feel that it is splendid to have the friendship and good will of such a jolly good fellow. It pleases you with life, cheers you up when you are suffering from a spirit

of depression, from a sense of the unreliability of many of your fellow mortals, or, perchance, from an overdose of questionable food products.

FOR UNIFORM STANDARDS.

At its annual meeting the Southern States' Association of Commissioners of Agriculture considered the expediency and possibility of adopting uniform standards for food stuffs and appointed a committee to look into the matter. This committee met in Atlanta, Georgia, some weeks ago and succeeded in agreeing upon uniform standards, as well as rules and regulations for making them effective. In addition to the State chemists of all the States south of the Ohio river, who were present, the meeting was also attended by a score of representatives of food stuffs. They all declared for uniform standards. The greatest task yet confronts the State chemists and food commissioners—that of persuading the Legislatures of their several States to approve by statute the uniform standards they have agreed upon. There are always some wise men in legislative bodies who resent the efforts of other officials to impose legislation upon them, and they kick without reference to the possibilities for good of the legislation proposed or the great improvement that would surely follow.

AGAINST ALL IMITATIONS.

That was a very interesting bill which was introduced in the National House of Representatives on December 7, by Representative Hull, of Iowa. It is modeled after the food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, and is meant to do for all articles of interstate commerce the same that is done for food and drink and medicines—supposedly so, at any rate. Practically all articles in domestic use would be affected, including clothing, furniture, or any article sold under a name now recognized as designating any mineral metallic, animal or vegetable substance which occurs in a state of nature. Conviction of a first violation of the act is made punishable by a fine of not to exceed $500, or one year's imprisonment, or both, while each subsequent offense may be punished by a fine of not less than $1,000 or one year's imprisonment, or both. The retail dealer who can

show a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other person from whom he purchased such articles, to the effect that the article is not an imitation or misbranded within the meaning of the act, is to escape prosecution, but it is made the duty of the Department of Agriculture to prosecute the guilty parties. Mr. Hull's bill, enacted into law and rigidly enforced, would probably raise prices, but it would insure genuineness in the family purchases.

A BEASTLY OFFENSE.

Information comes from Kansas to the effect that the State Board of Health of that Commonwealth, acting through the agency of State Food Inspector John Kleinheins, has won a notable victory for clean food and honest business in the fine of a Council Grove man who seems to have committed a flagrant offense against the health and comfort of the people of his neighborhood. It appears that he bought and butchered a cow having a large sore on her face from cancer. The meat was retailed to the people of Council Grove. It is said the cow's mother died from the same disease. The man was arrested by the sheriff, at the instance of Mr. Kleinheins and plead guilty, paying a fine of $500. Under the circumstances the fine seems to have been decidedly moderate. The people of Council Grove will doubtless feel some uneasiness for months to come and we suppose they believe no punishment too severe could fall upon the offender. We agree with the Emporia Gazette that it is impossible for people of ordinary decency and conscientiousness to understand the mental processes of a man who would deliberately do such a beastly thing; and if the thing was done at all, it was done deliberately and with full knowledge.

WISCONSIN AWAITS A FEDERAL DECISION.

Food Commissioner Emery, of Wisconsin, having decided that the sale of articles of food containing benzoate of soda is unlawful in that State two manufacturing firms, one in Rochester, N. Y., the other in Detroit, Mich., began suit to enjoin him from enforcing the rule. Since one section of the food laws of Wisconsin makes it a misdemeanor for any person to sell fruits or canned goods containing any preservative other than sugar, salt, vinegar or spices, and

another section contains a provision forbidding the shipment or sale of articles of food containing any preservative, except certain specified ones, not including benzoate of soda, without disclosing to the purchaser the present, name and proportionate amount of such preservative, it looks as though Commissioner Emery is in the line of duty. But the court before whom the suit was brought evidently believes that State laws must take their cue from Federal decisions since it has asked the commissioner to postpone enforcement of the Wisconsin act until after the board of experts appointed by the president shall render a decision. And as he had no alternate, the commissioner consented. Yet many reputable firms now declare that chemical preservatives are unnecessary. The decision of the Federal experts has been filed since the foregoing was written and is adverse to Commissioner Emery's view.

A MILLER ON BLEACHED FLOUR.

The general manager of a Cleveland milling company has sent a letter to the editor of the Inland Grocer in which some interesting statements are made concerning the bleaching process as applied to flour. He says: "While bleaching is undoubtedly a help to an honest miller it is however a dangerous weapon for a dishonest one. With this artificial process of bleaching an unscrupulous miller can take an inferior flour and bleach it so that it would look whiter than a first-class unbleached flour." That is the point. The fact that the bleaching process can be used to make inferior flour look like a first class article is sufficient to condemn it and to justify the action of the Federal government in determining to make an end of it. Then there is the additional fact that bread made out of bleached flour is believed by eminent chemists to be unhealthy, retarding the process of digestion and producing other ill effects. The Government is on the right track when it determines to make the business of fraudulently deceiving the consumer increasingly difficult.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS.

The national convention of ice cream manufacturers was held in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, during the month of January, beginning on the 19th and concluding on the 22d. Considerable attention was devoted to the question of pure food. There was a com-

prehensive report of the committee on pure food, a discussion of "Municipal Food Legislation," by Food Commissioner P. W. Holtzendorff, of Memphis; "Food Laws in the Southern States," by the Hon. Lucius P. Brown, Food Commissioner of Tennessee; "Address on Food Laws," by Dr. F. I. Dunlap, Washington, D. C., member of Board of Food and Drug Inspection; "The Relation of Food Laws to the Ice Cream Industry," by N. Loewenstein, of Chicago. The manufacturers of ice cream are showing a commendable desire to familiarize themselves with the requirements of the food laws of the nation and of the several States, and also to plant themselves squarely on the side of law enforcement.

THE LABELING OF WHISKEY COMPOUNDS.

In an opinion rendered April 10, 1907, Attorney General Bonaparte advised the Department of Agriculture at Washington that a combination of whiskey with ethyl alcohol, supposing, of course, that there is enough whiskey in it to make it a real compound and not a mere semblance of one, may be fairly called "Whiskey," provided the name is accompanied by the word "Compound," or "Compounded," and provided a statement of the presence of another spirit is included in substance in the title." On December 1, 1908, Secretary Wilson asked how much whiskey there must be in a mixture of whiskey and neutral spirits to fairly entitle this mixture to be called a "Compound" or "Compounded" whiskey, or "whiskey: a compound of pure grain distillates." To this the Attorney General replies, on the same date, that "I have very carefully examined the evidence on this subject submitted by your department, and, after full consideration of such evidence, have reached the conclusion that, until better informed in the premises from the action of the Congress or of the courts, this department will not advise a prosecution on the ground of violation of law in using any one of the three labels above suggested or any substantial equivalent therefor, when the amount of whiskey in the mixture equals or exceeds one-third in volume of the spirituous content; that is to say, in the case you mention, one-third of the whiskey and neutral spirits combined." And the Secretary of Agriculture, under date of December 4, 1908, declares that the labeling of whiskey compounds, under the food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, will be governed by the said opinion.

CHANGE IN FORM OF GUARANTY LEGEND.

Owing to the ease with which it could be misrepresented by unscrupulous dealers, Section B of Regulation 9, providing a form of guaranty, under the food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, has been amended to read as follows: (b) A general guaranty may be filed with the Secretary of Agriculture by the manufacturer or dealer and be given a serial number, which number shall appear on each and every package of goods sold under such guaranty with the words "Guaranteed by [insert name of guarantor] under the food and drugs act of June 30, 1906." It is provided that this amendment shall become and be effective on and after January 1, 1909. Labels bearing the form of guaranty legend provided in the original regulations and representing guaranties now on file with the Department of Agriculture may be used for a period of two years, but it is suggested that as new labels are prepared, the change in the form of guaranty legend should be made.

A CRUSADE FOR BETTER FOOD.

Out in the State of Washington the food committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs has inaugurated a crusade on behalf of purity in the food products sold in that State. They suggest three points for consideration and agitation: A better understanding of the pure food laws, dairy inspection, market sanitation. The good people of Washington are to be congratulated upon the interest their women are taking in the food question. Whenever the women take an active part in the effort to secure real and permanent improvement in the quality of the food products sold throughout the country the elevation of the standard will be rapid.

CITY AUTHORITIES MAY DESTROY FOOD.

The Supreme Court of the United States has just rendered a decision of vital importance to storage companies, health authorities of cities and the consuming public especially. It has declared that the

city authorities of Chicago had the right to destroy some 4,000 pounds of cold chickens stored in the warehouse of the North American Cold Storage Company, that city. The controversy between the cold storage company and the city has been going on for the past two years. The interest of the decision to the consumer is that it clothes the city inspectors with authority to destroy food products they have condemned, instead of turning them over to their owner for some other than food purposes. When so turned over there has been danger that they might eventually find their way to the dinner table of some unsuspecting denizen.

THEY ARE ADVISED TO SUBMIT GRACEFULLY.

Something is said elsewhere about the important decision of the Department of Agriculture to include bleached flour among adulterated products. This has raised a storm of indignation among the millers who claim that the process is absolutely harmless and made necessary by the public demand for white flour. Referring to this matter Eli Grocer says: "The claim of the millers recalls the decision made against the use of preservatives in manufactured food products and the 'howls' of the manufacturers of these products at the time of the ruling. It was asserted that the ruling could not stand and on the face of things the assertion looked reasonable, but it did hold and now manufacturers have given up the use of so-called harmful preservatives and their submission to the powers that be was indeed graceful. It may be well for the milling interests to review the history of the pure food department and rather than spend money in combating authorities whose pistol butts are well notched, spend it in an educative campaign. If the prejudice of the public for white flour is the only thing to overcome we do not believe that the flour industry will be seriously disrupted. We believe further that the decision of the Agricultural Department cannot be far from sane and that the demand for pure foods is a pretty well crystalized demand.

NO WHISKEY-BRANDING.

Some of the distillers are no better pleased with the operations of the food and drugs act than some of the manufacturers of food products are. They have seen the delay produced by the action of

the president in appointing a "commission" to review the rules and regulations adopted with reference to food, and they have cherished a more or less extended hope that something in the "commission" line would turn up to benefit them. A month ago some of the more sanguine of their number put into circulation the rumor that the President had appointed Secretary Wilson, Dr. Dunlop and Commissioner Capers a commission to examine, review and report upon the opinions of Attorney General Bonaparte. This, however, was promptly denied by Secretary Wilson and comparatively little has been heard of it since. Thus the "slap" at the Attorney General from the presidential hand has not actually materialized. Perhaps it never will.

SANITARY INSPECTION BILL.

Dr. H. E. Barnard, Food Commissioner of Indiana, and chairman of the committee appointed by the Mackinac Pure Food Congress to draft a uniform law regarding sanitary inspection, is sending out to the food-control officials of the various States copies of the measure agreed upon by this committee at its recent meeting in Washington. Dr. Barnard has had letters from the food-control officials of Colorado, Illinois, North Dakota, New Hampshire, Maine and other States, declaring their readiness to urge such a bill upon their respective Legislatures. The title of the bill is decidedly comprehensive. Among other provisions are these: Proper light and ventilation shall be provided for rooms used in manufacturing or handling food materials; the walls, floors and ceilings of such rooms shall be kept clean, as cleanliness is defined in the bill; ceilings, etc., must be provided with proper finishing material as prescribed in the bill; protection against flies and other insects is provided for; convenient and sanitary toilet rooms must be provided by the employers of help in such establishments; all operatives and employes must observe strict rules of cleanliness in respect to the use of toilet rooms; cuspidors for the convenience of employes must be provided where necessary and the receptacles must be kept in a sanitary condition, no employes shall be used in an establishment coming under the definition of the bill who is affected by contagious disease; full power of inspection and of enforcement of the provisions of the bill are supplied to the chief inspector or deputy inspector acting as his agent; fines of $10 to $50 for the first offense, $50 to $100 for the second, and for a third or subsequent offense not less than $200 and imprisonment in a county jail for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days are provided.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The best food is the food that is purest.

There are occasions when so-called cheap food proves very costly to the purchaser.

It is the duty of every dealer in food products to furnish his patrons with merchandise that is pure and wholesome.

Some times just ordinary common sense does as much to inforce the righteous provisions of a pure food act as any other one thing.

Chief Chemist Wiley seems to have passed the storm centre, although he is still the subject of savage attack in some quarters.

The foreword of the pure food movement was the reckless conduct of many manufacturers. They made it not only possible but inevitable.

That man who believes he can safely feed his family upon the cheapest food products in the market is liable to make a costly blunder.

Since milk is one of the essentials to human existence there is nothing concerning which either vender or consumer should be more particular.

The less practical politics there is about the administration of pure food departments—state and national—the better it will be for all concerned.

The ordinary grocer has many things to contend with of which the average consumer has little knowledge. The wise citizen helps his grocer all he can.

Dealers who cater to the best trade do not need to sell the most expensive goods; but they must insist upon making purity of production an essential.

When any person deliberately violates the law, not only once, but repeatedly, he invites an act of reprisal upon the part of the State which is likely to land him behind prison walls.

When the reader is acquainted with something the State or Federal food official would be the better for knowing, it should be communicated to him at the earliest possible moment.

There are moments when a consumer is willing to admit that the grocer and the milkman who supply him with the essentials of life in their purest form are among his body's best friends.

The ordinarily prudent individual does not care to prejudice his stomach and imperil his health by the use of doubtful preservatives. He has a wholesome dread of their eventual effect upon his future.

The federal government is likely to manifest an increased activity in the matter of pure food regulations under the administration of President Taft. The character of the president-elect seems to guarantee that.

The fidelity of public servants to the welfare of their constituents may not always be followed by the happiest results. Sometimes the people fail to understand; sometimes the servant goes about his duty in the wrong way.

There is every reason to believe that much of the "cheap" food on the market costs far more in the end than the better and higher-priced articles. It as true now as it was long ago that "the poverty of the poor is their destruction."

The Legislature urgently needs to enact a pure food law for this State that will be thoroughly consistent in all its parts. The sub-

ject of the beverages of the people is quite as important as their food. It should not be permitted to go untouched.

Really, when one comes to think of it, that practice of some bakers and caterers in purchasing the best part of rotten eggs—if there can be said to be any best part—is something quite horrible. They surely wouldn't feed such products to their own families.

The several States of the Union have not proved themselves inactive when it has come to supervising the food products sold their people during the past year. It is generally believed they have been more active and more resolute than the general government.

The more rapidly public sentiment concentrates in opposition to a glaring evil the more rapidly will it approach its doom. That the rotten egg nuisance should not survive many weeks is a fact that should demonstrate itself to the consciousness of every consumer.

The advance made by the Federal Government in the enforcement of the pure food law has not been equal to that of the States, in the judgment of many advocates of vigilance in the enforcement of the food and drugs act and the impartiality of its punishment of offenders.

Men who deliberately poison the beverages consumed by little children in the crowded tenement districts of the big cities during the heated term, or the drink of men and women of all sections, and all seasons, should be brought up by a round turn by a rigid legislative act.

In any controversy between the manufacturer who has made a success of his products using only the old-fashioned preservatives that were used by our grandmothers, and the one who insists that chemical preservatives are essential, the argument would seem to be on the side of the former whenever he has proved his case.

What do you think of the moral fibre of that Kansas man who deliberately butchered and sold a cow known to him to be afflicted

with cancer? At any rate thanks are due from his fellow citizens to State Food Inspector John Kleinheins, of Kansas, for having secured the arrest and punishment of the man who committed the offense.

It is true that the vender of milk is put to some expense and much trouble in preparing his product for sale. It is no wonder that he sometimes feels that he is hedged about by restrictive laws and regulations to an almost intolerable degree. But, then, he has the health and even the lives of a great multitude under his keeping. The circumstances render these restrictions necessary.

There are moments when the observant citizen is discouraged by the slow progress of causes which he considers coincident with civilization. But he fails to consider the wonderful advance that has been made even in the last decade. By a glance backward we frequently get a more inspiring view of the situation. The American people have come a long way in the last twenty-five years.

The labors of the State Sanitary Livestock Board during the recent outbreak of aphthous fever seem to have been crowned with success. The Federal and State Governments joined forces and did admirable work, but it would be impossible to give too much credit to Dr. Pearson and his assistants. They spared not themselves if but they might serve the people. The result is highly satisfactory.

The reader will certainly be able to derive some amusement out of the article about the "Olden Times" which Professor H. C. Stiefel contributes to this number of the Bulletin. It is not likely that the peculiar punishments inflicted in those far off days will be resorted to in the near future—or any other future, for that matter—but if they were there would certainly be some side-splitting exhibitions.

Laws are not always wise, but they are made to be enforced, and unless declared unconstitutional by competent authority, or repealed by the same power that made them, they are entitled to general obedience. That is the only way we can get along in a country in which the people are supposed to be the lawmakers. Whenever each citizen becomes a law unto himself grave dangers threaten both the individual and the country.

The consumer has also been largely to blame for the inroads of impure and poisonous food upon the market. He has insisted, sometimes quite without reason, upon cheapness being a prime necessity. For that reason many manufacturers were hard put to it to find a way of making a food they could supply at what their customers would be willing to regard as a reasonable price. Once started in that direction the rest was easy.

The vigilance of pure food officials and agents has done much to bring about a better state of affairs, but it would be a mistake to imagine that the work is all done and the manufacturers and venders everywhere have experienced a decided change of heart. The majority are honest now, as they have always been, but the business "black sheep" is still in evidence every month of the year. In this case as in some others, eternal vigilance is necessary.

The housekeeper who carefully reads the labels and insists upon securing the best brands that are in the market, that is to say, the purest, does more than any other one thing to insure the manufacture of food free from adulteration. After all, it is the demand that largely regulates the quality of the food products of the country. And we are all obliged to confess that the incessant clamor for "cheap" things has done serious damage to the moral character of some manufacturers.

IN OLDEN TIMES.

By H. C. STIFEL, PH. D., PITTSBURG, PA.

Adulteration of food commenced, no doubt, just as soon as primeval man had more of any one kind than he could use himself. The excess he bartered with his neighbor for something he lacked and of which the neighbor had a surplus. When the deception was discovered the deceived one no doubt constituted himself judge, jury and executioner. In due course of time primitive man became less wild. He forsook his roving life and built towns to live in. He then elected others to be judge, jury and executioner for him.

We read, now and then, about the good old times of long ago and how much better they were than at present, but let us see how

some of the law breakers of that time, the food adulterators, were punished.

In 1387, in London, several bakers were discovered who made holes in their moulding boards. On rolling out the dough brought by the customers, these holes became plugged up and thus gave the baker an extra bun or two. The mayor of London, Robert de Bretaigne, had the thieving bakers placed in the pillory in front of St. Paul's, and kept them there for six hours with the stolen dough tied about their necks.

A butcher had washed and saltpetered putrid meat so that it could pass muster and be sold. He was tied to a stake and the spoiled meat was burnt under his nose. Just imagine one of our millionaire meat packers tied to a stake and made to snuff up the smoke of hundreds of pounds of burning embalmed beef!

In 1392, in London, a saleswoman named Alice Decaston thickened the bottom of a quart measure with a heavy layer of pitch, so as to give short measure. She was tied up in the public square, the quart measure was cut in two nicely and the separate halves were hung about her neck so that the public might see them.

A certain grim humor was at times connected with the punishment. Thus, in 1428, in Magence, Germany, one Theobald Werner was found guilty of selling grossly adulterated wine. He was sentenced to pay a money fine, his entire supply of wine, with the exception of one gallon, was confiscated and emptied into the Rhine. The one gallon he was sentenced to drink at one sitting in the court house. The historian naively adds that Werner died quietly two hours after drinking the gallon.

It would certainly fit the crime if one of our aniline dye-saccharine-river water "pop" makers was compelled to drink one gallon of it at a sitting. It would be more effective than a heavy money fine. Or make a cold storage egg man eat three dozen of his two year old eggs, some boiled, some scrambled, and just about seven of them raw. But here the Society Prevention Cruelty to Animals might intervene; that punishment would be too cruel.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 7, 1907.

RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

AS TO FOODS AND CONDIMENTS.

Rule 1. The use of coal tar dye or other foreign coloring matter in catsup or other condiments is regarded with disfavor, and catsup found to contain such coloring matter in connection with benzoate of soda will be regarded as adulterated and treated accordingly.

Rule 2. The use of boric acid, salicylic acid or sulphites in meats or other articles of food will be regarded as an adulteration and treated accordingly. Any poisonous or deleterious preservative or coloring matter applied externally which has been permitted to permeate or penetrate the meat or other food product, or any portion thereof, will be regarded as an adulteration.

Rule 3. Until otherwise ordered articles of food imported from countries which have been found to be in compliance with the federal food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, will not be regarded as sold in violation of the laws of Pennsylvania.

Rule 4. Pepper and all other spices containing any added or foreign substances whatsoever will be regarded as adulterated.

Rule 5. Milk will be regarded as adulterated when any portion of the butter fat has been removed therefrom or when water has been added thereto.

Cream containing less than 16 per cent. of butter fat will be regarded as adulterated.

Ice cream must be true to name, and must not contain less than 12 per cent. butter fat, together with sugar and pure fruit flavor. Eggs and a small amount of gelatin may be used.

AS TO CONFECTIONERY.

Rule 6. Mineral substances of all kinds are especially forbidden in confectionery, whether poisonous or not. Only harmless colors or flavors should be added to confectionery.

The term "narcotic drugs" include all drugs mentioned in section 8 of the federal food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, relating to foods, their derivatives and preparation, and all other drugs of a narcotic nature.

AS TO MISBRANDING.

Rule 7. The provisions of the act of June 1, 1907, as to the misbranding of food, will be strictly observed and rigidly enforced.

The principal label on articles of food shall be in English, with type not smaller than 8-point (brevier) caps: Provided, That in case the size of the package will not permit the use of 8-point cap type the size of the type may be reduced proportionately.

Description matter upon the label shall be free from any statement, design, or device regarding the article or the ingredients or substances contained therein, or quality thereof, or place of origin, which is false or misleading in any particular.

Jellies, fruit butters, fruit jams, or other like products shall not be labeled with the name of any distinctive fruit unless such fruit alone has been used in its preparation. Articles intended as substitutes for pure food jellies, butters, jams and other like products, shall be plainly marked as compounds, and the several ingredients shall be plainly stated thereon, and the name of no distinctive fruit shall be used upon the label thereof to indicate its flavor.

Prepared mustard shall bear upon the label thereof a distinct statement of all the ingredients and the percentage of mustard contained therein.

Flavoring extracts must be true to name. Imitation flavoring extracts shall not be designated by terms which indicate in any way by similarity of name that they were prepared from a natural fruit or from a standard flavor.

Flavoring extracts in the preparation of which any substances are employed for natural fruits or standard flavors shall not be labeled as if prepared from standard flavors or from the fruits themselves.

GUARANTEE.

The guarantee referred to in the new Pennsylvania food law, approved June 1, 1907, should in all cases be a written or printed invoice guarantee upon each bill of goods purchased, signed by the vendor, and substantially in the following language, to wit:

I (or we) the vendor of the articles mentioned in the foregoing invoice hereby guarantee and warrant the same to be in full conformity with the federal act of June 30, 1906, popularly known as the "Foods and Drugs Act," and also further hereby guarantee and warrant the same to be in full conformity with the act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, popularly known as "the new Pennsylvania Food Law," approved June 1, 1907, in that said articles are not adulterated within the meaning of the aforesaid act of Congress or the aforesaid act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and that the said articles are not misbranded within the meaning of either of the said acts.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO RETAIL DEALERS.

The new Pennsylvania food law, approved June 1, 1907, is intended to protect retail dealers in food products. In order to avail themselves of this protection it is important that every retail dealer shall secure from the manufacturer, wholesaler or jobber from whom he makes purchases, a signed guarantee of each invoice of goods. In order that the goods may be subsequently identified, it is important that the date of purchase be marked upon the goods secured under each invoice. Where the goods are contained in separate packages, this identification can readily be secured by the use of a rubber stamp giving the date of purchase. Unless the retail dealer is able to identify with absolute certainty the vendor from whom his goods were procured, the act will not protect him. This will require the greatest care, not only in marking the date of purchase, but in keeping the articles purchased from different manufacturers, wholesalers or jobbers bearing the same brand, entirely apart from each other, so that at any time the identification of the vendor of each article can be clearly established. It is equally important that the retail dealer shall keep the articles purchased in precisely the same condition as when they are received. A failure to distinctly identify the vendor, or to clearly prove that articles purchased have been kept in the exact condition as to quality as when purchased, will deprive the retail dealer of any protection.

When an agent of the Dairy and Food Division calls upon a retail dealer, it is requested and confidently expected that courtesy will be exercised both by the dealer and the agent.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Approved:
N. B. CRITCHFIELD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Rules Nos. 8, 9 and 10. (Issued July 1, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE 8, LARD. RULE 9, FRUIT OR NUT ICE CREAM. RULE 10, MEATS AND FISH.

Rule 8. Lard must contain no ingredient but the pure fat of swine. Any foreign substance will constitute an adulteration and will be treated accordingly.

Rule 9. Fruit or nut ice cream must be true to name and must not contain less than 10 per cent. of butter fat together with sugar, eggs and a small amount of gelatine, not exceeding three (3) ounces to ten gallons of cream.

The foregoing rule applies where fruit (fresh or canned) or nuts are used for flavoring.

Rule 10. Meats and fish must at all times be kept in a pure, clean and healthful condition.

In the summer season they must be covered or protected from flies and insects by screens or other device, and must be kept at such temperature as will absolutely prevent any decomposition.

Refrigerators and ice boxes for the storage of meats and fish must be kept well iced and clean.

Stores, market houses and all rooms used for the storage or sale of meats and fish must be clean, properly ventilated and kept in a sanitary condition.

Any meat or fish not so cared for will be considered in violation and treated accordingly.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Rule No. 11. (Issued September 25, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 2, TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE NO. 11. EVAPORATED FRUITS.

Rule 11. It should be understood by the trade and the public that Rule 2, specifically referring to meat and other articles of food, covers evaporated fruits, and that if said fruits contain any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health, such as sulphurous acid, the sale thereof will be treated as a violation of the law.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Rules Nos. 12 and 13. (Issued October 25, 1907.)

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 3 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE 12, LABELS. RULE 13, SODIUM BENZOATE AND BENZOIC ACID.

Rule 12. Numerous requests are referred to this Division for the approval of labels to be used in connection with food products under the Pennsylvania Pure Food Act of June 1, 1907. This Act does not authorize the Dairy and Food Commissioner, nor any Agent of the Division, to approve labels. The Division, therefore, will not give its approval to any label. Any printed matter upon the label implying that this Division has approved it will be without warrant. It is believed that with the law and regulations before the manufacturers they will have no difficulty in arranging labels in conformity with the requirements set forth.

Rule 13. No prosecutions will be based upon the manufacture, sale or having in possession with intent to sell, foods and food products manufactured or packed during the season of 1907 which contains sodium benzoate in quantities not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per cent., or benzoic acid equivalent thereto, provided sodium benzoate or benzoic acid has hitherto been generally used in such foods and food products; and provided further that sodium benzoate or benzoic acid is not used in connection with coal-tar dyes or any foreign coloring matter.

The label of each package of food or food product containing sodium benzoate or benzoic acid shall bear a statement that the food contains one-tenth of 1 per cent. of sodium benzoate, or benzoic acid equivalent thereto, as the case may be.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Rule No. 14. (Issued July 2nd, 1908.)

PENNSYLVANÍA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, SUPPLEMENT NO. 4 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PREPARED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 1, 1907.

RULE 14, DRIED OR EVAPORATED FRUITS SUPERSEDING RULE NO. 11.

Whereas, it is provided in Section 3 of the Pure Food Act of June 1, 1907, (P. L. 386), that

"The Dairy and Food Commissioner shall make uniform rules and regulations under and subject to which the provisions of this Act shall be enforced, and such rules and regulations shall, where practicable, conform to and be the same as the rules and regulations adopted from time to time for the enforcement of the Act of Congress, approved June thirtieth, one thousand nine hundred and six, and known as the 'Food and Drugs Act.' Such rules and regulations to be published from time to time in Bulletins to be issued by the Department," and

Whereas, it is provided in Section 5 of said Act:

"That no action shall be brought or sustained for violation of the provisions of this Section when the article alleged to be adulterated is not adulterated within the meaning of the provisions of the 'Food and Drugs Act' of June thirtieth, one thousand nine hundred and six, enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and the rules and regulations promulgated from time to time for the enforcement of the same, and

WHEREAS, the United States Department of Agriculture on March 5, 1908, promulgated Decision No. 89, providing, substantially, inter alia, that pending determination by the Referee Board of the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness of the use of Sulphur Dioxide as an addition to food in minute quantities, its use will be allowed under certain restrictions, viz:

"No objection will be made to foods which contain the ordinary quantities of Sulphur Dioxide if the fact that such foods have been so prepared is plainly stated upon the label of each package. An

abnormal quantity of Sulphur Dioxide placed in food for the purpose of marketing an excessive moisture content will be regarded as fraudulent adulteration * * * and will be proceeded against accordingly."

Now therefore, in compliance with said Section 3 the following rule is hereby promulgated:

Pending said determination by said Referee Board no prosecutions will be instituted for selling, offering for sale or having in possession with intent to sell, dried or evaporated fruits which contain ordinary quantities of Sulphur Dioxide, if the fact that such foods have been so prepared is plainly stated upon the label of each package.

An abnormal quantity of Sulphur Dioxide placed in food for the purpose of marketing an excessive moisture content will be regarded as fraudulent adulteration and will be proceeded against accordingly.

This rule is made to conform with the rules and regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture, and if occasion for its recision shall arise notice of such recision will be published in a Bulletin issued by this Department.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

N. B. The above rule supersedes Rule No. 11, heretofore promulgated.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 1, 1907.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE AND GOVERNMENT OF PERSONS PROPOSING TO ENGAGE IN THE MANUFACTURE, SALE OR USE OF OLEOMARGARINE OR RENOVATED BUTTER, AS AUTHORIZED UNDER THE ACTS OF ASSEMBLY APPROVED THE 29TH OF MAY, 1901, AND JULY 10TH, 1901, AS PRESCRIBED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE THROUGH ITS AGENT, THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER.

1. No license will be granted to a non-resident of the State of Pennsylvania.

2. No license will be transferred from any person, firm or corporation convicted of any violation of the Acts of Assembly under which such license is issued, nor while proceedings are pending for violation of said acts against such person, firm or corporation.

3. Remittance (either bank draft, cashier's cheque or certificate of deposit, preferred) for license fees must accompany the application for license. Individual cheques must be certified by the bank on which same are issued or drawn. Checks and drafts must be made payable to the order of the State Treasurer, and upon receipt thereof by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, if the application is approved, a license certificate will be promptly issued.

4. The attention of intending applicants for license and of all licensees, is especially directed to that portion of Section 7 of the Act of 29th of May, 1901, which provides: "That upon conviction of any subsequent offense, the person so offending shall be punished by a fine not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than six months nor more than twelve months."

The express direction of said act is imprisonment in addition to the minimum fine therein specified.

In addition to the fine and imprisonment imposed for second offenses, injunction proceedings will be instituted, and no license will be transferred from any person against whom such proceedings are pending.

JAMES FOUST,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Approved:
N. B. CRITCHFIELD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

The contents of the January issue of the Monthly Bulletin, briefly summarized are as follows:

REPORT OF ANALYSES.

Butter Samples, 42.

Colored oleomargarine,	12
Pure,	30
Total,	42

Lard Samples, 1.

Pure,	1
Total,	1

Milk Samples, 126.

Preserved,	2
Pure,	124
Total,	126

Pure Food Samples, 66.

Adulterated,	13
Colored,	1
Complying with law,	43
Misbranded,	1
Preserved,	7
Preserved and colored,	1
Total,	66

Vinegar Samples, 7.

Adulterated,	6
Pure,	1
Total,	7

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS.

Milk Cases, 2.

Terminated,	2
Total,	2

Oleomargarine Cases, 12.

Terminated,	12
Total,	12

Pure Food Cases, 23.

Terminated,	23
Total,	23

Vinegar Cases, 6.

Terminated,	6
Total,	6

LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1908.

Oleomargarine Licenses, 388.

Boarding House,	9
Restaurant,	3
Retail,	366
Wholesale,	10
Total,	388

Renovated Butter Licenses, 12.

Retail,	10
Wholesale,	2
Total,	12

Total amount of money received from said licenses for 1908, is $34,798.59 and this sum has, in accordance with law, been deposited in the State Treasury.

Number of suits ordered during the month of December 1908, but not terminated and consequently withheld from this issue of the Bulletin, 7.

LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1, TO JANUARY 15, 1909.

Oleomargarine Licenses, 280.

Boarding House,	8
Hotel,	1
Restaurant,	1
Retail,	261
Wholesale,	9
Total,	280

Renovated Butter Licenses, 3.

Retail,	2
Wholesale,	1
Total,	3

Total amount of money received from said licenses for 1909, is $31,480.00, and this sum has, in accordance with law, been deposited in the State Treasury.

Part I.

LIST OF LICENSES

FOR THE

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF OLEOMARGARINE AND RENOVATED BUTTER,

GRANTED BY THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FROM

JANUARY 1, 1908, TO JANUARY 15, 1909.

LIST OF OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1908.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.		
Jacob L. Ackerman, 1909 Center Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Cornelius W. Antony, 203 Allegheny Market, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
A. Appel & Co. (Adam and Benj. Appel), Stalls 41 and 43 S. S. Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William L. Barron, 1814 Beaver Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
S. C. Bartlett & Co., Sylvanus C. Bartlett and Cecil C. Spencer, 201 Main St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Fogal, G. Bishoff, Mgr., 315 Braddock Ave., Rankin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel C. Black, 309 Corbet St., Tarentum, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Moses Bluestone, 1801 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Edw. Bonner, 231 Larmer Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
Jesse M. Bowers, 405 Arlington St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred July 31, 1908, to 401 Arlington St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Elizabeth H. Brady, 4928 Second Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Mrs. Anna Braun, C. H. Braun, Mgr., Stands 193 and 194 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jacob W. Briggle, 51 Shiloh St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Brighton Road Tea and Coffee Co., Evan Thomas, Prop., 3242 Brighton Road, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Miss Stella Brittain, 5231 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Mary Broderick, Prop., John J. Cavanaugh, Mgr., 4808 Second Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred June 12, 1908, to Claude C. Surber,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Stephen Broderick, 207 Fourth Ave., Carnegie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Teddie E. Burden, 538 Chartiers Ave., McKees Rocks, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas A. Byros, 35 Diamond Square, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Restaurant	April 1.
William A. Callahan, 814 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Charles E. Camp and William H. Schutte, Stands 171 and 172 Allegheny Market, N. S. Pittsburg,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Daniel W. Campbell, 3625 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry Cauley, Mgr., Stands 34 and 36 S. S. Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mike J. Cavanaugh, Prop., John J. Cavanaugh, Mgr., 223 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa. Transferred June 12, 1908, to Claude C. Surber,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, 214 and 216 Grant St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, Hay and Rebecca St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, 412 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
Samuel B. Charters, Cor. Everett & Flavel Sts., E. E. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
Patrick M. Corrigan, 123 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Rutherford B. Cowher, Mgr. and Owner, Plum St., First National Bank Building, Elizabeth, Pa. Transferred March 31, 1908, to 9th and Ferry St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. M. Coyle, Philip Caulfield, Props., 36 S. Fourth St., Carnegie, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
Cunningham & Co., Claude C. Cunningham, Mgr., 228 Brushton Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James H. Daly, 720 Fourth St., North Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William T. Daniels, 816 Main St., Sharpsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George D. Davis, Pres., 406 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	April 1.
Nestor Debay, 230 W. Seventh Ave., Tarentum, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Peter J. Donahoe, Jr., 4330 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
John A. Donahoe, 6276-78 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Elizabeth Donahoe, Prop., Stand 25 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Donovan, prop., 529 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Dunlevy & Bro., Jeremiah Dunlevy, Jr., and Paul Dunlevy, 2554 Penn. Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward J. Dunn, 852 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John H. Ehrhardt, Stands 64 & 66 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Estricher & Mark McAdams, 743 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Restaurant	Jan. 1.
Harry J. Evans, Prop., 2043 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Herschell J. Evans, Prop., 628 Herron Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Harry Finkel, 2108 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Mary Fuher, Stand 22 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Edward Gibson, Stands 197, 198, 206 Allegheny Market, N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Hugh Given, Prop., 564 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Eugene A. Goggins, 814 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank M. Goldbach, Mgr., 51 Twelfth St., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Agnes Hall, 4909 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
French A. Hanley, 516 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Geo. P. Hanny, 135 and 136 Allegheny Market, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The W. J. Hartzel Company, William J. Hartzel, Pres., 320 Liberty St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	April 1.
Hazlett & Womer, 1840 Jancey St., E. E., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Aug. 1.
John V. Heineman, Stand 80 East Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Henning, Prop., 4525 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Marcella C. Heyl, 4514 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred April 24, 1908, to 5117 Penn Ave.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Continued.		
Edward A. Hill, 307 Fifth Ave., Tarentum, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jos. T. Hill, Prop., 6510 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Anthony Hoban, Fish Block, Mercer Ave., Sharpsville, Pa.	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Houston, Stand 178 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
May Hunter, 923 Wood St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Jacob H. Imhoff, 6321 Broad St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles S. Johnson, 341 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
William Jones, 242 Main St., Carnegie, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Louis J. Junker, 122 W. Grant St., Duquesne, Pa. Transferred October 29, 1908, to William P. Wolf,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph F. Kasper, 216 Chartiers Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George Keely, Prop., 2136 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John H. Keely, 105 Washington St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John J. Keenan, 475 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Hunter Keib, 1419 Western Ave., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred February 13, 1908, to 1617 Beaver Ave. Transferred May 9, 1908, to John Bacik, Prop.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Myer Keller, 557 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	June 1.
William H. Kelley, 102 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
H. A. Kennedy, Prop., 421 S. Main St., W. E., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Frank M. Kernan, 5205 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel J. Kerr, Sec'y, 109 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Walter J. Kerr, 500 Beaver St., Sewickley, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Kregar & Co., Edward R. and William S. Kregar, 902 Wood St., Wilkinsburg, Pa. Transferred Dec. 4, 1908, to 900 Wood St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Farnham H. Langford, Stand 261 East Liberty Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Peter P. Lenz, 155 Sprague Ave., Bellevue, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Harry F. Levi, 621 Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry F. Levi, 1620 Beaver Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Bella A. Libson, 118 Grant Ave., Duqusene, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
Christian Limburg, 870 E. Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
McCann & Co., Owen McCann, Pres., Jas. M. Cheswright, Treas., 413-415 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
McFetridge & Brinton, Cor. Freeport St. and Baille Run Road, Creighton, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Dennis McIntyre, 4417 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred March 26, 1908, to 4607 Butler St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Orville R. McPherson, 1001 Chartiers St., McKees Rocks, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Market Grocery Co., Jesse Custer, Prop., 54 S. 12th St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Jno. R. Martin, Stands 200, 201 and 202 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Emma Maxwell, Prop., Stands 2 and 4 Diamond Market, McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Henry C. Meyer, 630 Second St., N. Side, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Miller, Mgr., 4 Freeport St., Etna, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Clarence G. Miller and Edward Altenbach, Mgr., 518 Brushton Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Andrew F. Mitchell, 222 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa. Transferred July 31, 1908, to Mrs. A. F. Mitchell. Transferred Sept. 17, 1908, to Miss Nellie Lacy,	Retail,	June 1.
Michael J. Monahan, 318 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
William J. Montgomery, 829 Linden Ave., East Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Nelson Morris & Co., Wm. C. Roeper, Mgr., 301-305 Anderson St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Moschel, 1800 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Moxley, Inc., Eugene S. Mapp, Mgr., 120-122 First Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
William H. Murphy, 630 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
Geo. R. Noble, Prop., 3714 Forbes St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
O'Donnell & Thompson, 638 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa. Transferred March 26, 1908, to 442 Library St. Transferred Oct. 23, 1908, to P. G. Thompson,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. Arthur Ohl, 105 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Alfred C. Paulisch, Prop., 5145 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Pittsburg Grocery Co., Mathew Collins, Mgr., 1205 Carson St., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James Pogue & Son, 204, 205, 218 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Preach, 5921 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jno. H. Preach, Prop., 4124 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Geo. A. Preach, Prop., 1127 Lang Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Preston Supply Co., Louis Amshel, Mgr., 154 Ohio St., Shoenville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
C. Price, F. J. Harrington, O. McKee, 105 Washington Ave., S. S., Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred May 9, 1908, to 91 Washington Ave. Transferred May 26, 1908, to Craddock Price,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Owen Quinn, 845 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Owen Quinn, 432 Broadway, Pitcairn, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
M. W. Ranke, Prop., 2136 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
Chas. E. Reeder, Prop., 208 Brownsville Road, Mt. Oliver, Pa. Transferred April 9, 1908, to 144 Brownsville Road,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry G. Reel, 128 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Miss Katie Rein, Stands 30 and 32 South Side Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Reliable Provisions Co., John A. Donahoe, Prop., 106, 107, 108, 109 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jemima Richard, 96 Penn Ave., Turtle Creek, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Continued.		
George Ritter, 511 Main St., Sharpsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jos. Rooney, 93 and 94 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa. Transferred March 28, 1908, to John Jacob Klaese,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Ben Ruddell, 3625 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	June 1.
John J. Rungee, 185 Liberty Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Geo. W. Ruppert, 919 East St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jesse W. Sarver, Stands 143 & 145 Market House, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Henry C. Schwartz, 407, 409, 411 Grant Ave., Millvale, Pa. Transferred March 12, 1908, to William Glass,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Chas. L. Seeney, Prop., 1813 Brighton Road, N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Sheraden Fish and Poultry Co., Geo. A. Schauer, 93 Harwood St., Sheraden, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Catherine E. Shipley, 506 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Shipley, Jr., 423 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Shipley, Jr., 507 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Oden H. Shoemaker, 432 and 434 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
John S. Simmers, 414 Mill St., Tarentum, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
Geo. F. Sloan, 115 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Alvah G. Smith, 503 Mill St., Coraopolis, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William H. Speaker, 15 Wabash Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
Walter L. Steele and Geo. W. Hampson, Props., 609 Walnut St., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Daniel J. T. Steiner, 422 Hawkins Ave., N. Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Joseph Stenger, 921 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Swift & Co., Jos. F. Taylor, Mgr., 309-311 Anderson St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Chas. Riefer, Mgr., 1613 Beaver Ave., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., William I. Saffle, Mgr., 429 Main St., Pittsburg, W. E., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Owen Jones, Mgr., 433 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Harry E. Scott, Mgr., 909 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., Julius G. Gordos, Mgr., 1210 Carson St., Pittsburg, S. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Nelson M. Edwards, Mgr., 5811 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Lachlan F. Blair, Mgr., 734 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Mahlon R. Fluke, Mgr., 630 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Robert J. McKee, Mgr., 337 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Arthur S. Gill, Mgr., 324 Grant Ave., Duquesne, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., John C. Muldouney, Mgr., 550 Fifth Avenue, McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Andrew J. Gill, Mgr., 226 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Edward M. Lanigan, Mgr., 508 Federal St., Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Harry J. Ohler, Mgr., 6247 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Robert H. Brown, Mgr., 4321 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Gad Thomas, First and Wayne Sts., West Elizabeth, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Fred Volkwein, 760 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Walker Bros., Schmitt Bldg., Cor. State St. and Maple Ave., Blair Station, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Alfred Watson, 1201 Beaver Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Harry Watson, 196 Main St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Lawrence Weyman, 3353 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Wilbert U. Willett, 1921 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Williams & McCune, S. E. Cor. 2nd & Market St., Elizabeth, Pa.,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
John E. Willis, 531 and 533 W. Lacock St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James H. Yeagley, Pittsburg St., Springdale, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
ARMSTRONG COUNTY.		
Augustine P. Allen, 668 Ford St., Ford City, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
Apollo Produce Co., Jonathan M. Grim, Mgr., North Side North Fourth St., Apollo, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas J. Baldrige, Prop., 223 First St., Apollo, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Flynn, 104 S. McKean St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
The Thomas Flynn Co., Ford St., Ford City, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
Milton S. Jack, 128 Market St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Ambrose M. Mateer, Third Ave., between Sixth and Seventh Sts., Ford City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry Miles West, Prop., 223 First St., Apollo, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Valley Grocery and Produce Co., John Flynn, Mgr., Stone Building, River Ave., Parkers Landing, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
William Ellsworth Wyant, 163 So. Jefferson St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
BEAVER COUNTY.		
Oliver E. Aber, Canal St., Industry, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Earl J. Boland (Basement), 334 Buffalo St., Beaver, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Boyle & Patterson, W. M. Boyle and C. A. Patterson, 1126 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Carl S. Gassmann, 1418 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Robert J. Jamison, Third and Sixth Avenues, Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Marcus W. McCandless, 2406 Eighth Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jos. McFerron Co., 1102 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph McFerron, 1102 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
Richard F. Metz and Edward S. Anderson, corner Eleventh street and Penn Ave., Monaca, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John and Thomas Moore, 336 Merchant St., Ambridge, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles H. Niehaus, 380 Vermont St., Rochester, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Milo F. Wilson, 401 Tenth St., New Brighton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Omega Wolfe, 1106 Eleventh St., New Brighton, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
BERKS COUNTY.		
Maier Bros. Packing Co., 911 Penn St., Reading, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Reading Meat and Provision Co., Louis Pawdermaker, Prop., 839 Penn St., Reading, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
BLAIR COUNTY.		
Jesse M. Cook, 1100 Eleventh St., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank Endress, 1115½ Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Andy G. Gamble, 1130 Seventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Gem Grocery Co., Frank Stehle, Mgr., 623 Seventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Hoff Bros., 1110 Sixteenth St., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
William G. Morgan and John H. Luckett, 1703 Eleventh Ave., between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Sts., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
BRADFORD COUNTY.		
Fred. Barns, 124 Susquehanna St., Athens, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
BUTLER COUNTY.		
R. J. Ferguson, 400 Locust St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. A. Fisher, 257 S. Main St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Graham Bros., William S. and Andrew S. Graham, 317 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Herbert and Alwilda Harper, 351 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph C. Hoch, 305 Center Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
Frederic W. Limberg, 415 W. Penn St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Aaron A. Marshall, 109 East Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
G. Wilson Miller, 116 E. Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Paisley & Whiteside, J. P. Whiteside and G. M. Paisley, 215 New Castle St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Smathers & Cooper, Pittsburg St., Evans City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
CAMBRIA COUNTY.		
Chas. Davis, Mgr., Washington St., Lilly, Pa. Transferred March 26, 1908, to P. H. George,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John L. Kingston, 230 Franklin St., Johnstown, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George Racillis McIntosh, 22 Railroad St., Lilly, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
C. A. McPherson, Fifth Ave., West Side, Patton, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
John H. Mitchell, Mgr., East Side Main St., near R. R. St., South Fork, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Geo. B. Nowag, Mgr., 241 Franklin St., Johnstown, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Nicholson Russell, 100 Philadelphia Ave., Barnesboro, Pa. Transferred Sept. 8, 1908, to Mrs. Emma Russell,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
CENTRE COUNTY.		
Thomas B. Budinger, Moshannon Ave., Snow Shoe, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles A. Campbell, 206 E. Spruce St., Philipsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
CHESTER COUNTY.		
Arthur W. Rossiter, 201 Gay St., Phoenixville, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
CLEARFIELD COUNTY.		
Annie J. Gribben, 229 Long Ave., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Adam J. Haag, Cor. So. Brady and Jared Sts., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
John F. McCartan, 517 and 519 Nichols St., Clearfield, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Amelia Miller, 137 West Long Ave., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel J. Schrecengost, 215 West Long Ave., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Kingsley A. Smith, Main St., between 4th & 5th Sts., Burnside, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph Wilkinson, Mgr., Milward Building, Curtin St., Osceola Mills, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
CRAWFORD COUNTY.		
J. R. Hannah & Co., 986 Water St., Meadville, Pa. Transferred May 5, 1908, to O. W. Bentley,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Hilliker & Jones, Fred Hilliker and V. T. Jones, 30 Diamond St., Titusville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Andrew Jackson, Stalls 5 and 6 Market House, Meadville, Pa. Transferred Nov. 11, 1908, to James R. Hannah & Son,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Lewis H. Lenheim, 31 and 33 Mead Ave., Meadville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Michell Bros., Chas. J. and E. R. Michell, 938 Market St., Meadville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
DELAWARE COUNTY.		
Theopholus C. Teague, Chester Market House, Chester, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
ELK COUNTY.		
C. H. Smith Co., Ltd., Chas. H. Smith, Chairman, Central Pa. Lbr. Co.'s Building, Main St., Loleta, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Smith Brothers' Co. F. C. Smith, Pres., L. S. Hinkle, Sec'y, Main and Broad Sts., Ridgway, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
ERIE COUNTY.		
Jesse Allen, 2 Atlantic St., Union City, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
Mary Andrews, 114 Central Market, Erie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William W. Blair, Nos. 110 and 112 W. Main St., Corry, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
John Casey, 1315 State St., Erie, Pa. Transferred March 31, to 13 West 12th St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jacob Fuller Gill, Main St., North East, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Andrew J. Hoffman, 1133 State St., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George M. Ream, 111 First Ave., Corry, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Susan E. Smith, 15 Seventh St., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George A. Wilkinson, Stall 119 Parade St. Market, Cor. 10th and Parade Sts., Erie, Pa. Transferred July 17, 1908, to David W. Tubbs,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
FAYETTE COUNTY.		
Peter J. Flannigan, 221 N. Pittsburg St., Connellsville, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Thomas W. Freeble, Mgr., East Side Main St., Fayette City, Pa.,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Charles H. Gorley, 64 W. Main St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Restaurant	Jan. 1.
I. N. Hagan's Sons, 9 South St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
John L. Houseman, S. E. Cor. Speer and Grant Sts., North Belle-Vernon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Earl Rogers, 130 Main St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Oden H. Shoemaker, 210 N. Pittsburg St., Connellsville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
H. L. Slayman, Prop., 48 Church St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
H. P. Smith's Sons, H. L. and W. C. Smith, Smith & Fether Bldg., Railroad St., Dunbar, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Robert L. Weller, Main St., near Second St., Belle Vernon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
INDIANA COUNTY.		
James J. Fiscus, 1102 Philadelphia St., Indiana, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jonathan M. Grimm, 124 W. Market St., Blairsville, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
John N. Stitt, 15 Market St., Blairsville, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Jacob R. Younkins, 685 Philadelphia St., Indiana, Pa.. Transferred Dec. 4, 1908, to 11 N. 9th St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
JEFFERSON COUNTY.		
William Honadle and Joseph Burgoon, Mabon St., Brookville, Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
W. H. Moore, West Main St., between 4th and 5th Sts., Reynoldsville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harvey Rittenhouse, 317 East Main St., Brockwayville, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Stanton Supply Co., Chas. R. Spackman, Owner, Stanton, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
John F. Watson, 223 Oakland Ave., Punxsutawney, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
LACKAWANNA COUNTY.		
Harvey T. Jackson, 74 S. Main St., Carbondale, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 241 Wyoming Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 864 Capouse Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 1427 Pittston Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 103 N. Main St., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 303 E. Drinker St., Dunmore, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 324 Cedar Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Hilan B. Sweet, 106 Penn Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
LAWRENCE COUNTY.		
Harry L. Allen, 13 and 15 Neshannock Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jere Blucher, 648 S. Jefferson St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William H. Butler, 219 Court St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
David Cartwright, 619 Lawrence Ave., Ellwood City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Lloyd R. Davidson, Main St., Pulaski, Pa.,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Herbert LeRoy Dean, 73 Main St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Charles M. Hartzel, 8 So. Jefferson St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
LAWRENCE COUNTY—Continued.		
James C. Houston, 109 East Long Ave., New Castle, Pa. Transferred August 11, 1908, to 569 So. Mill St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry R. Houston, 4 E. Long Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
John L. McCormick, 390 W. Washington St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Robert McKee, 114 East Long Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Agnes M. Magill, 223 Grant St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank P. Major, Cor. Main and Railroad Sts., Wampum, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Howard Munnell, 59 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Reese & Spencer, J. A. Reese and J. W. Spencer, 30 West Washington St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Reynolds & Company, 315 Sixth St., Ellwood City, Pa.,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
B. C. Rhoads & Son, 125 and 127 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa. Transferred Dec. 3, 1908, to John and Samuel M. Rearic,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Star Grocery Co., John P. Allen, Mgr., 24 N. Mercer St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
C. Ellsworth Thomas, 24 and 26 So. Mill St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Robert H. Wyrie, Mgr., 100 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa. Transferred May 29, 1908, to 70 Pittsburg St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
LUZERNE COUNTY.		
Clark & Scott, 27 E. Broad St., Hazleton, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Warner W. Clements, 317 E. Northampton St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Transferred February 5, 1908, to 301 East Market St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Warner W. Clements, 6 East Ross St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Cut Rate Meat Co., L. H. Jefkins, Mgr., 46 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Davis Bros., E. W. and J. W. Davis, 43 East Market St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Davis Bros. Co., Edward Travis, Mgr., 107 W. Main St., Plymouth, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Davis Bros., 262 Wyoming Ave., Kingston, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
East India Tea Co., Joseph F. Gillis, Prop., 55, 57, 59 So. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry E. Eroh, Prop., 300 West Broad St., Hazleton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas Greenwood, 13 S. Main St., Pittston, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Elbert S. Noble, 40 S. Main St., Pittston, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph Rae, Mock St., Miners' Mills, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Chas. Tremayne, 55 Main St., Ashley, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Russell Uhl, Prop., 24 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
LYCOMING COUNTY.		
Central Pa. Lumber Co., F. W. Fimmons, Pres., Steam Valley, Cogan House township (P. O. Williamsport), Pa.,	Bg. House.	Dec. 1.
Central Pa. Lumber Co., F. W. Fimmons, Pres., Frozen Run Camp, McIntyre township (P. O. Williamsport), Pa.,	Bg. House.	Dec. 1.
McKEAN COUNTY.		
Daniel T. Drew, 20 Congress St., Bradford, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Aaron Hershenson, 318 Chase St., Kane, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Andrew J. Hoffman, 22 Congress St., Bradford, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Zellers Cash Store (H. C. and S. A. Zellers), 127 Fraley St., Kane,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
MERCER COUNTY.		
Henry Baldwin, Mgr., 100 N. Water St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Christ S. Diebel, Phil. Carouthers, Mgr., 230 W. State St., Sharon, Pa. Transferred Feb. 20, 1908, to Dell S. Christy,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Horace Earl Donaldson, 44 Sharpsville St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
William P. Fornof, 430 E. State St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Anna Frewen, 526 Darr Ave., S. Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Edward Jackson, 28 Spring St., Greenville, Pa. Transferred Oct. 6, 1908, to 30 Spring St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Ketler, 301 Broad St., Grove City, Pa. Transferred August 6, 1908, to 225 Broad St. Transferred Oct. 26, 1908, to 247 So. Broad St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edwin A. Sieg, 205 Broadway, S. Sharon, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
John M. Wilkinson, 12 N. Water St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.		
Eastern Provision Co., Robert C. Dotsen, Pres., 705 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Eastern Provision Co., Robert C. Dotsen, Pres., 705 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Sept. 1.
George H. Fetzer, 239 East Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Harry W. Garrett, 2904 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
Gimbel Bros., Isaac Gimbel, Pres., Chestnut & Ninth Sts., Phila., Pa.,	Retail,	April 1.
Emma Graham, 419 East Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Archie McNeill, 3120 G St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. B. Mason, 2507 S. Eleventh St., Philadelphia, Pa. Cancelled,	Retail,	April 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—Continued.		
Lewis C. Middleberg, 4460 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Transferred December 12, 1908, to William Talbot,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
John H. Moriarty, 4913 Aspen St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. Otis Paul & Co., 219 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
J. Otis Paul & Co., 219 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
A. Salus & Son, Benj. Salus, Mgr., 1248-1250 South St., Phila., Pa.,	Retail,	May 1.
Frank J. Smith, 2522 W. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa. Transferred April 9, 1908, to 2510 N. Front St. Transferred June 16, 1908, to 2086 East Tioga St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William Talbot, 1232 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Lena S. VanWert, 632 E. Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Feb. 1.
PIKE COUNTY.		
Everett H. Gilkey, Lord's Valley, Pa.,	Bg. House,	May 1.
Everett H. Gilkey, Shohola, Pa.,	Bg. House,	May 1.
POTTER COUNTY.		
Mrs. Maud Cargill, Cook's Camp, Genesee, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
VENANGO COUNTY.		
Adams & Co., Harry E. Adams, Mgr., 62 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
A. P. Dale & Co., Amos P. Dale, Prop., 306 E. Second St., Oil City, Pa. Transferred March 28, 1908, to M. J. Dale,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Flynn Bros., Thos. and Michael Flynn, Water St., Emlenton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Franklin Grocery Co., George P. Gaiser and Wilbur F. Myers, 91 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. M. Grant, Arthur Bishop, George Wingard, Main St., Emlenton, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Mrs. Edith Harkison (Reed, Fisher & Newton's Saw Mill), P. O., Eaglerock, Pa.,	Bg. House,	June 1.
F. A. Hoffman & Co., John C. Gault, 211 Center St., Oil City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John F. Kuhn, 249 Seneca St., Oil City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Augustus Leach, 111 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Charles R. Limber, 157 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Turner & Son, Don E. and Marcus E. Turner, Cor. Main and Railroad Sts., Rouseville, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
August Young, 59 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
WARREN COUNTY.		
Alton E. Hazeltine, 54 Pennsylvania Ave., East, Warren, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Andrew J. Hoffman, 303 Hickory St., Warren, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
C. H. Smith Co., Ltd., Chas. H. Smith, Chairman, C. H. Smith Co.'s Building, Center St., Sheffield, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.		
James H. Boyer, 107 Fourth St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Central Meat Market, John J. McNerney and Patrick Moroney, W. Lincoln Ave., McDonald, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas R. Hallam, 112 W. Chestnut St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James S. Hughes, Allman Hotel Building, Bentleyville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank B. Kramer, Mgr., Third St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles B. McAllister, 38 W. Chestnut St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Michael M. McDermott, 428 Fallowfield Ave., Charleroi, Pa. Transferred Sept. 11, 1908, to 426 Fallowfield Ave.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
George E. McQuown, 98 N. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. Ray Nease, 98 N. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jacob F. Nease, 116 So. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
Jacob Nease, 140 So. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Sept. 1.
Noble Brothers, W. Main St., W. Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Oxley & Jones, 503 McKean Ave., Donora, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Pittsburg Grocery Co., Jas. McCollins, Mgr., 20 East Pike St., Canonsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Robert E. Shannon and Sherman M. Mason, 201 McKean Ave., Charleroi, Pa. Transferred Jan. 10, 1908, to 327 Fallowfield Ave., Charleroi, Pa. Transferred June 1, 1908, to Robert E. Shannon. Transferred November 20, 1908, to Fred. L. Jobes,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Yohe, 225 Main St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.		
Arnold Traffic Co., Chas. Flynn, Pres., I. M. Keating, Sec'y, Fifth Ave. and Seventeenth St., Arnold, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thos. H. Bell, 170 Columbia Ave., Vandergrift, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank L. Baer, 209 W. Otterman St., Greensburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Curtis B. Clawson and Edwin C. Hunter, 106 Main St., Greensburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Cyrus L. Hodgkins, 325 Main St., Irwin, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
Wm. J. Ihrig, Prop., 957 Fourth Ave., New Kensington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jeannette Tea and Coffee Co., Harry L. Hopper, Prop., 624 Clay Ave., Jeannette, Pa. License revoked April 1, 1908.	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Kritschgan, 217 Pittsburg St., Scottdale, Pa.,	Retail,	Oct. 1.
Edward McCann, 119 N. Fifth St., Jeannette, Pa. Transferred June 23, 1908, to 260 Eighth St.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Lewis W. McCurdy, 705 Ligonier St., Latrobe, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wesley C. Permar, 235 N. 2d St., Jeannette, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Albert H. Plough, S. W. Cor. Mill and Stanton Sts., Greensburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Nov. 1.
Edward F. Seubert, 1102 Ligonier St., Latrobe, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Victor W. Smith, East Side Chestnut St., Derry, Pa.,	Retail,	Dec. 1.
David A. Spencer, 404 Ninth St., New Kensington, Pa. Transferred March 11, 1908, to 949 Fifth Ave.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Allen Conner Co., Ltd., E. T. Connor, Gen. Mgr., 529, 533, 537 and 541 Ninth St., New Kensington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel N. Womer, 449 Schoonmaker Ave., Monessen, Pa. Transferred February 7, 1908, to Edward Winwood,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

LIST OF RENOVATED BUTTER LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1908.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.		
Cornelius W. Antony, 203 Allegheny Market, Pittsburg, N. S.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Anna Braun, Charles Braun, Mgr., 193 and 194 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John H. Ehrhardt, Stands 64-66 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John C. Gibson, Stands 197, 198, 206 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Mar. 1.
Geo. R. Hanny, Stands 135 and 136 Allegheny Market, Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Latshaw, Feerst Co., John A. Latshaw, Sec'y, 203 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Oct. 1.
John R. Martin, Stands 200, 201, 202 Market House, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James Pogue & Son, Stands 204, 205, 218 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jesse W. Sarver, Stands 143-145 Market House, Federal St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William H. Speaker, 15 Wabash Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thos. S. Williams, 600 Preble Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.		
Nice & Schreiber Co., C. N. Watson, Sec'y and Treas., W. S. Nice, Gen. Mgr., 11 S. Water St., Philadelphia, Pa. Transferred Sept. 3, 1908, to 8 So. Water St.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.

LIST OF OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1 TO JANUARY 15, 1909.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.		
Jacob L. Ackerman, 1909 Centre Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward F. Altenbach, Prop., 521 Brushton Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Cornelius W. Antony, 203-219 Allegheny Market, N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Adam Appel & Bro., Adam & Benj. Appel, 41 & 43 S. S. Market Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mary J. & Sylvester J. Baker, 710 Island Ave., McKees Rocks, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William L. Barron, 1814 Beaver Ave., Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
S. C. Bartlett & Co., Sylvanus C. Bartlett & Cecil C., Spencer, 201 S. Main St., W. E. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Fogal Garrett Bishoff, Mgr., 315 W. Braddock Ave., Rankin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel Chambers Black, 309 Corbet St., Tarentum, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Michael A. Blochinger, 200 Knox Ave., Knoxville (Pittsburg), Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Elizabeth A. H. Brady, Prop., 4928 Second Ave., Hazlewood (Pittsburg), Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Annie Braun, Chas. H. Braun, Mgr., 193-194 Allegheny Market, N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jacob W. Briggle, Prop., 51 Shiloh St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Michael Broderick, Prop., 4808 Second Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Michael Broderick, Prop., 223 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Stephen Broderick, 207 Fourth Ave., Carnegie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Teddie E. Burden, 538 Chartiers Ave., McKees Rocks, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William A. Callahan, 814 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry Cauley, Mgr., L. H. Singly, Geo. Daugherty, Frank Goldbach, Market House, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
34 and 36 S. S. Side		
Caulfield & Coyle, Philip E. Caulfield & Charles M. Coyle, 36 Fourth Ave., Carnegie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, 412 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, Everett & Flavel Sts., E. E. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, 214 & 216 Grant St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel B. Charters, Cor. Hay & Rebecca Sts., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Claude C. Cunningham, 228 Brushton Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jesse Custer, Prop., 54 S. Twelfth St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Geo. D. Davis, Pres., 406 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. T. Daniels, 816 Main St., Sharpsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Nestor Debay, 230 W. Seventh Ave., Tarentum, Pa.,		
Diamond Grocery Co., Frank M. Goldbach, Mgr., 51 Twelfth St., S. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John A. Donahoe, 106, 109 Diamond Market, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John A. Donahoe, 6276, 6278 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Peter J. Donahoe, Jr., 4330 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Chas. Donavan, 329 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Dunlevy & Bro., Jeremiah, Paul & Paul C. Dunlevy, 2554 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward J. Dunn, 852 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Economy Supply Co., Harry F. Levi, Prop., 1620 Beaver Ave., N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Economy Supply Co., Harry F. Levi, Prop., 621 Ohio St., N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John H. Ehrhardt, 64 and 66 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Herschell J. Evans, 628 Herron Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Herschell J. Evans, Prop., 2043 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry Finkel, 2108 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Harry A. Oneal, Mgr., 630 Braddock Ave., Braddock, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Charles L. Jewel, Mgr., 324 W. Grant Ave., Duquesne, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Julius G. Gordos, Mgr., 337 E. Eighth St., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Andrew J. Gill, Mgr., 226 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Walter W. Keyser, Mgr., 550 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Charles Riefer, Mgr., 1613 Beaver Ave., N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Frank W. Jeffs, Mgr., 1210 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Robert Henry Brown, Mgr., 4321 Butler St., N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Lachlan F. Blair, Mgr., 6247 Frankstown, Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Nelson M. Edwards, Mgr., 5811 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Lewis C. Klemme, Mgr., 429 Main St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Owen Jones, Mgr., 433 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Continued.		
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Edward M. Lanigan, Mgr., 508 Federal St., N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Harry J. McGowan, Mgr., 909 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., James A. Yeardon, Mgr., 734 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Agnes Hall, 4909 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Monroe Handley, 516 Fifth Avenue, McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Geo. P. Hanny, 135, 136 Allegheny Market, N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John V. Heineman, Stand 80 East Diamond Market, Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles Henning, Prop., 4525 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward Albert Hill, 307 Fifth Ave., Tarentum, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph T. Hill, Prop., 6510 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Houston, 178 Market House, Federal St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Robert G. Houston and James Cairney, Props., 421 S. Main St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles Sylvester Johnson, 341 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William Jones, Prop., 242 Main St., Carnegie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jos. F. Kasper, 216 Chartiers St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John J. Keenan, Prop., 475 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John H. Keely, Prop., 105 Washington Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
William H. Kelley, 102 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mary L. Kernan, 5205 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John J. Klaese, 93 & 94 Allegheny Market, N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Kregar & Co., Edward R. & William S. Kregar, 900 Wood St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Bella Anna Libson, 118 Grand Ave., Duquesne, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Nellie Catherine Locy, 222 Eighth Ave., Homestead, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
McCann & Co., James W. Cheswright, Gen. Mgr., 413 & 415 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Samuel R. McClure, Pres., 109 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
McFetridge & Brinton, Wm. McFetridge & Walter L. Brinton, W. L. Brinton, Mgr., Cor. Freeport St., & Ballie Run Road, Creighton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John R. Martin, 200, 201, 202 Allegheny Market, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Emma Maxwell, 2 and 4 Diamond Market, Market St., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Henry C. Meyer, 630 Second St., N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William J. Miller, 4 Freeport St., Etna, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William J. Montgomery, 829 Linden Ave., E. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Nelson Morris & Co., J. McG. Ferguson, Mgr., 301 Anderson St., N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Moschel, 1800 Carson St., S. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wm. J. Moxley, Inc., Eugene S. Mapp, Mgr., 120 & 122 First Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
William H. Murphy, Prop., 7 and 9 Mt. Oliver St., Mt. Oliver, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George R. Noble, Prop., 3714 Forbes St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. Arthur Ohl, Pres., 105 Ferry St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Alfred C. Paulisch, Prop., 5145 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James Pogue Sons, (William R., James M. & John A. Pogue), 204, 205, 218 Allegheny Market, N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward A. Preach, Prop., 5921 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George A. Preach, Prop., 1127 Lang Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas A. Pyros, 35 Diamond Square, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Restaurant	Jan. 1.
Michael W. Rauke, Prop., 2136 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles E. Reeder, Prop., 144 Brownsville Road, Pittsburg, Pa. Transferred January 23, 1909, to 144 Brownsville Road, Mt. Oliver, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Miss Katie Rein, 30 & 32 S. S. Market House, S. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George Ritter, 511 Main St., Sharpsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Ben Ruddell, 3625 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Schutte & Camp, William Henry Schutte and Charles Elmer Camp, 171, 172 North Side Market, N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles Seeney, Prop., 1813 Brighton Road, Allegheny, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph Nathan Shipley, 423 Fifth St., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Alice M. Shipley, 507 Fifth St., McKeesport, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Oden H. Shoemaker, 434 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Alvah G. Smith, 503 Mill St., Coraopolis, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William Henry Speaker, 13, 15 & 17 Wabash Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Minnie F. Speelman, 19 Crafton Ave., Crafton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Stenger Bros., Martin & Christopher Stenger, 921 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Swift & Company, Joseph T. Taylor, Mgr., 309, 311 Anderson St., Allegheny, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Evan Thomas, 3242 Brighton Road, Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Fred Volkwein, 760 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Walker Bros., Theodore & Leo Walker, Schmitt Bl'dg., State St. & Maple Ave., Blair Station, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Alfred Watson, 1201 Beaver Ave., N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Lawrence E. Weyman, Prop., 4124 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wilbert Uriah Willett, 1921 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel Nathan Womer, 96 Penn Ave., Turtle Creek, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
ARMSTRONG COUNTY.		
Augustine P. Allen, 668 Ford St., Ford City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Thomas Flynn Co., Harry J. Rockenstein, Sec. & Mgr., L. C. Gregory, Stockholder, known as Flynns, Ford St., between 4th & 5th Ave., Ford City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ARMSTRONG COUNTY—Continued.		
Jonathan M. Grimm, N. S. North Fourth St., Apollo, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Milton S. Jack, 128 Market St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Ambrose M. Mateer, Library Bl'dg., Third Ave., between 6th & 7th Sts., Ford City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry Miles West, 223 First St., Apollo, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William Ellsworth Wyant, 163 S. Jefferson St., Kittanning, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
BEAVER COUNTY.		
Boyle & Patterson, William M. Boyle, & Chas. A. Patterson, 1126 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Carl S. Gassman, 1418 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Robert J. Jamison, Cor. Third and Sixth Aves., Beaver Falls, Pa.	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Richard F. Metz and Richard S. Anderson, Props., Penn Ave., Monaca, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Moore Bros., John & Thomas Moore, 428 Merchant St., Ambridge, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Omega B. Wolfe, 1106 Third Ave., New Brighton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
BERKS COUNTY.		
Maier Bros. Packing Co., Joseph Maier, Mgr., 911 Penn St., Reading, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Reading Meat & Provision Co., Louis Powdermaker, Prop., 839 Penn St., Reading, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
BLAIR COUNTY.		
Jesse M. Cook, 1100 Eleventh St., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank Endress, 1115½ Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Gem Grocery Co., Frank Stehle, Mgr., 623 Seventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Hoff Bros., Chas. T. & Robt. C. Hoff, 1110 Sixteenth St., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Morgan & Luckett, William G. Morgan & John H. Luckett, 1703 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
BRADFORD COUNTY.		
Fred Burns, 124 Susquehanna St., Athens, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Augustus Eugene Bressler, 142 Lockhart St., Sayre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Valley Supply Co., Hatfield Hallett, Prop., 202 S. Lehigh Ave., Sayre Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
BUTLER COUNTY.		
R. J. Ferguson, 400 Locust St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William A. Fisher, 257 S. Main St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Graham Bros., William S. and Andrew S. Graham, 317 Centre Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph Calvin Hoch, 305 Centre Ave., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Aaron A. Marshall, 109 East Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
G. Wilson Miller, 116 East Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Paisley & Whiteside, George W. Paisley John P. Whiteside, 215 New Castle St., Butler, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
CAMBRIA COUNTY.		
John L. Kingston, 230 Franklin St., Johnstown, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George Racillis McIntosh, 22 Railroad St., Lilly, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John H. Mitchell, Mgr., Main St., East Side, South Fork, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George Bernard Nowag, Mgr., 241 Franklin St., Johnstown, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Emma Russell, 100 Philadelphia Ave., Barnesboro, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
CENTRE COUNTY.		
Charles A. Campbell, 206 East Spruce St., Philipsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
CHESTER COUNTY.		
Arthur Winfield Rossiter, 201 Gay St., Phoenixville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
CLEARFIELD COUNTY.		
Du Bois Supply Co., Mrs. Annie J. Gribben, 229 West Long, Ave., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Amelia Miller, 137 West Long Ave., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Osceola Produce Co., Joseph Wilkinson, Mgr., Millward Bl'dg., Curtin St., Osceola Mills, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Samuel J. Schrecengost, 215 West Long Ave., Du Bois, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Kingsley A. Smith, Main St., between 4th & 5th Sts., Burnside, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
CRAWFORD COUNTY.		
James R. Hannah & Son, James R. & James G. Hannah, 5 & 6 Market House, Market St., Meadville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Fred Hilliker & Valorous T. Jones, 30 Diamond St., Titusville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
CRAWFORD COUNTY—Continued.		
Lewis H. Lenheim, 33 Mead Ave., Meadville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Michel Bros., Chas. J. & Edward A. Michel, 938 Market St., Meadville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
ELK COUNTY.		
Smith Bros. Co., F. G. Smith, Pres., Main & Broad Sts., Ridgway, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
C. H. Smith Co., Ltd., C. H. Smith, Chairman, Central Pa. Lbr. Co. Bl'dg., Main St., Loleta, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
ERIE COUNTY.		
Jesse D. Allen, Harold S. Edson, 2 Atlantic St., Union City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mrs. Mary Andrews, 114 Central Market, Erie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Blair Bros., William W. Blair, 110, 112 West Main St., Corry, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Casey, 13 West 12th St., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Andrew J. Hoffman, 1133 State St., Erie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
George M. Ream, 111 First Ave., Corry, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
FAYETTE COUNTY.		
Patrick J. Flanigan, 221 Pittsburg St., Connellsville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles H. Gorley, 64 West Main St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Hotel,	Jan. 1.
I. N. Hagan's Sons, Isaac N., A. J. & S. P. Hagan, 9 South St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Earl Rogers, 130, 132, 134 Main St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Oden H. Shoemaker, 210 North Pittsburg St., Connellsville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry Leonard Slayman, Prop., 48 West Church St., Uniontown, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
H. P. Smith's Sons, William C. & Harry L. Smith, Smith & Fether Bl'dg., Railroad St., Dunbar, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Robert L. Weller, Main St., near Second, Belle Vernon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
HUNTINGDON COUNTY.		
Decker & Fouse, Walter N. Decker & Benjamin S. Fouse, 929 Mifflin St., Huntingdon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
INDIANA COUNTY.		
James Jason Fiscus, 1102 Philadelphia St., Indiana, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jonathan M. Grimm, 124 Market St., Blairsville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William D. Ray & Howard S. Trainer, 12 N. 9th St., Indiana, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John N. Stitt, 15 Market St., Blairsville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
JEFFERSON COUNTY.		
W. Harry Moore, Cor. 4th & Main Sts., East Side, Reynoldsville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John F. Watson, 323 Oakland Ave., Punxsutawney, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
LACKAWANNA COUNTY.		
Harvey T. Jackson, 74 S. Main St., Carbondale, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 303 E. Drinker St., Dunmore, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 241 Wyoming Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 324 Cedar Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 1427 Pittston Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 864 Capouse Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry P. Mellet, 103 N. Main Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Hilan B. Sweet, 106 Penn Ave., Scranton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
LAWRENCE COUNTY.		
Harry L. Allen, 13 Neshannock Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
David Cartwright, 619 Lawrence Ave., Ellwood City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Herbert LeRoy Dean, 73 East Main St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles Michael Hartzel, 8 S. Jefferson St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Harry R. Huston, 4 East Long Ave., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John L. McCormick, 390 West Washington St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Agnes M. Magill, 223 Grant St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank P. Major, Cor. Main & Railroad Sts., Wampum, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Howard Munnell, 59 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Rearic Bros., John & Samuel M. Rearic, 125 & 127 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Reese & Spencer, 30 W. Washington St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
C. Ellsworth Thomas, 24 S. Mill St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Robert H. Wyrie, Prop., 70 Pittsburg St., New Castle, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
LUZERNE COUNTY.		
Warner W. Clements, 6 East Ross St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Warner W. Clements, 301 East Market St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Cut Rate Meat Co., Thomas R. Thomas & Lewis H. Jifkins, 46 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
LUZERNE COUNTY—Continued.		
Davis Bros., E. W. Davis, 43 E. Market St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Davis Bros., E. W. Davis, 107 West Main St., Plymouth, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas Greenwood, 13 S. Main St., Pittston, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Elbert S. Noble, 40 S. Main St., Pittston, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph Rae, Mock St., Miners Mills, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
H. E. Scott & Geo. R. Clark, 27 E. Broad St., Hazleton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles Tremayne, 55, 57 Main St., Ashley, Pa.,		
LYCOMING COUNTY.		
J. C. Clark, Supt., Central Pa. Lumber Co., Steam Valley, Cogan House Township, Pa. (Williamsport P. O.),	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
E. M. McCracken, Supt., Central Pa. Lumber Co., Frozen Run Camp, McIntyre Township, Pa. (Williamsport P. O.),	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
McKEAN COUNTY.		
Daniel T. Drew, 20 Congress St., Bradford, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
A. Hershenson, 318 Chase St., Kane, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Andrew Joseph Hoffman, 22 Congress St., Bradford, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Mark Noble Zellers, 127 Fraley St., Kane, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
MERCER COUNTY.		
Henry Baldwin, Mgr., 100 N. Water St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Horace Earl Donaldson, 44 Sharpsville St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Alta Jackson, 28 Spring St., Greenville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Ketler, 247 S. Broad St., Grove City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edwin Adam Sieg, 205 Broadway, S. Sharon, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
John M. Wilkison, 12 N. Water St., Sharon, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.		
Eastern Provision Company, Robert C. Dotsan, Pres., 705 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
Eastern Provision Company, Robert C. Dotsan, Pres., 705 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Geo. H. Fetzer, 239 East Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Gimbel Brothers, Inc., Isaac Gimbel, Pres., Chestnut & 9th Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Emma Graham, 419 E. Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
J. Otis Paul & Co., John Otis Paul, George E. & Theodore A. Paul, 219 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.
A. Salus & Son, Benjamin Salus, 1248, 1250, 1252 South St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William Talbot, 4460 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
William Talbot, 1232 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
PIKE COUNTY.		
Everett H. Gilkey, Supt., Pa. Coal Company, Farm's Camp, Lord's Valley, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
Everett H. Gilkey, Supt., Pa. Coal Company, Falls Camp, Shohola Falls, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
Everett H. Gilkey, Supt., Pa. Coal Company, Glen Camp, Shohola, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
VENANGO COUNTY.		
Daniel Cropp & Co., Elmer A. McFate, Gen. Mgr., near Eagle Rock P. O. Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
Maurice J. Dale, 306 East Second St., Oil City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Farringer & Adams, William Lee Farringer& Bessie R. Adams, 62 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Flynn Bros., Thos. & M. J. Flynn, Water St. near Bridge St., Emlenton, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Franklin Grocery Co., George P. Gaiser & Wilber F. Myers, 91 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John C. Gault, 211 Centre St., Oil City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John F. Kuhn, 249 Seneca St., Oil City, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Augustus Leach, 111 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles Reed & George J. Limber, 157 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,		
Turner & Son, Marcus E. & Don E. Turner, Cor. Main & Railroad Sts., Rouseville, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
August Young, 59 Thirteenth St., Franklin, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
WARREN COUNTY.		
Alton E. Hazeltine, 54 Penn Ave., East Warren, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Andrew J. Hoffman, 303 Hickory St., Warren, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
C. H. Smith Co., Ltd., C. H. Smith, Chairman, South Side Centre St., Sheffield, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
James H. Boyer, 107 Fourth St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

OLEOMARGARINE LICENSES—Continued.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.		
James H. Boyer, 107 Fourth St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thos. R. Hallam, 112 W. Chestnut St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Fred. L. Jobes, 327 Fallowfield Ave., Charleroi, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank B. Kramer, Mgr., William Kramer, Landefeld Bl'dg., Third St., Monongahela, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Charles B. Mcalister, 38 W. Chestnut St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Geo. E. McQuown, Prop., 98 N. Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Bg. House,	Jan. 1.
Jacob Nease, 140 S. Main St., Washington, Pa. Transferred Jan. 16, 1909, to Vincent A. Carson and Simon Horn,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Jacob Frank Nease, 116 South Main St., Washington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Pittsburg Grocery Co., Jas. M. Collins, Mgr., 20 East Pike St., Canonsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Joseph N. Yohe, 225 West Main St., Monongahela, Pa.,		
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.		
Arnold Traffic Co., Thos. Flynn, Pres. & Gen. Mgr., S. E. Cor. 5th Ave. & 17th St., Arnold, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Frank L. Baer, 209 W. Otterman St., Greensburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Thomas H. Bell, 170 Columbia Ave., Vandergrift, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Curtis B. Clawson & Edwin C. Hunter, 106 N. Main St., Greensburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
The Allen Connor Co., Ltd., Edwin T. Connor, Gen. Mgr., 529, 533, 537, 541 Ninth St., New Kensington, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
John Kritschgau, 217 Pittsburg St., Scottdale, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward McCann, 260 Eighth St., Jeannette, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Lewis W. McCurdy, 705 Ligonier St., Latrobe, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Wesley C. Permar, 235 N. Second St., Jeannette, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Albert H. Plough, S. W. Cor. Mill & Stanton Sts., Greensburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Edward F. Seubert, 1102 Ligonier St., Latrobe, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
Victor W. Smith, East Side Chestnut St., Derry, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
David A. Spencer, 949 Fifth Ave., New Kensington, Pa.,		
Ed. Winwood, 415 Schoonmaker Ave., Monessen, Pa. Transferred January 15, 1909, to 449 Schoonmaker Ave.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.

LIST OF RENOVATED BUTTER LICENSES ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1 TO JANUARY 15, 1909.

Name.	Kind.	Date issued.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.		
Thomas S. Williams, 600 Preble Ave., N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
ERIE COUNTY.		
David W. Tubbs, Stall 119 Parade St. Market House, Erie, Pa.,	Retail,	Jan. 1.
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.		
Nice & Schreiber Company, Winfield S. Nice, Pres., 8 S. Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Wholesale,	Jan. 1.

Part II.

GIVING A LIST OF THE ANALYSES OF

SAMPLES OF BUTTER AND OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS

MADE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER,

WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TO

JANUARY 1, 1909.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Butter, No Case,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Number and Agent's Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
A. B. 1215,....	A. B. 1215,....	Park View Hotel, ...	Erie, ...

Butter, No Cases,

A. B. 1216,....	A. B. 1216,....	New American House, ...	Cambridge, ...
A. B. 1217,....	A. B. 1217,....	Hotel Bartlett, ...	Cambridge, ...
A. B. 1218,....	A. B. 1218,....	Miller's Restaurant, ...	Cambridge, ...
A. B. 1226,....	A. B. 1226,....	Diamond Restaurant, ...	New Castle, ...
A. B. 1227,....	A. B. 1227,....	Miller's Restaurant, (D. H. Miller.)	New Castle, ...
A. B. 1228,....	A. B. 1228,....	Pittsburg Restaurant, (Mitchell & Co.).	New Castle, ...
A. B. 1229,....	A. B. 1229,....	Rice's Restaurant, (S. I. Rice, Prop.).	New Castle, ...
A. B. 1246,....	A. B. 1246,....	Ellcott's Restaurant, (J. B. Ellcott, Prop.).	New Castle, ...
A. B. 1247,....	A. B. 1247,....	Hotel Fountain Inn, (J. H. Mills, Prop.).	New Castle, ...
A. B. 1248,....	A. B. 1248,....	Avenue Hotel, (J. A. Miller, Prop.).	New Castle, ...
A. B. 1249,....	A. B. 1249,....	Cunningham's Restaurant, ...	410 Third Ave., Pittsburg,.....
A. B. 1250,....	A. B. 1250,....	Jones Restaurant, ...	328 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, ...
A. B. 1251,....	A. B. 1251,....	Hotel Liberty, ...	801 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, ...
A. B. 1252,....	A. B. 1252,....	Cafe, (Chas. Schwan, Prop.)...	205 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, ...

Butter, No Cases,

A. B. 1253,....	A. B. 1253,....	Carr Restaurant, (P. J. Carr, Prop.).	634 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, ...
A. B. 1254,....	A. B. 1254,....	Graff's Restaurant, ...	446 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg.....
A. B. 1255,....	A. B. 1255,....	St. Cloud Hotel, ...	New Castle, ...
A. B. 1256,....	A. B. 1256,....	Clark's Restaurant, ...	416 Fourth St., Pittsburg, ...
A. B. 1257,....	A. B. 1257,....	Gotterman's Restaurant, ...	210 Diamond St., Pittsburg, ...
A. B. 1258,....	A. B. 1258,....	Child's Restaurant, ...	316 Fifth St., Pittsburg, ...
A. B. 1259,....	A. B. 1259,....	Morning Star Restaurant, ...	415 Wood St., Pittsburg, ...
A. B. 1260,....	A. B. 1260,....	Buck's Cafe, ...	502 Smithfield St., Pittsburg,....
A. B. 1261,....	A. B. 1261,....	Jeremy's Restaurant, ...	311 Smithfield St., Pittsburg,....
A. B. 1262,....	A. B. 1262,....	Creamery Restaurant, ...	Cor. Penn Ave., & 7th St., Pittsburg.
A. B. 1263,....	A. B. 1263,....	Neill's Restaurant, ...	709 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, ...
A. B. 1264,....	A. B. 1264,....	Miller's Restaurant, ...	969 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, ...
A. B. 1265,....	A. B. 1265,....	Hotel Grand, (Wm. Shade, Prop.).	129 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg,.....
S. M. R. 6852,	82844,.....	W. C. Schrenck, ...	15th & Arch Sts., Phila., ...
S. M. R. 6854,	82846,.....	H. Steiner, ...	1606 S. Seventh St., Phila., ...

Lard, No Case.

.....	S. 729,.....	T. K. Bean, ...	Academia, Pa., ...

Milk, No Cases,

McG. 2864,....	McG. 2864,....	George Kolzer, ...	Uniontown, ...
McG. 2865,....	McG. 2865,....	Mrs. E. G. Barnes, ...	Uniontown, ...
McG. 2866,....	McG. 2866,....	James B. Smith, ...	Uniontown, ...
McG. 2867,....	McG. 2867,....	James B. Smith, ...	Uniontown, ...
McG. 2868,....	McG. 2868,....	Ira Gribble, ...	Uniontown, ...
McG. 2869,....	McG. 2869,....	H. F. Miller, ...	Uniontown, ...
McG. 2870,....	McG. 2870,....	H. F. Miller, ...	Uniontown, ...

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1909.

October, 1908.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Butter, ...	October 30, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.

November, 1908.

Butter, ...	November 14, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	November 14, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	November 14, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	November 24, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	November 24, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	November 24, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	November 24, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	November 25, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	November 25, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	November 25, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	November 25, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	November 25, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	November 30, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	November 30, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.

December, 1908.

Butter, ...	December 1, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	December 1, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	December 2, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	December 3, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	December 4, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	December 4, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	December 5, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	December 5, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	December 6, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	December 6, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	December 9, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	December 11, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	December 19, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	December 9, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Butter, ...	December 9, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.

December, 1908.

Lard, ...	December 4, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.

November, 1908.

Milk, ...	November 24, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	November 24, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	November 24, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	November 24, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	November 24, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Milk, ...	November 24, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.
Cream, ...	November 24, 1908,.....	No adulteration detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
McG. 2871,	McG. 2871,	I. N. Hagons,	Uniontown,
McG. 2872,	McG. 2872,	I. N. Hagons,	Uniontown,
McG. 2873,	McG. 2873,	Wm. Craig,	Uniontown,
McG. 2874,	McG. 2874,	Wm. Craig,	Uniontown,
McG. 2875,	McG. 2875,	Samuel Nixon,	Uniontown,
McG. 2876,	McG. 2876,	Samuel Nixon,	Uniontown,
McG. 2877,	McG. 2877,	H. L. Slayman,	Uniontown,
McG. 2878,	McG. 2878,	H. L. Slayman,	Uniontown,
McG. 2879,	McG. 2879,	H. L. Slayman,	Uniontown,
McG. 2880,	McG. 2880,	Wm. T. Swartz,	Uniontown,
McG. 2881,	McG. 2881,	Wm. T. Swartz,	Uniontown,
McG. 2882,	McG. 2882,	Wm. B. Dent,	Uniontown,
McG. 2883,	McG. 2883,	I. B. McKitt,	Uniontown,
McG. 2884,	McG. 2884,	I. B. McKitt,	Uniontown,
McG. 2885,	McG. 2885,	C. H. McGlauhlen,	Uniontown,
McG. 2886,	McG. 2886,	C. H. McGlauhlen,	Uniontown,
F. J. W. 897	711,	D. Wilson,	Wilkinsburg,
F. J. W. 898,	712,	A. Zierold,	Wilkinsburg,
F. J. W. 899,	713,	A. Zierold,	Wilkinsburg,
F. J. W. 900,	714,	Edw. Rieck Co.,	Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 901,	715,	Edw. Rieck Co.,	Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 902,	716,	Standard Dairy Co.,	Wilkinsburg,
F. J. W. 903,	717,	Standard Dairy Co.,	Wilkinsburg,
F. J. W. 904,	718,	C. Hess,	Wilkinsburg,
F. J. W. 905,	719,	C. Hess,	Wilkinsburg,
F. J. W. 906,	720,	C. Quintner,	Wilkinsburg,
F. J. W. 907,	721,	A. Halliwell,	Wilkinsburg,
F. J. W. 908,	722,	F. M. Turner,	Wilkinsburg,
F. J. W. 909,	723,	F. M. Turner,	Wilkinsburg,
F. J. W. 910,	724,	W. J. Clark,	Wilkinsburg,
F. J. W. 911,	725,	W. J. Clark,	Wilkinsburg,
F. J. W. 912,	726,	Consolidated Ice Cream Co.,	Wilkinsburg,
F. J. W. 913,	727,	W. C. Murdock,	Wilkinsburg,
F. J. W. 914,	728,	A. B. Wilson,	Wilkinsburg,
F. J. W. 915,	729,	A. B. Wilson,	Wilkinsburg,
F. J. W. 916,	730,	F. Somers,	Wilkinsburg,
F. J. W. 917,	731,	F. Somers,	Wilkinsburg,
F. J. W. 918,	732,	F. Lefler,	Wilkinsburg,
F. J. W. 919,	733,	E. E. Shaw,	Wilkinsburg,
F. J. W. 920,	734,	Boyle Bros.,	Wilkinsburg,
F. J. W. 921,	735,	J. W. Platt,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 929,	736,	W. H. Edwards,	Pittsburg,
F. J. W. 930,	737,	Ohio and Pittsburg Milk Co.,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 931,	738,	B. A. Strecker,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 932,	739,	A. Israel,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 933,	740,	A. Israel,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 934,	741,	M. O'Hare,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 935,	742,	B. Sciavitch,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 936,	743,	H. Lorenz,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 937,	744,	H. Lorenz,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 938,	745,	D. M. Reese,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 939,	746,	D. M. Reese,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 940,	747,	J. G. McGeever,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 941,	748,	W. W. Pease,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 942,	749,	W. W. Pease,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 943,	750,	A. Stasick,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 944,	751,	J. J. McGeever,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 945,	752,	J. J. McGeever,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 946,	753,	M. O'Hare,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 947,	754,	M. O'Hare,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 948,	755,	I. J. Eckberth,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 949,	756,	Victor H. Schultz,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 950,	757,	Steve Beres,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 951,	758,	S. Walker,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 952,	759,	Fred Voelker,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 953,	760,	A. Hess,	Homestead,
F. J. W. 954,	761,	L. Hartig,	McKeesport,
F. J. W. 955,	762,	L. Hartig,	McKeesport,
F. J. W. 956,	763,	A. Salkinsky,	McKeesport,
F. J. W. 957,	764,	Arnowitz & Roth,	McKeesport,
F. J. W. 858,	765,	J. A. Hutton,	McKeesport,
F. J. W. 959,	766,	J. A. Hutton,	McKeesport,
F. J. W. 960,	767,	J. A. Hutton,	McKeesport,
F. J. W. 961,	768,	J. A. Hutton,	McKeesport,
F. J. W. 962,	769,	J. A. Hutton,	McKeesport,
F. J. W. 963,	770,	J. A. Steckenstein,	McKeesport,
F. J. W. 964,	771,	W. J. Robinson,	McKeesport,
F. J. W. 965,	772,	D. W. Weddell,	McKeesport,
F. J. W. 966,	773,	C. March,	McKeesport,
F. J. W. 967,	774,	J. S. Murray,	McKeesport,
F. J. W. 968,	775,	O. L. Palm,	McKeesport,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1909.

November, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Milk,	November 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	November 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	November 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	November 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	November 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	November 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Butter-milk,	November 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	November 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	November 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 24, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	November 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	November 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	November 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	November 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	November 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	November 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	November 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	November 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 25, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	November 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	November 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	November 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk, No Cases,

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
F. J. W. 969,	776,	John Naser,	McKeesport,
F. J. W. 970,	777,	W. C. Gillman,	McKeesport,
F. J. W. 971,	778,	E. Jacobs,	McKeesport,
F. J. W. 972,	779,	G. C. Diffendal,	McKeesport,
F. J. W. 973,	780,	A. F. Dulin,	McKeesport,
F. J. W. 974,	781,	Mart Baker Co.,	McKeesport,
F. J. W. 975,	782,	G. W. Mason,	McKeesport,
F. J. W. 976,	783,	Geo. Henderson,	McKeesport,
F. J. W. 977	784,	John Flerin,	McKeesport,
F. J. W. 978,	785,	C. E. Crookman,	McKeesport,
F. J. W. 979,	786,	Ohio and Pittsburg Milk Co.,	McKeesport,
F. J. W. 980,	787,	Ohio and Pittsburg Milk Co.,	McKeesport,
F. J. W. 981,	788,	H. W. Walser,	McKeesport,
F. J. W. 982,	789,	F. Ferree & Son.,	McKeesport,

Milk, No Cases,

F. J. W. 983,	790,	I. W. Duncan,	Braddock,
F. J. W. 984,	791,	I. W. Duncan,	Braddock,
F. J. W. 985,	792,	D. P. Kanghack,	Braddock,
F. J. W. 986,	793,	Robt. Fox,	Braddock,
F. J. W. 987,	794,	Robt. Fox,	Braddock,
F. J. W. 988,	795,	W. L. Lewis,	Braddock,
F. J. W. 989,	796,	W. L. Lewis,	Braddock,
F. J. W. 990,	797,	W. F. Jogus,	Braddock,
F. J. W. 991,	798,	R. S. Cuthridge,	Braddock,
F. J. W. 992,	199,	Ohio and Pittsburg Milk Co.,	Braddock,
F. J. W. 993,	800,	Ohio and Pittsburg Milk Co.,	Braddock,
F. J. W. 994,	801,	L. Nuschwander,	Braddock,
F. J. W. 995,	802,	C. B. Parrish,	Braddock,
F. J. W. 996,	803,	C. B. Parrish,	Braddock,
F. J. W. 997,	804,	Geo. P. Roby,	Braddock,
F. J. W. 998,	805,	I. G. Long,	Braddock,
F. J. W. 999,	806,	C. W. Bowman,	Braddock,
F. J. W. 1000,	807,	C. W. Bowman,	Braddock,
F. J. W. 1001,	808,	Jas. McGill,	Braddock,
F. J. W. 1002,	809,	F. L. Hicks,	Braddock,
F. J. W. 1003,	810,	J. E. Carlson,	Braddock,
W. E. H.,	S. 728,	W. E. Hoffman,	Harrisburg

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1909.

November, 1908—Continued.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Milk,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.

December, 1908.

Cream,	December 2, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	December 2, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	December 2, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	December 2, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	December 2, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	December 2, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	December 2, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	December 2, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	December 2, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	December 2, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	December 2, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	December 2, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	December 2, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	December 2, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	December 2, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	December 2, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cream,	December 2, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	December 2, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	December 2, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	December 2, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	December 2, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Milk,	December 3, 1908,	No adulteration detected.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

PURE FOOD SAMPLES COMPLYING

Sample.		From Whom Purchased.	
Agent's Number and Mark.	Chemist's Number and Mark.	Name.	Address.
J. J. 219,	J. J. 219,	Wm. Braun,	Stands 75 & 77 N. S. Market, Pittsburg,
J. J. 220,	J. J. 220,	Wm. Braun,	Stands 75 & 77 N. S. Market, Pittsburg,
J. J. 221,	J. J. 221,	Wm. Braun,	Stands 75 & 77 N. S. Market, Pittsburg,
J. J. 222,	J. J. 222,	G. Kress,	16 N. S. Market, Pittsburg,
J. J. 223,	J. J. 223,	Enoch James,	6 N. S. Market, Pittsburg,
J. J. 224,	J. J. 224,	Enoch James,	6 N. S. Market, Pittsburg,
J. J. 225,	J. J. 225,	James Wettach,	20 N. S. Market, Pittsburg,
J. J. 226,	J. J. 226,	Henry Lohrey,	N. S. Market, Pittsburg,
A. B. 1230,	A. B. 1230,	Daub's Sons,	Smithfield St., Pittsburg,
A. B. 1233,	A. B. 1233,	Daub's Sons,	Smithfield St., Pittsburg,
A. B. 1234,	A. B. 1234,	C. & W. Ziegler,	Ninth St., Pittsburg,
A. B. 1236,	A. B. 1236,	W. J. Wyland,	68 N. S. Market, Pittsburg,
A. B. 1237,	A. B. 1237,	J. R. Pulpress,	76-78 N. S. Market, Pittsburg,
A. B. 1238,	A. B. 1238,	Wyland Fish Co.,	72 N. S. Market, Pittsburg,
A. B. 1239,	A. B. 1239,	G. W. Walter,	35 N. S. Market, Pittsburg,
A. B. 1240,	A. B. 1240,	W. Zoler,	26 N. S. Market, Pittsburg,
A. B. 1241,	A. B. 1241,	G. P. Echert,	43 N. S. Market, Pittsburg,
A. B. 1242,	A. B. 1242,	Oswal Bros.,	62 N. S. Market, Pittsburg,
A. B. 1243,	A. B. 1243,	McCochon Bros.,	80 N. S. Market, Pittsburg,
A. B. 1244,	A. B. 1244,	C. W. Metzig,	32 N. S. Market, Pittsburg,
C. C. L. 2043,	2580,	D. A. Ransing,	Lancaster,
C. C. L. 2044,	2581,	D. A. Ransing,	Lancaster,
C. C. L. 2071,	S. 695,	Joseph Cheara,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 2072,	S. 696,	Etter & Shanklin,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 2076,	S. 703,	Geo. W. Myer,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 2077,	S. 704,	H. E. Enders,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 2078,	S. 705,	J. C. Parthmore,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 2079,	S. 706,	J. C. Harlacker,	Harrisburg,
C. C. L. 2094,	2589,	Acme Meat Market, B. F. Haines, Mgr.	Reading,
C. C. L. 2095,	2591,	Acme Meat Market, B. F. Haines, Mgr.	Reading,
C. C. L. 2096,	2588,	Acme Meat Market, B. F. Haines, Mgr.	Reading,
C. C. L. 2097,	2585,	Acme Meat Market, B. F. Haines, Mgr.	Reading,
C. C. L. 2098,	2587,	Acme Meat Market, B. F. Haines, Mgr.	Reading,
C. C. L. 2099,	2586,	Acme Meat Market, B. F. Haines, Mgr.	Reading,
C. C. L. 2100,	2584,	Acme Meat Market, B. F. Haines, Mgr.	Reading,
C. C. L. 2101,	2590,	Acme Meat Market, B. F. Haines, Mgr.	Reading,
C. C. L. 2250,	2592,	Wm. H. Rosenberger,	So. Bethlehem,
H. P. C. 4606,	5238,	Gimbel Bros.,	9th & Chestnut Sts., Phila.,
H. P. C. 4623,	5255,	Taber,	816 So. 4th St., Phila.,
H. P. C. 4624,	5256,	H. Cutler,	615 So. 4th St., Phila.,
H. P. C. 4632,	5264,	Fink Bros.,	1424 South St., Phila.,
H. P. C. 4633,	5265,	Levin,	252 South St., Phila.,
H. P. C. 4651,	5282,	P. F. Brown & Co.,	39 S. Front St., Phila.,

Vinegar, No Case,

H. L. B. 3090,	H. L. B. 3090,	H. C. Derrick,	Grampian,

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1909.

WITH RULES AND REGULATIONS.

What Sold For.	Marks on the Package.	Chemist's Statement of the Result of Analysis.
Fresh pork sausage,	November 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Case head cheese,	November 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Cased blood tongue,	November 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	November 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	November 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	November 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	November 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	November 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh canned oysters,	Brand, "Maltby's,"	No adulteration detected.
Imported smoked sausage.	Brand, F. W. Rolff, Hulle, Germany,	Contains added starch.
Fresh pork sausage,	November 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	November 28, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh oysters,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	November 30, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Fresh Hamburger steak.	November 30, 1908,	Contains added starch.
Fresh pork sausage,		No adulteration detected.
Fresh pork sausage,		No adulteration detected.
Worcestershire sauce,	Lancaster Vinegar Co.,	No adulteration detected.
Tomato catsup,	Lancaster Vinegar Co.,	No adulteration detected.
Salsa de Pomidoro,	November 17, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Canned corn,	Conqueror Brand Corn,	No adulteration detected.
Canned tomatoes,	Brookdale Brand Tomatoes,	No adulteration detected.
Canned peas,	Red Jacket Early June Peas,	No adulteration detected.
Canned corn,	Swatara Brand Sweet Corn,	No adulteration detected.
Canned beans,	Swatara Brand,	No adulteration detected.
Beef roast,	December 1, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Beefsteak,	December 1, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Pork,	December 1, 1908,	Contains added starch.
Bologna,	December 1, 1908,	Contains added starch.
Head cheese,	December 1, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Blood cheese pudding,	December 1, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Hamburger steak,	December 1, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Pudding,	December 1, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Ham,	December 1, 1908,	Satisfactory for food purposes.
Fresh eggs unopened,	November 16, 1908,	Satisfactory for food purposes.
Eggs, unopened,	November 17, 1908,	Satisfactory for food purposes.
Eggs, unopened,	November 17, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Eggs,	December 3, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Eggs,	December 3, 1908,	No adulteration detected.
Eggs,	Milhen Farm selected eggs, "Strictly fresh eggs."	

November, 1908.

Syrup vinegar,	Phila. Vinegar Co.,	No adulteration detected.

Part III.

TABULATED STATEMENT OF

SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS

TERMINATED BY THE

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

Secretary of Agriculture

DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1908.

ARRANGED BY COUNTIES.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Milk Cases,

Sample. Agent's Number and Mark.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Suit. Begun.	Date of Hearing.	Charge.
W. A. H. 4316,	C. Smith, Hazleton, ...	Aug. 31, 1908,.	Sept. 4, 1908,..	Selling milk containing formaldehyde.
W. A. H. 4322,	C. Smith, Hazleton, ...	Aug. 31, 1908,.	Sept. 4, 1908,..	Selling milk containing formaldehyde.

Oleomargarine Case,

H. L. B. 1933,	Jas. Blair, Prop., New Arlington Hotel, Scranton.	April 17, 1907,	April 26, 1907,.	Selling oleomargarine without a license and colored.

Oleomargarine Case,

J. J. 93,.....	East Side Butter Co., Robt. H. Wyrie, 70 Pittsburg, St., New Castle.	May 15, 1908,.	May 20, 1908,..	Selling oleomargarine colored with annatto.

Oleomargarine Cases,

S. M. R. 6504, 6506,	Bartholemew Lowen, 409 Girard Ave., Phila.	April 23, 1908,	April 28, 1908,.	Selling oleomargarine colored yellow as and for butter.
S. M. R. 6513,	William Talbot, 1232 N. 2nd St., Phila.	May 11, 1908,.	May 13, 1908,..	Selling colored oleomargarine for butter.
S. M. R. 6564, 6565,	Randall Shearer, Phila.,	June 19, 1908,.	June 25, 1908,..	Selling colored oleomargarine for butter.
S. M. R. 6569, 6570,	Frank Smith, Phila.,....	Aug. 17, 1908,.	Aug. 25, 1908,.	Selling colored oleomargarine for butter.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1909.

Luzerne County, 1909.

Marks on Package.	Form of Action.	Name and Address of Magistrate.	Disposition of the Case. By Magistrate or by the Court.	Disposition of the Case. Final.
Aug. 15, 1908,.	Criminal,	I. V. Robbins, Wilkes-Barre.	Defendant held in $500 bail for court. Sept. 28, 1908, true bill. Nov. 1, 1908, defendant entered plea of nolle contendre and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs of $5.46.	Dec. 12, 1908, Agent W. A. Hutchinson paid same to Jas. Foust.
Aug. 15, 1908,.	Criminal,	I. V. Robbins, Wilkes-Barre.	Defendant held in $500 bail for court. Sept. 28, 1908, true bill. Nov. 1, 1908, defendant entered plea of nolle contendre and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs of $5.46.	Dec. 12, 1908, Agent W. A. Hutchinson paid same to Jas. Foust.

Lackawanna County, 1909.

April 9, 1907,.	Criminal,	Jno. J. Howe, Scranton.	Defendant held for court. Sept. 9, 1907, true bill. Oct. 10, 1907, verdict of guilty. Sentence suspended by the court, pending the arrest of P. H. Ryan, who is alleged to have sold the oleo. to Jas. Claire Prop.	Terminated.

Lawrence County, 1909.

April 11, 1908,	Criminal,	Chas. B. Mayne, New Castle.	Held for court. Sept. 8, true bill. Sept. 23, verdict of guilty. Motion for a new trial refused and defendants sentenced to pay a fine of $100.	Dec. 3, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to Jas. Foust.

Philadelphia County, 1909.

April, 1908,....	Criminal,	Wm. J. Harris, Phila.	At December, 1908, sessions of court, defendant plead guilty and the court suspended sentence; defendant was held as a witness in case of Commonwealth vs. Talbot.	Terminated.
April 28, 1908,	Criminal,	Wm. J. Harris, Phila.	Held in $500 bail for court, case tried before Staake, J., and on Nov. 21, jury brought in verdict of acquital and recommended that defendant remove butter signs from his window, as he admitted at trial that he sold no butter.	Terminated.
June 1908, ...	Criminal,	Wm. J. Harris, Phila.	Held for court. Sept. 1908, true bill. Nov. 2, defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.	Dec. 15, 1908, Agent R. M. Simmers paid same to Jas. Foust.
Aug. 1908, ...	Criminal,	Wm. J. Harris, Phila.	Held defendant for court. Nov. 2, defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.	Dec. 15, 1908, Agent R. M. Simmers paid same to Jas. Foust.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Oleomargarine Cases,

Sample. Agent's Number and Mark.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Suit. Begun.	Date of Hearing.	Charge.
D. B. M. 42,.	Wm. G. Ihrig, New Kensington.	July 2, 1908,..	July 9, 1908,...	Selling colored oleomargarine.
D. B. M. 74,.	Wm. G. Ihrig, New Kensington.	July 2, 1908,..	July 9, 1908,...	Selling colored oleomargarine.
J. J. 136,.....	Jeannette Tea & Coffee Co., Anna Lynch, et al., 624 Clay St., Jeannette.	July 6, 1908,..	July 13, 1908,..	Selling oleomargarine without a license and colored.
J. J. 187,.....	Anna Lynch et al., Jeannette.	Aug. 25, 1908,.	Aug. 31, 1908,.	Selling oleomargarine without a license and colored.
J. J. 188,.....	Anna Summers et al., Jeannette.	Aug. 25, 1908,.	Aug. 31, 1908,.	Selling oleomargarine without a license and colored.
J. J. 193,.....	P. M. Ihrig, New Kensington.	Oct. 19, 1908,.	Oct. 27, 1908,..	Selling oleomargarine without a license and colored.

Pure Food Cases,

D. B. M. 81,.	Haller Bread Co., Fred Haller, Pres., 2305 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg,	July 9, 1908,	July 15, 1908,.	Selling bread as "Butternut Bread" without any of the elements of butternut in it.

Pure Food Cases,

H. P. C. 205,	Wm. Spencer, 2149 N. 6th St., Phila.	June 10, 1904,.	June 13, 1904,..	Selling Hamburger steak containing sulphites.
H. P. C. 278,	Jno. P. Spencer, 4024 Lancaster Ave., Phila.	June 10, 1904,.	June 13, 1904,..	Selling Hamburger steak containing a sulphite.
H. P. C. 1784,	Morris Weinberg, 616 Pine St., Phila.	Aug. 4, 1905,..	Aug. 8, 1905,..	Selling Ginger Ale, adulterated.
H. P. C. 2075,	Jno. Klaiss, Park & Diamond Sts., Phila.	Oct. 17, 1905,.	Oct. 20, 1905,..	Selling ground Mace, adulterated.
H. P. C. 2099,	The Clawson Co., 45 S. Second St., Phila.	Nov. 10, 1905,.	Nov. 17, 1905,.	Selling ground Mace, adulterated.
H. P. C. 2260,	Gaetano Cugino, 756 S. Sixth St., Phila.	April 17, 1906.	April 20, 1906..	Selling as pure olive oil, an oil containing cotton seed oil.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1909.

Westmoreland County, 1909.

Marks on Package.	Form of Action.	Name and Address of Magistrate.	Disposition of the Case. By Magistrate or by the Court.	Disposition of the Case. Final.
May, 1908, ...	Criminal,	James G. Baldridge, Greensburg.	Held for court. Aug. 31, 1908, true bill. Dec. 23, 1908, jury rendered verdict of not guilty, but pay the costs.	Terminated.
June, 1908, ...	Criminal,	James G. Baldridge, Greensburg.	Held for court. Aug. 31, 1908, true bill. Nov. 30, 1908, verdict of not guilty, but pay the costs.	Terminated.
May, 1908, ...	Criminal,	James G. Baldridge, Greensburg.	Aug. 31, true bill. Case continued. Nov. 20, verdict of guilty. Dec. 19, 1908, sentence suspended upon payment of costs of $12.72.	Dec. 23, 1908, Agent Jas. McGregor paid same to Jas. Foust.
Aug., 1908, ...	Criminal,	Squire Troxel, Greensburg.	Aug. 30, true bill. Case continued to Nov. term. Nov. 20, verdict of guilty. December 19, sentence suspended upon payment of costs of $10.92.	Dec. 23, 1908, Agent Jas. McGregor paid same to Jas. Foust.
Aug., 1908, ...	Criminal,	Squire Troxel, Greensburg.	Aug. 31, true bill. Case continued to November term. Nov. 20, verdict of guilty. Dec. 19, sentence suspended upon payment of costs of $4.80.	Dec. 23, 1908, Agent Jas. McGregor paid same to Jas. Foust.
Sept., 1908, ...	Criminal,	James G. Baldridge, Greensburg.	Nov. 18, true bill. Nov. 19, verdict of guilty. Dec. 19, defendant sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs of $6.72.	Dec. 23, 1908, Agent Jas. McGregor paid same to Jas. Foust.

Allegheny County, 1909.

Brand: Haller's Butternut Bread.	Civil,....	Jno. A. Fugassi, Pittsburg.	Defendant found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $60.	Dec. 3, 1908, Agent E. D. Miller paid same to Jas. Foust.

Philadelphia County 1909.

June 5, 1904,..	Criminal,	F. W. Cuningham, Phila.	Held for court. Sept. 21, 1904, true bill. Nov. 2, 1908, defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50.	Dec. 12, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
May 31, 1904,..	Criminal,	F. W. Cuningham, Phila.	Held for court. Sept. 21, 1904, true bill. Nov. 2, 1908, defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50.	Dec. 12, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
May 31, 1904,..	Criminal,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila.	Case in conflict with decision of Supreme Court declaring act of 1895 unconstitutional in so far as it relates to drink.	Terminated.
Sept. 18, 1905,.	Criminal,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila.	Defendant held in $600 bail for court. Nov. 2, 1908, bill submitted by order of court. Defendant appeared as witness in case H. P. C. 2088.	Terminated.
Sept. 27, 1905,.	Criminal,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila.	Defendant held in $500 bail for court. Nov. 17, 1905, true bill. Dec. 16, 1908, defendant pleaded guilty, sentence suspended.	Terminated.
G. Di Trapani-Sicilia, Italia.	Criminal,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila.	Defendant held in $500 bail for court. May 21, 1906, true bill. Nov. 2, 1908, defendant plead guilty and was ordered to pay costs of $7.50.	Dec. 12, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Pure Food Cases,

Sample. Agent's Number and Mark.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Suit. Begun.	Date of Hearing.	Charge.
H. P. C. 2263,	John Covallo, 726 S. 7th St., Phila.	April 17, 1906,	April 20, 1906,.	Selling as pure olive oil, an oil containing cotton seed oil.
H. P. C. 2280,	Vincenzo Alessandroni, 1145 S. 10th St., Phila.	April 10, 1906,	April 14, 1906,.	Selling as pure olive oil, an oil containing cotton seed oil.
H. P. C. 2281, 2282,	D. Morinelli, 1141 S. 9th St., Phila.	April 10, 1906,	April 14, 1906,.	Selling as pure olive oil, an oil containing cotton seed oil.
H. P. C. 2284,	Antonio Tabasso, 512 Montrose St., Phila.	April 10, 1906,	April 14, 1906,.	Selling as pure olive oil, an oil containing cotton seed oil.
H. P. C. 2288,	Grovanni Cacciola, 913 Christian St., Phila.	April 10, 1906,	April 14, 1906,.	Selling as pure olive oil, an oil containing cotton seed oil.
H. P. C. 2296,	Leander Augelour, 328 E. Rittenhouse St., Phila.	April 10, 1906,	April 14, 1906,.	Selling as pure olive oil, an oil containing cotton seed oil.
H. P. C. 2334,	Wm. Butler Co., 5707 Market St., Phila.	May 2, 1906,..	May 9, 1906,...	Selling shredded codfish, preserved with boric acid.
H. P. C. 2340,	Robinson & Crawford, 500 S. 52nd St., Phila.	April 23, 1906,	April 27, 1906,.	Selling shredded codfish, preserved with boric acid.
H. P. C. 4603,	Max Cohen, 513 Wharton St., Phila.	Dec. 1, 1908,.	Dec. 8, 1908, ..	Selling eggs unfit for food purposes.
H. P. C. 4605,	P. Hoffman, 1222 Ridge Ave., Phila.	Dec. 1, 1908,.	Dec. 8, 1908, ..	Selling eggs unfit for food purposes, appearance indicated partial decay.
H. P. C. 4614,	Max Buschell, 521 N. 2nd St., Phila.	Dec. 1, 1908,.	Dec. 8, 1908, ..	Selling eggs unfit for food purposes, appearance indicated partial decay.
H. L. B. 1215,	Julius Sostman, 526 South St., Phila.	Nov. 29, 1905,.	Dec. 1, 1905, ..	Selling Frankfurter sausage preserved with boric acid and colored red with a coal tar color.
H. L. B. 1221,	J. Pitchorn, 1224 South St., Phila.	Nov. 29, 1905,.	Dec. 1, 1905, ..	Selling Frankfurter sausage containing boric acid.
H. L. B. 1222,	H. M. Lemisch, 1228 South St., Phila.	Nov. 29, 1905,.	Dec. 1, 1905, ..	Selling pork sausage containing boric acid.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1909.

Philadelphia County, 1909—Continued.

Marks on Package.	Form of Action.	Name and Address of Magistrate.	Disposition of the Case. By Magistrate or by the Court.	Disposition of the Case. Final.
F. do Berreo, & Co., Lucca, Frecona.	Criminal,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila.	Defendant held in $500 bail for court. May 21, 1906, true bill. Nov. 2, 1908, defendant ordered to pay costs of $7.50.	Dec. 12, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
March 22, 1906	Criminal	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila.	Defendant held in $500 bail for court. May 21, 1906, true bill. Nov. 2, 1908, defendant plead guilty and ordered to pay costs of $7.50.	Dec. 12, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
F. Ferrucci, Lucca, Frecona.	Criminal,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila.	Defendant held in $500 bail for court. May 21, 1906, true bill. Nov. 6, 1908, defendant plead guilty and was ordered to pay costs of $7.50.	Dec. 12, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
B. Guarinni, Sicilia, Italy.	Criminal,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila.	Defendant held in $500 bail for court. May 21, 1906, true bill. Nov. 6, 1908, defendant plead guilty and was ordered to pay costs of $7.50.	Dec. 12, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
March 23, 1906,	Criminal,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila.	Defendant held in $500 bail for court. May 21, 1906, true bill. Nov. 2, 1908, defendant plead guilty and was ordered to pay costs of $7.50.	Dec. 12, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
March 26, 1906,	Criminal,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila.	Defendant held in $500 bail for court. May 21, 1906, true bill. Nov. 2, 1908, defendant plead guilty and was ordered to pay costs of $7.50.	Dec. 12, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Crescent Brand.	Criminal,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila.	Defendants held in $500 bail for court. True bill. Nov. 8, 1908, defendants plead guilty and were sentenced to pay a fine of $50.	Dec. 12, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Brand: Sea Pearl.	Criminal,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila.	Defendants held for court. True bill. Nov. 8, 1908, defendants plead guilty and were sentenced to pay a fine of $50.	Dec. 12, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Nov. 16, 1908,	Civil....	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila.	Cast adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $60, previous to date of hearing	Dec. 24, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Nov. 16, 1908,	Civil....	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila.	Cast adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $60, previous to date of hearing	Dec. 24, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Nov. 16, 1908,	Civil....	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila.	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $60 previous to date of hearing.	Dec. 24, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Oct. 19, 1905,.	Criminal,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila.	Defendant held in $500 bail for court. Jan. 19, 1906, true bill. Dec. 16, 1908, defendant plead guilty. Sentence suspended.	Terminated.
Oct. 24, 1905,.	Criminal,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila.	Defendant held in $500 bail for court. Jan. 19, 1906, true bill. Dec. 16, 1908, defendant plead guilty. Sentence suspended.	Terminated.
Oct. 24, 1905,.	Criminal,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila.	Defendant held in $500 bail for court. Jan. 19, 1906, true bill. Case transferred against F. H. Burpee, Mgr., for Schwarzchild & Sulzberger, Philadelphia wholesale dealers. Nov. 2, 1908, defendant Burpee plead guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $50.	Nov. 2, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION, TABULATED STATEMENT OF

Pure Food Cases,

Sample. Agent's Number and Mark	Name and address of Defendant.	Suit. Begun.	Date of Hearing.	Charge.
T. B. T. 675,.	Johnson Warner Co., 1017 Market St., Phila.	Dec. 1, 1905,..	Dec. 8, 1905,..	Selling Blackberry Jam colored with a coal tar color.
W. J. B. 242, G. P. S. 422,.	Sophia Wagner, 1307 Lee St., Phila.	March 22, 1905,	April 7, 1905,..	Selling apple cider containing salicylic acid.

Vinegar Case,

H. L. B. 3075,	Mary & Wm. Hicks, Tyrone.	Nov. 9, 1908,.	Waived,.....	Selling a distilled vinegar low in acetic acid and colored with caramel for cider vinegar.

Vinegar Case,

H. L. B. 3092	Samuel Segal, Philipsburg.	Dec. 16, 1908,.	Dec. 26, 1908, .	Selling a distilled vinegar low in acetic acid and colored with caramel for cider vinegar.

Vinegar Cases,

H. L. B. 3082,	M. C. Williams, Osceola Mills.	Dec. 12, 1908,.	Waived,.....	Selling a distilled vinegar low in acetic acid and colored with caramel for cider vinegar.
H. L. B. 3094,	Lewis W. Beyer, Smoke Run.	Dec. 16, 1908,.	Waived,.....	Selling a distilled vinegar low in acetic acid and colored with caramel for cider vinegar.

Vinegar Cases,

McG. 2818,....	R. P. Neal, Punxsutawney.	Nov. 13, 1908,.	Waived,.....	Selling a spirit vinegar with added solids for cider vinegar.
McG. 2819,...	F. E. & C. F. Jones, Punxsutawney.	Nov. 13, 1908,.	Waived,.....	Selling a spirit vinegar with added solids for cider vinegar.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1909.

Philadelphia County, 1909—Continued.

Marks on Package.	Form of Action.	Name and Address of Magistrate.	Disposition of the Case. By Magistrate or by the Court.	Disposition of the Case. Final.
Made by Martin Wagner Co., Baltimore, Md.	Criminal,	Wm. F. Beaton, Phila.	Defendant held in $500 bail for court. Jan. 19, 1906, true bill. Nov. 4, 1908, defendants plead guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $50, each.	Dec. 16, 1908, Agent H. P. Cassidy paid same to Jas. Foust.
Oct. 5, 1904,..	Criminal,	John M. O'Brien, Phila.	Case in conflict with decision of Supreme Court that act of 1895, is unconstitutional so far as it relates to drink.	Terminated.

Blair County, 1909.

Brand: Price & Lucas.	Criminal,	J. J. Irwin, Altoona.	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50.	Dec. 19, 1908, Agent H. L. Banzhoff paid same to Jas. Foust.

Centre County, 1909.

Brand: Price & Lucas, Cider and Vinegar Co., Alleghen y, Pa.	Criminal,	B. J. Laport, Philipsburg.	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50.	Dec. 30, 1908, Agent H. L. Banzhoff paid same to Jas. Foust.

Clearfield County, 1909.

Oneida Co. Brand, Price & Lucas, Alleghen y, Pa.	Criminal,	P. Gallagher, Osceola Mills.	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50.	Dec. 15, 1908, Agent H. L. Banzhoff paid same to Jas. Foust.
Brand: Price & Lucas.	Criminal,	P. Gallagher, Osceola Mills.	Case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50.	Dec. 19, 1908, Agent H. L. Banzhoff paid same to Jas. Foust.

Jefferson County, 1909.

Brand: Price & Lucas Co., (Cider Vinegar), Allegheny, Pa.	Criminal,	N. D. Corey, Punxsutawney.	Defendant held for court. Dec. 28, case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50.	Dec. 26, 1908, Agent Jas. McGregor paid same to Jas. Foust.
Brand: Liberty Bells Fermented Cider Vinegar. Price & Lucas, Cider Vinegar Co.	Criminal,	N. D. Corey, Punxsutawney.	Defendant held for court. Dec. 28, case adjusted upon the payment of a fine of $50.	Dec. 26, 1908, Agent Jas. McGregor paid same to Jas. Foust.

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